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THE

Annals of Yorkshire,

&c. &c.

THE ANNALS OF YORKSHIRE

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME.

COMPILED BY

HENRY SCHROEDER.

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LEEDS
PUBLISHED BY CROSBY & Co. 1851.

Pulleyn & Hand, Lith.rs, Leeds.

301672

PREFACE.

In ushering this work before the notice of the public, the Editor feels called upon to express his deep sense of the obligations which he lies under to the many friends who have favoured him with their valuable suggestions and and assistance for its improvement, and also to the authors of the numerous national and local historical works to which he has had occasion to refer, and from which he has frequently quoted largely.

It is almost inseparable from the compilation of a work so extensive as this, and containing so many references to facts and occurrences, that some imperfections and inaccuracies should appear. It has been the Editor's study to avoid the one, and to prevent the other, though he may not always have succeeded according to his desire in exercising the soundest judgment, in cases where the authorities differed as to the date or details of particular occurrences. The Editor therefore craves the candid indulgence of the subscribers and the public for any imperfections or errors that may be observed, and which, if pointed out, he will be very happy to correct when a second impression of the "Annals, &c." shall be called for.

LEEDS, MAY, 1851.

GENERAL SURVEY OF YORKSHIRE.

As the courses and confluents of great rivers are for the most part well known, though their sources lie commonly unknown, so the knowledge we possess of great regions is in many instances considerable, though perhaps their first originals be obscure. In the delineation of this great county, by far the largest in England, a narration of facts and circumstances connected with the early part of its history, will be succinctly given.

The county of York was, in the Saxon tongue, called *Ebona Yeyne*, but now Yorkshire; and it is pleasantly situated nearly in the centre of Great Britain. If some parts be stony and barren sandy ground, others are fertile, and richly adorned with corn fields, and every horticultural luxury that man can desire, or nature produce; if one part of it be moorish, miry, and unpleasant, another presents itself to the eye of the spectator full of beauty and variety. Situation.

Yorkshire is bounded on the north side by the county of Durham, from which it is separated by the continuous course of the river Tees. It is bounded on the east by the German Ocean, which occasionally beats its shores with boisterous waves and billows. Lancashire and Westmoreland extend themselves along its western side, whilst on the south it is separated from Lincolnshire by the rivers Humber and Trent. The boundaries between Yorkshire and the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Westmoreland, are merely conventional, being indicated by no natural feature of the country. Boundaries

Divisions.

For the more easy and better ordering of the civil government of the county, it is divided into three parts, called the West Riding, the East Riding, and the North Riding. The West Riding is by far the largest, the wealthiest, and the most densely populated division of the county, the rivers Ouse and Ure forming the principal line of demarcation between it and the North and the East Ridings; and the North Riding being mainly separated from the East Riding by the rivers Tees and Derwent. The length of the shire extends from Harthill in the south, to the mouth of the Tees in the north, a distance of nearly seventy miles. The breadth from Flambro' Head to Horncastle, upon the river Lune, is eighty miles.

Extent.

Soil.

The soil of this county is generally fertile, yielding a sufficiency of corn and cattle within itself. In the West Riding, about four miles from Leeds, a place called *Bramley Fall*, is rendered notable by its extensive quarries of stone; the products of which, when newly hewn are soft, but when exposed to the weather become remarkably hard and solid. Another spot, in the same Riding, Knottingley, about fifteen miles from Leeds, has long been very famous for its abundant production of lime-stone. When quarried it is burnt, and conveyed into other parts of the county, which are hilly and cold, serving excellently well for manure to enrich the land, and consequently to improve the corn fields.

The great advantages accruing to Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Huddersfield, Wakefield, and Halifax, are derivable from its soil furnishing abundance of clay, coal, stone, and lime, with exhaustless supplies of water.

Mineral Waters.

There are several mineral springs in Yorkshire; some of them of great efficacy in a medicinal point of view. The most celebrated of these are at Harrogate and Scarborough. That of Scarborough is a purging chalybeate water, though not so active as the Cheltenham water. Its general effect, however, when taken moderately, is to open the bowels, rather than to pass off by any of the other secretions. It is generally used in chronic diseases; and in the cure of glandular obstructions it is considered particularly beneficial, especially when their seat is the liver or

the alimentary canal. The operation of this water is occasionally assisted by resorting to the warm bath. Cutaneous eruptions, of a chronic nature, are also much relieved by this mineral water, where their appearance is occasional and at periodical intervals. The Harrogate water when first drawn appears perfectly clear and transparent, and sends forth a few air-bubbles, but not in any great number. It possesses a strongly fœtid smell, and has a bitter, nauseous, and very saline taste, which, however, is soon borne without disgust. After a few hours exposure the water loses its transparency, and becomes rather pearly, and somewhat greenish to the eye; its sulphurous smell abates, and that element is deposited in a thin film in the vessel in which it is kept. The volatile products of this water indicate the presence of carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, and azotic gas. The sensible effects which this water excites on being first drunk, are often a head-ache and giddiness, followed by a purgative operation, which is speedy and mild, without any attendant gripes; and this is the only apparent effect that the exhibition of this water displays. The diseases in which it is used with advantage are numerous, particularly those of the alimentary canal, producing irregularity in the bilious secretions. Under the use of this water, the health, appetite, and spirits improve; and from its opening effects it cannot fail to be useful in the costive habit of hypochondriasis, which requires, to render it soluble, a remedy of this mild operation. But the highest recommendation of this water has been in cutaneous diseases, and for this purpose it is principally used, both as an internal medicine and an external application. In this united form it is of particular service, even in the most obstinate and complicated forms of cutaneous affections, nor is it less so in those cases of disease supposed to arise from worms, especially the ascarides; but in order to prove successful in the latter, it should be briskly purgative.

At Ilkley, a small village six miles from Otley, in the West Riding, is another mineral spring, of the brightest transparency and the coldest temperature, which issues from the side of a high hill overlooking the town and the valley. It is much frequented Ilkley.

during the summer season, as the bath established there is highly salutary in relaxed and scorbutic cases.

Petrifying Spring at Knaresbro'.

The parish of Knaresborough has long been famous for its mineral springs, some of which are highly medicinal. Amongst these are the cold bath, named St. Robert's Well, half a mile from Knaresborough; the Dropping Well, or petrifying spring, opposite the castle; and Starbeck sulphuric spa, between Knaresborough and Harrogate.

Rivers of Yorkshire.

The principal RIVERS of Yorkshire are the Ouse, the Don, the Calder, the Wharfe, the Aire, the Nidd, and the Ribble; these may be said to belong to the West Riding; the others have connexion for the most part with the North and East Ridings, and are the Hull, the Humber, the Tees, the Derwent, the Swale, the Ouse, and the Eske. Besides those already named, there are the Greta, the Wisk, the Leven, and the Dove.

The OUSE, (which takes that name at York, being before its arrival there called the Ure,) rises near the borders of Westmoreland, and after collecting many tributary streams in the North Riding, flows on to the Humber. The DON has its source near Barnsley, and passing by Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, and Thorne, empties itself into the Aire at Snaith. The CALDER originates in the county of Lancaster, and running eastward, passes Wakefield, five miles below which town it falls into the Aire at Castleford. The WHARFE springs from the foot of the Craven hills, and after a course of more than fifty miles across the county, discharges itself into the Ouse, a little above Selby. The AIRE is a large river issuing out of the mountain Pennigant, in the West Riding, and in its windings to Snaith, where it joins the Don, it visits Leeds and Castleford. The NIDD rises in Netherdale, near the source of the Aire, and passing Ripley and Knaresborough, becomes tributary to the Ouse a few miles above York. The HULL descends from the eastern edge of the Wolds, and falls into the Humber at Kingston-upon-Hull, contributing to form the port. The HUMBER, which not far from its junction with the Trent, is not more than a mile broad, on approaching the town of Hull is gradually increased to two or three miles in width. Below that port the Humber takes

The Humber.

a south-easterly course, and opening into a noble estuary of between six and seven miles in breadth, joins the ocean between Spurn Head and the coast of Lincolnshire. The Humber is navigable up to Hull for vessels of the largest burthen. The TEES has its source between the counties of Westmoreland and Durham. Through its whole course it divides the latter county from the North Riding, and is navigable for craft of thirty tons from the ocean to Yarm. The DERWENT springs from the eastern Moorlands, and passes the town of Malton, to which it is navigable from the Humber. The SWALE rises in the district of Swaledale, on the borders of Westmoreland, and flowing east by Richmond, adds to the waters of the Ure below Aldborough. The URE originates near the borders of Westmoreland, and collecting during its course through the beautiful vale of Wensley, numerous tributary streams, loses its name in that of Ouse near York, which, in its turn, is lost in that of the Humber. The Foss is an inconsiderable river, which rises near the western end of the Howardian hills, in the North Riding, and unites with the Ouse at York. The ESKE descends from the northern district of the eastern Moorlands, and runs into the North Sea at Whitby, after forming the inner harbour of that port.

Canals.

The Canals with which this county abounds are still of vast importance to its manufactures and commerce, notwithstanding the powerful aid afforded them by railway communications, as by their means communications are formed between the Irish Sea and the German Ocean, as well as with its great and navigable rivers. The Canals of the West Riding are the Leeds and Liverpool, 130 miles in length; the Barnsley canal, which joins the river Calder below Wakefield; the Dearne and Dove, commencing at the cut of the Dove navigation, between Swinton and Mexborough, and communicating with the Barnsley canal; the Stainforth and Keadby, which joins the river Trent, and is about fifteen miles in length; and the Huddersfield canal, which unites with the Ashton and Oldham canal, on the south side of Ashton. But the most important improvement of this mode of transit was that effected by the Aire and Calder Navigation Company, who, in 1698, made the Aire navigable to Leeds, and

Aire and Calder Navigation.

in 1760 extended the navigation of the Calder to Salterhebble, subsequently extending it to Halifax. This wealthy and spirited company also cut the Knottingley and Goole canal, which branches from the Aire, and saves a distance of seventeen miles in the navigation from Leeds to Hull. The Calder and Hebble Navigation commences at Cooper's Bridge, and terminates in the Huddersfield canal, near Huddersfield.

The Canals of the North and East-ridings are the Foss Navigation, thirteen miles in length; the Market Weighton Canal; and a canal from Great Driffield to Hull, about seven miles in length.

Mountains of Yorkshire.

The Mountains of Yorkshire are amongst the most elevated in the north of England, and rise to a great height above the level of the sea. The most remarkable of these are in that division of the county called Craven. Pennigant rises to the height of 3,930 feet; Ingleborough, 3,987; and Whernside, 4,052 feet. The last is the highest mountain in either England or Wales.

On the summit of the latter, the ascent to which is not difficult even to ladies, stands a pile of raised blocks of gritstone, from which exalted observatory may be scanned nearly the whole of Yorkshire, a considerable part of Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Durham. Between Whernside and Ingleborough appears the beautiful valley of the Lune, with the winding river of that name stretching westwardly to the sea. From the same elevation Lancaster may be easily traced thirty miles distant. Morecambe Bay and the Irish Channel are to be seen for many leagues; and to the left of Ingleborough, towering in majesty, is seen the lofty Pennigant. Looking back in the direction of Wensleydale, the dark peak of Shuner-fell is visible, whilst the sweet little secluded lake of Simmerwater becomes discernable, by directing the eye down the oblique valley of Simmerdale. Hambleton Hills and Roseberry Topping may also be seen from this elevation. In short, when the atmosphere is favourable, nearly the whole breadth of the island from the Irish Sea to the German Ocean is open to view.

The soil of the West Riding varies from a strong clay, or loam, to the worst peat earth. The face of that division of

the county is also very irregular, the northern and western parts of it being hilly and mountainous, interspersed with numerous vales.

The western division of Yorkshire is noted for the extent of its manufactures, especially in the production of cutlery and hardware, earthenware, steam engines, and machinery; stuff goods, in every variety; and woollen and fancy fabrics. Manufactures.

Great as were the facilities afforded to the mercantile world by means of inland navigation, those facilities have been largely increased by the construction of railways. Almost all the market towns in this important county have railways, either in progress or completed. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (until recently called the Manchester and Leeds) enters the county from Lancashire, near Hebden-bridge, and passing by Elland, Brighouse, Dewsbury, and Wakefield, joins the Midland at Normanton, and proceeds to Leeds. The Leeds and Selby line runs from Leeds by Whitkirk, Sherburn, and Hambleton, to Selby. The Hull and Selby Railway commences at the former town and terminates at the latter, a distance of thirty miles, passing by Howden and Hessle. The Midland line enters from Derbyshire, five miles to the east of Sheffield, and passing Rotherham, proceeds northwardly on the east of Barnsley, and terminates at Leeds. The York and North-Midland Railway commences at York, passing to the south-east of Tadcaster, and under the Leeds and Selby line; it joins the Midland at Normanton, about four miles to the westward of the town of Pontefract. The Leeds and Bradford Railway, which has been recently transferred to the Midland Railway Company, commences at Leeds and terminates at Bradford; but at Shipley, about two miles from Bradford, a branch turns off through Bingley and Keighley to Skipton, where a junction is formed with the East Lancashire and North Western railways, thus directly communicating with Liverpool and Carlisle, or Edinburgh. The Leeds and Dewsbury Railway, from the former to the latter place, passing through Morley, Batley, and other populous manufacturing villages, has been incorporated with the London and North Western Railway Company, thus forming another railway facility to Railways.

the south and west. The Great Northern Railway, which connects London with the fens of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, and enters Yorkshire at Bawtry, passes by Doncaster and Pontefract, and terminates at Leeds. The Great North of England Railway commenced at York, and terminated at Darlington; but now in connection with the Newcastle and Darlington, and the Newcastle and Berwick, (all three being united as the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway) and other lines, it effects a communication with London in the south, and Edinburgh in the north. The Leeds and Thirsk commences at Leeds, with branches to Harrogate, Knaresborough, and connects itself with the Great North of England Railway near Thirsk.

The East Riding is apportioned into five wapentakes, including Howdenshire, the liberty of St. Peter, at York; the Ainsty of the city of York, the city of York, and the town of Kingston-upon-Hull. The East Riding, exclusive of the city of York and the Ainsty, contains one hundred and eighty-two parishes. The City of York contains twenty-nine parishes, and the Ainsty seventeen. The North Riding is divided into two wapentakes, comprising one hundred and ninety-one parishes. The West Riding is subdivided into nine wapentakes, in which are included the liberties of Ripon, the borough of Leeds, and the borough and soke of Doncaster. The West Riding contains one hundred and ninety-four parishes, exclusive of the new Ecclesiastical Parishes formed under Sir Robert Peel's Act, (6 and 7 Vict. cap. 37,) and under the "*Leeds Vicarage Act*," of the 7 & 8 Victoria, Session 1844.

Reform Act of 1832.

Yorkshire contains two cities (York and Ripon), besides sixty-four other market towns. By the Reform Act of 1832, the boroughs of Aldborough, Borough bridge, and Hedon were disfranchised, and Northallerton and Thirsk lost one member each. Under the same act, the following towns obtained the right of representation, viz.: Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield, and Halifax, each of which towns return two members; and Huddersfield, Wakefield, and Whitby return one each. The three Ridings now send two members each, making six county members instead of four, as was the case from the disfranchisement of

Grampound to the passing of the Reform Act. The whole county by these alterations, return thirty-seven representatives instead of thirty-two, as before the passing of the act. The old boroughs, which continue to be represented by two members each, are the cities of York and Ripon; the towns of Beverley, Knaresborough, New Malton, Pontefract, Richmond, and Scarborough.

Members of Parliament.

Under the provisions of the Reform Act, the election of members for the East Riding is made at Beverley; and the polling takes place there and at Hull, Driffield, Pocklington, Bridlington, Howden, Hedon, and Settrington. The North Riding election is held at York, and the polling places are at York, Malton, Scarborough, Whitby, Stokesley, Guisborough, Romaldkirk, Richmond, Askrigg, Northallerton, Thirsk, Leyburn, and Kirkby-Moor-side. The West Riding election takes place at Wakefield, and the poll is taken there and at Aberford, Barnsley, Birstal, Bradford, Dent, Doncaster, Gisburn, Halifax, Hebden Bridge, Holmfirth, Huddersfield, Keighley, Knaresborough, Leeds, New Delph, Otley, Pateley-Bridge, Pontefract, Ripon, Rotherham, Selby, Settle, Sheffield, Skipton, and Snaith.

Where returned from.

One of the most remarkable peculiarities in the civil and military jurisdiction of Yorkshire is, that each of the three Ridings has a distinct Lord-lieutenant.

Population returns.

According to the census of 1801, the population of this important county amounted to 858,892. In 1811, it was stated to have increased to 973,113. In 1821, the population was 1,197,100. In 1831, that number had increased to 1,371,296. Ten years after, when a census of the whole kingdom was taken in one day (6th June, 1841) to prevent travellers being taken in different towns, and so to increase the number inaccurately, the population of the three Ridings, together with the city and Ainsty of York, was returned as amounting to 1,591,584 souls.

Roman monuments.

That the Romans, flourishing in military prowess, made several stations in this county is manifested by their monuments, by many inscriptions fastened in the walls of churches, by numerous columns engraven with Roman work, found in church

yards; by votive altars which had been erected to their tutelar gods, (for they had local and peculiar gods, whom they honoured as keepers and guardians of some particular places in the county,) as well as by a kind of brick which was peculiar to the invaders.

Antiquities. Many vestiges of Roman antiquities have been found in and about Leeds, as well as numerous other places in different parts of the West Riding. Indeed Thoresby, the antiquary, conjectured that there had been a Roman station on the road from Tadcaster to Slack, and thence to Manchester, which conjecture subsequent discoveries have proved correct. When the workmen employed in constructing the new dock, at the bottom of Dock-street, (formerly called Simpson's Fold,) on the south side of the river Aire, and a little below the old bridge, at Leeds, they found part of what was considered a Roman ford, being composed of a substance for which the Romans were celebrated, in the construction of such works of art as were required to bid defiance to the dilapidating operations of the weather, and especially the slow but sure despoiling action of water, which the material the Romans made use of was well calculated to resist, being of great density and adamantine hardness. Time, the great developer of mundane affairs, subsequently demonstrated that the supposed ford crossed the river in a line with the north-east corner of the colossal warehouses belonging to the Aire and Calder Navigation Company, on the opposite side of the river, whence the Roman road is supposed to have proceeded northward, by Call-lane, Quarry-hill, and Wallfleet, now covered with erections; and southward by what is now Hunslet-lane, in front of the theatre, whence it passed onwards in a south-westerly direction near to Beeston, Churwell, Morley, and Gildersome, and in the vicinity of the two latter places its line of route was traceable.

Abbeys, &c. The piety of our forefathers is manifest from the number of monasteries, abbeys, and religious houses, that have been erected in this great county, which, while they retained their original state and magnificence, were great ornaments to their respective

localities; but since their dissolution they have gradually mouldered away, so that only some poor ruins remain behind as relics to posterity, to show what beauty and magnitude they must have exhibited in the zenith of their splendour. Such was the abbey of Whitby, founded by Lady Hilda, daughter of the grand-child of king Edwin. Such was the abbey of Kirkstall, three miles distant from Leeds, founded in the year 1147. Such, too, was the renowned abbey of St. Mary's at York, built and endowed with rich livings by Alan, the third earl of Little Britain, but which was subsequently converted into the princely house called the Manor. Such also was the wealthy abbey of Fountain's, built by Thurstan, archbishop of York. Nor less so was the famous monastery founded in the primitive church of the East Saxons, by Wilfrid, archbishop of York, and enlarged by Odo, archbishop of Canterbury. Nor should that fair abbey be forgotten that was built by William the Conqueror at Selby, (where, in 1068, his son, Henry the First, was born,) in memory of St. Germain, who so happily confuted the Pelagian heresy, when it showed its hydra head in Britain. All these houses, and many more consecrated to holy purposes, are of great antiquity, and were resorted to by pilgrims in their devotion.

Henry I. born at Selby.

This extensive county appears to have been no less celebrated for its castles than for its religious edifices. Witness Leeds castle, in which Richard II. was confined prior to his removal to that stronghold of manorial power, Pontefract castle; in which fortress that ill-fated monarch is reputed to have been assassinated by hired ruffians, in 1399, in the 34th year of his age, and the 23rd of his reign.

Castles.

A bare shell, evincing great strength, is the only remaining vestige of Harewood castle, close to the turnpike road leading from Leeds to Harrogate.

Conisborough castle, within a short distance of Doncaster, is a heap of ruins; it has evidently been a fortress of great strength. There Hengist, captain of the Anglo-Saxons, retired for safety, his men having fled and scattered themselves after he was discomfited by Aurelius Ambrosius; yet, within a few

days after, he brought forth his men to battle against the Britons, who pursued him. The field was bloody, and his men suffered great slaughter. Some historians assert that Hengist was slain at Conisborough, after an obstinate and bloody battle, in which he was defeated. His two sons, Ochta and Abisa, fled with the shattered remains of their army, the former to York, and Abisa to Aldborough.

Castleford, a Roman Station.

At Castleford, near Pontefract, a Roman station, was also a castle, vestiges of which remain, though scarcely perceptible, being covered with earth and overgrown with grass and weeds. A little below the bridge there, the rivers Aire and Calder unite and become one stream. At that village, as we are told by ancient chroniclers, "King Ethelred's army suffered a signal defeat, the citizens of York overcoming him in battle, and slaying immense numbers of his followers; and he, who before sat on the throne of majesty, was on a sudden daunted and ready to offer submission."

Knaresbro' Castle.

Knaresborough castle, eighteen miles west of York, is pleasantly situated on a cliff above the river Nidd, which runs at the bottom of a deep dell. It was founded by Serlo de Burgh, who came into England with the Conqueror, and he was succeeded in his possessions by Eustace Fitz-John, the great favourite of Henry I. The castle, manor, and honour of Knaresborough, were granted by Edward III. to his fourth son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1371. In 1170, the four knights who murdered Thomas-á-Becket took refuge there, where they remained prisoners many months, but some time after were pardoned on condition of their performing a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. After the base treachery which Richard II. experienced from the earl of Northumberland, and his gallant son, Hotspur Percy, that unfortunate prince was kept a close prisoner here, in an apartment called the King's Chamber, till he was removed to Pontefract castle, and there murdered by order of Henry IV. In 1616, James I. granted Knaresbro' castle to his son Charles. It was a strong fortress during the civil wars, and made great resistance against the parliamentary forces. After the battle of Marston-Moor, it was most gallantly

defended against Lord Fairfax; and though at last compelled to surrender, it was on the most honourable terms that the garrison laid down their arms.

Sheffield Castle.

Sheffield also appears to have had its castle, as we learn from a history of that town, which says, "When the De Lovetot's family were lords of the manor, the town of Sheffield was of no great extent; a few straggling huts and smithies, forming an irregular street, extending from the castle and bridge to the Church-gate," &c. Again, "In the reign of Henry III., about 1276, the then baron obtained permission to convert the manor-house into a strong and embattled castle, the old castle having gone so much to decay as to be unfit for repairing." At that place, in his misfortune, Cardinal Wolsey, archbishop of York, was confined sixteen days, and within a week after leaving it he died in the abbey at Leicester, having reached it late at night, on the third day of his journeying from Sheffield castle. In the reign of Elizabeth, Sheffield castle and manor-house were again devoted to the detention of a state prisoner, in the person of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, who remained there about twelve years. In less than three years after quitting it, she was beheaded at Fotheringay castle, in 1587.

Cardinal Wolsey at Cawood Castle.

There was also a castle (or palace, as it was sometimes called) at Cawood, about seven miles from York, the residence of the once highly favoured, but subsequently disgraced and traduced Cardinal Wolsey. It is related of this celebrated man that once, when on his way from Scrooby to Cawood castle, he stopped two nights and a day at St. Oswald's abbey, where he confirmed the children of the vicinity in the church, from eight in the morning until noon, and then, so intent was he on his holy work, that, after a hasty dinner, he began again and continued until at length he became so exhausted that he found it necessary to call for a chair; yet he would not desist, but proceeded until six in the evening before he could complete the duty, so many applicants were there at that day for the benefit of the holy rite. On the ensuing day, whilst travelling towards Cawood, he stopped at every church on his way, confirming

nearly one hundred children on that day alone, even before he reached Ferrybridge, where, on an extensive plain, round a great stone cross, about a quarter of a mile from the town, there were assembled upwards of five hundred children for confirmation. The cardinal immediately alighted, and confirmed them all before he would leave the place, so that he did not arrive at Cawood castle until a late hour.

Sandal Castle.

Sandal Castle, which is said to have been built by John Earl of Warren and Surrey, in order to secure to himself the beautiful and meretricious countess of Lancaster, Isabel Fitz-Hugh, wife to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, was assigned, in the year 1333, to Baliol King of Scotland, by Edward III., as the place of his residence, until he had got ready a fleet and army, to be employed in restoring Baliol to that throne from which Robert Bruce had driven him. There the exiled monarch of Scotland resided with the countess of Vesay, in that peaceful serenity seldom witnessed in the precincts of a court, during the six months in which Edward was preparing for the expedition, the result of which proved fatal to the unfortunate Baliol, who perished in the field of carnage contending for a crown. This castle was used as the court-house or manor-house of the extensive see of York, from its first erection to its demolition. There the Saviles, of Thornhill, in whom the office of steward was almost hereditary, occasionally resided to transact the business of the court. The manor-house, near which is the moot-hall, where the courts are held, is now in Wakefield, opposite the church, and forms a very humble successor to Sandal castle.

Scarbro' Castle.

Scarborough Castle stands upon a rock of stupendous height and magnitude, close on the verge of the sea. It was built in the reign of king Stephen. Edward II. took refuge in that castle, which, in his time, was esteemed the strongest in the kingdom.

Richmond Castle.

Richmond Castle was built by Alan, Earl of Bretagne, nephew of William the Conqueror. The site and surrounding lands were given him, as a reward for his services, after the battle of Hastings. The ruins of many parts of it yet remain.

But the castle which, of all others situated in this great county, demands attention, is that of York, now the County Gaol, which stands about two hundred yards distant from the eastern bank of the Ouse, and close to the river Foss, which runs near it in a deep moat, rendering it inaccessible, except from the city on the north side. York had a castle prior to the Norman Conquest, which Drake, in his Eboracum, supposes to have been the Old Baile, on the opposite side of the Ouse. The same author supposes the castle on the present site to have been built by William the Conqueror, but probably on a Roman foundation. Having fallen into decay, it was rebuilt in the reign of Richard III. After it was no longer used as a fortress, it was converted into a county prison. It was taken down in the year 1701, and in its stead a structure was erected which, at the beginning of the present century, was considered to form one of the best regulated and most commodious prisons in the kingdom. In 1821 it was, however, presented for insufficiency, by the grand jury at the Lent Assizes; and this presentment was repeated at each succeeding assizes, until at length a resolution was passed, in the year 1824, that a competition of architects should be invited in order to procure the best plan for effecting the improvements proposed. Mr. Robinson, of London, was the successful competitor, and under his direction and superintendence the works were commenced in 1826. The peculiarity of the plan is, that the governors and turnkeys can pass unseen from the centre to any part of the prison, through secret passages in each of the buildings connected with a corridor of inspection, which surrounds and connects the whole. From these passages every thing that passes within the prison can be seen, and the governor and his assistants can always have their eyes upon the prisoners. The entrance gate-house is flanked by circular towers of great strength, and extends seventy feet in front by forty-six in length. The prison is fire-proof, the structure being entirely of stone. The walls are five feet thick below, and three feet above, and the stone-floors extend from wall to wall. Each cell in the prison is covered with a single piece of stone, five inches thick, and they are divided

York Castle.

York Castle taken down in 1701 and re-built.

Enlarged in 1826.

laterally by single stones nine inches thick. The doors are of wrought iron, and three guards are placed in each aperture in the thickness of the wall. The boundary wall surrounding the new prison, the old debtor's prison, and the court-house, is thirty-five feet in height above the ground, with towers at intervals to strengthen it. This wall is 1,350 feet in length, and is in itself a specimen of very superior workmanship. York Castle may be considered the strongest prison in England. The criminal side has accommodation for 160 prisoners, divided into eight classes of twenty cells. The airing courts are divided by walls of twenty feet in height. The whole building is well supplied with water, and efficiently ventilated. A short distance within the gateway there is a large mound, thrown up with prodigious labour, and surrounded with a strong stone wall. It appears to be elevated at least ninety feet above the level of the Ouse, and thirty feet above the site of the castle, and the adjacent parts of the city. On the summit of this mound stands an ancient tower, called *Clifford's Tower*, and according to tradition, one of that family was its first governor, after it had been built by William the Conqueror. Within that tower is a well of excellent water. There also was a dungeon so dark as not to admit the least ray of light.

Diocese of Ripon created.

The diocese of Ripon, in the province of York, was created in 1836, from the extensive dioceses of York and Chester, and comprises more than one-half of the West Riding, extending over the liberty of Richmondshire in the North Riding.

Extent of the County.

Yorkshire embraces several districts that are in some measure distinct counties, viz. Hallamshire, Holderness, Richmondshire, Craven, and Cleveland, the whole forming by far the largest county in England, being 130 miles long, 90 broad, and 460 in circumference, and containing 5,490 square miles.

HISTORIC SKETCH OF THE CITY OF YORK.

No City in the United Kingdom can present to the reflective mind so great a variety of wonderful events, or exhibit so many relics of former ages, as that of York, the ancient capital of the north, and the second city in the British empire. It is situated nearly in the centre of the island, at the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Foss, at the distance of 198 miles from London, 24 from Leeds, 68 from Manchester, and 204 from Edinburgh. It stands in one of the richest vales in Europe. The antiquity of York is almost beyond the limit of calculation; and the etymology of its name, like that of other ancient towns, is altogether conjectural. But its existence may be traced to a higher date than the days of Agricola, who in the year 79, having completed the conquest of the Brigantes, preferred the situation of York to that of Iseur, then the capital of the kingdom, which laid the foundation of its future greatness. In many respects York symbolizes Rome, though in miniature. It possessed an imperial palace and a tribunal. It had the like magistracy, and was governed by a similar mixture of civil and military authority. Little is known of York for many years after the Conquest by Agricola; but in the year 150, according to the itinerary of Antoninus, York was one of the greatest and most considerable stations in the province. Under the government of Marcus Aurelius, the British king Lucius, embraced Christianity, being the first crowned head in the world who became a convert to that religion.

York, the ancient capital of the north.

Its antiquity.

Coilus, the father of this prince, lived, died, and was buried in the city of York. After the death of Lucius, there were several competitors for the succession to the crown, and thence arose a civil war, which raged in the country during fifteen years. In 180, in the reign of the emperor Commodus, the Caledonians took up arms, attacked and cut in pieces the Roman army; they then ravaged the country as far as York; but the emperor immediately sent over Marcellus Ulpius, who successfully opposed them. In 207, the emperor Severus, finding that York was besieged by the Britons under Fulgenius, a Scythian general, whom they had drawn over to their assistance, undertook an expedition into Britain, accompanied by his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, his whole court, and a numerous army. Severus was then sixty years old, and was so infirm as to require carrying on a horse-litter, yet he bravely overcame his enemies. This expedition is said, however, to have cost him 31,000 men. Severus lived more than three years in the prætorian palace of this city, where he stamped upon his coin the title of *Britannicus Maxicus*, as conqueror of the whole island.

It was during the residence of Severus that York shone in its full splendour. Constantius, though but a senator of Rome in the reign of Aurelius, was of imperial descent, and married Helena, the daughter of a British king. The issue of that marriage was Constantine the Great, who was born in York about the year 272. Constantius died in the imperial palace at York in the year 307, after which the ceremony of deification was conferred upon him, with all the splendour of Roman pageantry. For twenty years, during the reign of Constantius, the Britons remained quiet, but Octavius, their king, rebelled, and being vanquished by the Romans, was obliged to fly to the king of Scotland for assistance. After Constantine had removed the seat of empire from York to Byzantium (now Constantinople) misrule, misery, and wretchedness succeeded the glory and magnificence which had signalized this once august city. York was rendered little short of a heap of ruins by the Saxon general, Hengist, who caused great slaughter there, in the year 450. He also re-took York, and all the country on the south

Constantine born at York.

side the river Tees, after which he retired into the city with his victorious army.

Victory over the Saxons.

In the summer of 521, King Arthur gained a decisive victory over the Saxons, slaying 90,000 of them on Boden Hills, including all the Saxon generals, and the flower of their army. The city of York was, in consequence, delivered up to him, immediately on his approach. That great monarch, on his return to York from Scotland, together with all his clergy, nobility, and soldiers, celebrated the nativity of our Blessed Redeemer. That was the first Christmas festival ever held in Britain.

After the division made by the Saxons, York became the capital of Northumbria, which was by far the most considerable kingdom of the Heptarchy, containing all the northern parts of England, from the mouth of the Humber to St. Johnston in Scotland. In 617, Edwin the Great was king of Deira. During his reign the royal residence was at York, where he formed a code of salutary laws, which long kept the country in profound peace. In 626, an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate him at his summer retreat, formerly a Roman station, about seven miles from York. In 633, Penda, the pagan king of Mercia, joined with Cadwallo, the British king of Wales, to destroy the Christians and Saxons. Edwin met them at Heavenfield, a village near Doncaster, since corrupted to Hatfield, and, in a most bloody battle, lost his crown and life. His head was buried in the porch of his own church, St. Gregory's, at York, but the other part of his remains was deposited in the monastery at Whitby. After that battle, the victors ravaged the kingdom of Northumbria, and York, its capital, in a most dreadful manner. Oswald, who became sole monarch of the Northumbrians, also fixed the imperial residence at York, where he reigned greatly beloved by his subjects. Penda, however, soon declared war against him, and his forces having slain Oswald in a battle at Oswalstree, in Shropshire, in 642, that barbarous king ordered his dead body to be torn in pieces.

Battle of Hatfield.

In 867, the Northumbrians revolted against Ethelred, sole monarch of England, and chose Osbert for their king. That prince kept court and residence at York. In that year the

The Danes land in England.

Danes landed in England, and marched as far as York The gates of the city were thrown open to them, on which they entered to refresh themselves; but finding that Ella was advancing with his forces, they hastened to meet him, attacked and entirely routed his army, and slew the king.

Asser Menevensis describes the sufferings of the citizens of York in the following words: "By the general's cruel orders they knocked down all the boys, and young and old men, they met with in the city, and cut their throats. Matrons and virgins were ravished at pleasure. The husband and wife, either dead or dying, were tossed together. The infant, snatched from its mother's breast, was carried to the threshold and there left butchered at its parent's door, to make the general outcry more hideous."

In 1054, Siward, who was a man of extraordinary strength and valour, was created earl of Northumbria. He was sent by Edward the Confessor into Scotland with 10,000 English soldiers, to aid Malcolm against Macbeth, whom he slew, and set the former on the throne of Scotland. This earl died not long after in York. In 1069, Sept. 19th, the Norman garrisons in the castle were determined to oppose their adversaries to the last, and accordingly prepared for a siege, and set fire to several houses in the suburbs. The fire spreading further than was designed, burnt down a great part of the city, and with it the cathedral, including a most valuable library, placed there by Archbishop Egbert, in the year 800. Notwithstanding a gallant defence of six months, York was at length obliged, through famine, to surrender. The conditions, though highly favourable to the besieged, were treated with little regard by the Conqueror. The English and Scotch garrisons were put to the sword, and the city razed to the ground.

Extent of York.

At that period York was so large that its suburbs extended to the villages one mile distant. With the city fell all the nobility and most of the other inhabitants. For Waltheof, the governor, who had so nobly resisted him, the Conqueror professed the greatest friendship; but he suddenly ordered him to be arraigned for conspiracy, and the last of the Saxon earls was in conse-

quence deprived of his life. He was the first nobleman ever beheaded in England. Amongst other proofs of William's savage disposition, he laid waste the whole country between York and Durham so effectually, that for nine years after neither plough nor spade were put into the ground. Many of the wretched inhabitants, who had escaped slaughter, were reduced to the necessity of eating dogs, cats, and even their own species, to prolong a miserable existence, which was generally of very short duration. Various writers concur in stating that, "dead bodies were scattered about in every direction," and that there was not one inhabited house between York and Durham, wild beasts and robbers being the only occupiers of the desolate country. After the dreadful devastation which succeeded the Norman Conquest, York gradually rose again out of its ruins; though it has never since attained that proud elevation and grandeur by which it was distinguished before that desolation.

Surrounding country laid waste.

History is nearly silent respecting York from that period to the year 1137, in the reign of Stephen, when another fire, occasioned by accident, spread so extensively as to burn down the cathedral, St. Mary's abbey, St. Leonard's hospital, thirty-nine parish churches in the city, and Trinity Church in the suburbs.

Cathedral destroyed by fire 1137.

In the year 1138, David, king of Scotland, entered England with a powerful army and besieged York, on which occasion Archbishop Thurstan, lieutenant-governor of the north, called together the nobility and gentry of the county. They immediately raised forces, marched against the enemy, and caused him to retire from before the city. The hostile army was, however, overtaken near Northallerton, and after a terrible battle, was entirely defeated, 10,000 of the Scots being slain upon the field.

In 1160, in the reign of Henry II., the first parliament mentioned in history by that appellation, was held in York. Malcolm, the Scottish king, was summoned to appear before it to answer certain charges alleged against him by Henry. In the year 1171, Henry called another convention of the barons and bishops at York, before whom he cited William, the successor of Malcolm, to appear and do homage for the whole

First parliament held.

kingdom of Scotland. The Scottish king complied, and in token of his subjection, deposited on the altar of the cathedral, in York, his breast-plate, spear, and saddle.

Massacre of the Jews.

At the commencement of the reign of Richard I. York became the scene of a horrible persecution and massacre, which will be ever memorable in the annals of that city. The prejudices of the age had stigmatised the lenders of money on interest with the odious name of *usurers*, and the crusades to the holy land to rescue Jerusalem from the hands of the Saracens had inflamed the zeal of the nation against every body of men not bearing the name of Christian. To obtain popular favour, the king, who was crowned with great pomp at Westminster, strictly enjoined and commanded that no Jew whatever should appear at his coronation. Notwithstanding this order, two of the principal Jews in York, of the names of Benedict and Jocenus, went thence to London, with a pompous retinue in order to meet their brethren, and to present some valuables to the king, as a peace-offering at his coronation. On the day of the ceremonial, many of the Jews mixed in the crowd, and the populace, with a savage ferocity, commenced a general massacre upon them in London, plundered their property, burnt down their houses, and destroyed numbers of their wives and children. The king forthwith issued a proclamation to stop these proceedings, but the example of the metropolis spread into various parts of the conntry. Benedict and Jocenus, the York Jews, were attacked on their way to the coronation, and Benedict, being grievously bruised and wounded, was dragged into a church, where he was forced to renounce Judaism, and submit to the ceremony of baptism. This conversion, the heroic Israelite, with the zeal of a Daniel, steadily disclaimed, and when brought the next day into the presence of the king, and asked whether he was a Christian or no, he answered No! he was a Jew, and should die in that faith. To the honour of the king, he was restored to his friends, but to the reproach of his brutal assailants he died shortly after of his wounds. Jocenus returned to York, where a still more awful fate awaited him. Either by accident or design, the city of York took fire, in the midst of a boisterous night, and the flames

spread in all directions. This calamity was seized upon to renew the persecution against the Jews, and while the citizens were engaged in extinguishing the flames, the house of Benedict was violently entered by the lawless rabble, who murdered the wife and children of the deceased Jew, and applied to their own use all the property on which they could lay their rapacious hands. Jocenus, alarmed for his own safety, sought refuge in the castle, to which he removed his family and effects, and his example was followed by nearly all the other Jews in the city. The governor of the castle, having some business without its walls, left it for a short time in the hands of the Jews, who, under an apprehension that he might have joined in the conspiracy with their enemies, refused to re-admit him on his return. The high sheriff, a man more under the guidance of his passions than of his judgment, enraged by this indignity, issued his writ of *posse comitatus* to raise the county to besiege and take the castle. An innumerable company of armed men, as well from the city as from other parts of the county, rose simultaneously and begirt the fortress. Driven to extremities, the Jews held a council, and offered, as Hoveden says, a mighty sum of money to be allowed to escape with their lives, but this offer was rejected. On which M. Paris observes, a certain foreign rabbi or doctor of their law, stood up amongst them and said,—"Men of Israel, our Creator has commanded that we should at any time be ready to die for our law; when he gave us life, he enjoined that with our own hands, and of our own accord, we should devoutly restore it to him again, rather than submit to the cruelty of our enemies." This invitation to imitate the example of the followers of Josephus, in the cave of Jotapata, was embraced by many of the Jews, but others chose rather to try the victor's clemency. Before the self-devoted victims began to execute the sentence upon each other, they set fire to the castle, and committed all their property to the flames, to prevent it from falling into the hands of their enemies. The rabbin then directed that the husbands should cut the throats of their own wives and children, and Jocenus began the execution first, by applying the knife to the throats of Anne, his wife, and five children! The

Renewed persecution of the Jews.

They slay each other.

example was speedily followed by the other masters of families, and afterwards, as a mark of peculiar honour, the rabbi cut the throat of Jocenus himself! At dawn the next morning, the survivors announced the horrid catastrophe which had befallen their brethren to the besiegers, casting the dead bodies of the victims over the wall, to convince them of the reality of their story. The merciless barbarians, pretending to compassionate their sufferings, obtained admission into the castle. No sooner was this effected, than they flew upon the poor Jews, and slew every one of them. With their hands reeking with blood, the murderers hastened to the cathedral, where the bonds, which the Christians had given to the Jews (money lenders) were deposited. These documents they took out of the chests, and committed to the flames, thus freeing themselves and others from their obligations. It is estimated that no fewer than from 1,500 to 2,000 Jews in York fell victims to this sanguinary persecution.

In the year 1291, Edward, improperly styled the first, stayed some time at York, on his way into Scotland, when the famous Welshman, Rice-ap-Meredith, was conveyed to this city, tried for high treason, condemned, and drawn through York to the gallows, where he was hanged and quartered.

In 1311, the unfortunate Edward II. kept his Christmas at York, and, expecting an invasion from the Scotch, caused the walls of the city to be strongly fortified.

In 1332, Edward again summoned a parliament to assemble at York; indeed there were no fewer than twelve parliaments held in that city during his and his predecessor's reign.

William, of Hatfield, second son of Edward and Phillippa, died young, and was buried in the cathedral at York, and Edmund Langley, their fifth son, in the reign of their successor, was created the first Duke of York.

In the year 1390, a contagious disease carried off 1,100 of the citizens of York. The following year, a still more dreadful pestilence spread over England, and raged with such fury in York, that more than 11,000 of the inhabitants fell a sacrifice to its ravages.

In 1392, Richard II. removed the courts of King's Bench and Chancery to York. That year was also rendered remarkable by the king presenting the first mace to the city, to be carried before the Lord Mayor, and a cap of maintenance to the sword bearer.

Courts of King's Bench and Chancery at York.

In the year 1483, Edward paid the common debt of nature, and his brother Richard, who was then at York, and whom Edward had left guardian to his sons, ordered a requiem to be sung in the Minster for the repose of the king's departed soul; having performed this rite, he went up to London. Soon after his arrival, he several times addressed letters to the mayor and citizens of York, by which means he obtained 4,000 men, chiefly from the city, under pretence of bloody designs on the part of the queen, and caused himself to be crowned in London with the title of Richard the Third. On obtaining possession of the throne, he imprisoned his two nephews, and hastened to have his coronation repeated at York. During his journey, the execrable murder of the two young princes was perpetrated in the Tower of London. The coronation was performed at the cathedral, in York, by Archbishop Rotheram, with great pomp and parade.

In 1503 Margaret, Henry's eldest daughter, when on her journey into Scotland, to consummate her marriage with James IV., visited York, accompanied by 500 lords, ladies, and esquires. The sheriffs, in their crimson gowns, attended by 100 citizens on horseback, met her at Tadcaster; the lord mayor also, arrayed in crimson satin, with a collar of gold, and every insignia of authority, attended on horseback, at Micklegate Bar, with the recorder and aldermen, all sumptuously dressed, accompanied by the citizens and inhabitants on foot, to welcome the princess into the city.

Princess Margaret visits York.

In 1509, Henry VII. died, and was succeeded by his only son, Henry VIII., at the age of sixteen. That year was rendered remarkable by the art of printing having been established in the city of York. The first printing press was erected by Hugo Goes, the son of an ingenious printer at Antwerp.

In York and the Ainsty, 500 men were raised, in the year 1513, to join the army that marched against the Scots under the Earl of Surrey, and which gained the memorable victory of Flodden-field. York suffered greatly by the suppression of religious houses in Henry's reign. Previous to that event, it contained, besides the cathedral, 41 parish churches, 17 chapels, 16 hospitals, nine religious houses, and the venerable abbey of St. Mary; monasteries, chapels, hospitals, priories, and churches were involved in the general destruction.

Suppression of monasteries and religious houses.

From that period, the Annals of Yorkshire contain scarcely any important transactions, till the year 1536, when the suppression of monasteries, and the progress of the Reformation excited a great sensation in the northern counties. The suppression of the religious houses inflicted a terrible blow on the grandeur of York. No sooner was the mandate given there, than down fell the monasteries, the hospitals, the chapels, and the priories of the city, and with them eighteen parish churches, the materials and revenues of all being converted to secular uses. The sick and old people were turned out of hospitals, and priests and nuns out of religious houses, to starve, or beg their bread. The natural consequence of such sweeping and indiscriminate measures was to excite a spirit of rebellion; and in this county a formidable insurrection was raised by Robert Aske, of Aughton, a gentleman of considerable fortune, who possessed great influence in the county. The other chief persons concerned were the Lord D'Arcy, Sir Robert Constable, Sir John Bulmer, Sir Thomas Percy, brother to the Earl of Northumberland, Sir Stephen Hamilton, Nicholas Tempest, and William Lumley, Esqrs. Their enterprize they called "the pilgrimage of grace," and they swore that they were moved by no other motive than their love to God, their care of the king's person and issue, their desire to purify the nobility, to drive base-born persons from about the king, to restore the church, and to suppress heresy. Allured by these fair pretensions, about 40,000 men, from the counties of York, Durham, and Lancaster, flocked to their standard, and their zeal no less than their numbers inspired the court with apprehensions.

Rebellion against their suppression.

Henry's Commission to levy troops.

Henry immediately issued commissions to several lords, to levy troops, whilst he, on his part, assembled as many as possible; but either from the backwardness of the people, or from some other reason, the army was not sufficiently strong to oppose the insurgents. Aske, in the mean time, did not remain inactive; he made himself master of York, Hull, and Pontefract Castle, and attempted to take Scarborough, but was defeated. He also either persuaded or compelled most of the nobility and gentry of the county to join his standard. The Duke of Norfolk, at the head of a small army of 5000 men, was now sent against the rebels. The duke's army encamped near Doncaster, where he entered into a negotiation with the rebels, who had taken their stand on Scawsby Leas. This negotiation was merely entered into for the purpose of amusing the insurgents till the duke's army was ready to act. Henry was now greatly alarmed, as his whole army bore no proportion to that of the insurgents; he therefore issued a proclamation, commanding all the nobility to meet him at Northampton. Meanwhile Aske, at the head of 30,000, or as some say of 40,000 men, advanced towards the detachment commanded by the Duke of Norfolk, which was stationed to defend the bridge, which formed the pass between the two armies. But as the Don was fordable in several places, they would certainly have been exceedingly embarrassed, if a heavy rain had not at that juncture rendered the river impassable. This was a fortunate circumstance for the king; for if the insurgents could have effected a passage over the river, the royal army would, in all probability have been defeated; and it is impossible to say what might have been the consequence. The Duke of Norfolk was averse to the alterations made in religion; and it could not, therefore, be agreeable to him to command the royal army against men who had taken arms in a cause which he secretly approved. Fortunately the weakness of his force relieved him from his embarrassment, by affording him a fair pretext to negotiate with the rebels. This negotiation proved very advantageous to the king, as it gave him time to strengthen his army, which so alarmed many of the rebels, that they, sus-

pecting that they were betrayed by their leaders, withdrew themselves from the cause.

Elizabeth succeeded by James VI. of Scotland.

At the death of Elizabeth, in 1602, she was succeeded by James VI. of Scotland. On the way from his Scottish dominions, in the following year, to take possession of the English crown, he visited York the 16th of April, and was received with all the ceremony and splendour customary on such occasions. The Lord-mayor and corporation, previous to his departure, made the king a present of a valuable silver cup, with a cover of silver gilt, weighing seventy-three ounces, and containing 200 angels of gold, the value of which was £100. In return for this present, the king conferred the honour of knighthood on the lord mayor.

The Plague at York.

The plague, which had carried off 30,578 persons in London in 1603, raged at York in 1604, to such an alarming degree, that the markets within the city were prohibited, to prevent the contagion from spreading into the country, and stone crosses were erected in various parts of the vicinity of the city, where the country people met the citizens and sold them their commodities. The Lord President's courts were adjourned to Ripon and Durham. The Minster, and the Minster yard, were shut up, and the unfortunate subjects of infection were sent to Hob-moor and Horse-fair, where booths made of boards were erected for their reception. No fewer than 3,512 inhabitants of York fell victims to this pestilential disease.

In August 1617, James again passed through York on a journey to Scotland. His majesty was received with the usual ceremonials, and after the sword had been presented to him, a standing cup, value £30 5s. 7d. and an elegant purse, the price of which was £3, containing 100 double sovereigns were given him. He dined with the Lord-mayor the same day, and after dinner knighted his lordship and the recorder.

Charles I. visits York.

In the year 1633 Charles I. paid a visit of three days to York on his journey to Scotland, and was very sumptuously entertained by the Lord-mayor and the Archbishop. Presents were made to him of a large silver cup and cover, and a purse

of gold of £100 value. While his majesty was there the Portuguese ambassadors came to the city. Sir Edward Littleton, keeper of the great seal, also joined his majesty.

Siege of York.

On the 19th of April, the parliamentarians, with their united forces, commenced the blockade of York; but their army not being sufficiently numerous to invest the city, the northern side remained open; and the Marquis of Newcastle, having between four and five thousand cavalry in the place, could by means of a bridge over the Ouse transport them to either side of the river, and attack any corps that he might see divided from the rest. The Earl of Manchester, however, arriving with his troops and twelve field pieces, took a position near Bootham Bar towards Clifton, and thus the city was completely invested by 40,000 men. Several batteries were then opened against the place, and particularly one on a hill near Walmgate Bar, where four pieces of cannon played almost incessantly on the tower, castle, and town, while the garrison and armed inhabitants, from their different platforms, kept up a heavy fire on the works of the besiegers. From that time to the 24th of June, an almost incessant fire was continued day and night, both by the besiegers and the besieged, when a party of the garrison consisting of about six hundred men sallied out from Monk Bar, and furiously assaulted the Earl of Manchester's quarters, but they were soon driven back with considerable loss. Several bold attacks were made by the besiegers, which were always bravely repelled by the besieged. So loyal were the inhabitants of York to their sovereign, that even the women assumed a masculine courage, and, despising fatigue and danger, contributed, by every exertion in their power, to the defence of the city. The siege, however, continued with all possible vigour, and a line of circumvallation having been drawn round the city, it effectually cut off the supply of fresh provisions, so that mutton sold at sixteen shillings per quarter, beef at four shillings per stone, pork at seven shillings, bacon at four shillings, eggs at threepence each, fresh butter at two shillings and eightpence per pound, and oatmeal at two shillings and eightpence per peck. But the magazine was well stored with salt provisions and grain, and liquors

Loyalty of the Citizens.

of all sorts were plentiful. On the 30th of June, towards evening, the parliamentarian generals received intelligence that Prince Rupert, with an army of twenty thousand men, was advancing, and would quarter that night at Knaresborough and Boroughbridge. Having called a council of war upon the occasion, they, being conscious of their inability to contend with him in that situation, resolved to raise the siege.

Siege of York raised

After the battle of Marston-moor the parliamentarian generals resumed their former positions before the city, and carried on the siege with unremitting vigour. They summoned the governor to surrender unconditionally; to which a negative answer was returned, but, in a few days afterwards, finding that the besiegers had made their approaches to the very walls, and were preparing scaling ladders, the garrison, from the reduction in their numbers and means of defence, were fearful of the result, and judged it advisable to surrender.

Siege renewed.

the citizens surrender.

In the winter of 1663, a commission was sent down to York to try several men, who had been taken at Farnley wood, a few miles from Leeds, in an insurrection. The prisoners were found guilty, condemned, and executed. Two of them were also quartered, and according to the savage ferocity of the times, their mutilated bodies were placed over the several gates of the city. The heads of four of them were fixed over Micklegate Bar, three over Bootham Bar, one over Walmgate Bar, and three over the gates of the castle.

Farnley Wood conspirators executed.

Prior to the year 1687 the streets of York possessed no advantages during the nocturnal hours from artificial light; but in that year lamps began to be hung up in the chief streets of the city, viz: at the Minster gates, the west-end of Ouse-bridge, in the Pavement, &c.

1688, November 29th, a considerable mob assembled in the city, which resorted to the Roman catholic chapels and there committed great outrages. The mob tore away all the pictures and images they met with, threw down the altars, and after stealing the books and vestments of the priests, exhibited them through the day in different parts of the city; in the evening they publicly burnt them in Coney-street and in the Pavement.

The 14th of February, 1689, was observed in York as a day of general rejoicing for the delivery of the nation from the designs of James II.; and on the 17th of the same month, William Henry, Prince of Orange, and Mary, his princess, who was the daughter of the late sovereign, were proclaimed in the city, king and queen of England, France, and Ireland, in the presence of many thousands of spectators.

Inundation of the River Ouse.

The year 1689 was distinguished by one of the greatest floods ever known at York. In October the river Ouse so much overflowed its banks, that during three successive days, boats were absolutely required at the west-end of the bridge. The Duke of Wirtemberg, with a number of Danish soldiers, amounting to 5,000 foot and 1,000 horse, passed the winter in York and in the adjoining villages. They were on their route to Ireland, for which place they embarked in the spring of 1690.

In 1694, April 2nd, a terrible fire broke out on the premises of Charles Hall, a flax dresser, in the parish of All Saints, High Ousegate, which raged with such fury that the houses on both sides of the street were soon enveloped in one tremendous conflagration. No lives, however, were lost on the occasion, but the fire continued for eight successive hours, within which time nearly thirty houses were burnt to the ground.

An act of parliament having passed for the regulation of the gold and silver currency of the country, the old coin was called in. One of the king's mints was consequently erected in the Manor-house, without Bootham Bar, and bullion and plate were coined in 1696, to the amount of £308,621 sterling.

Prince of Hesse at York.

On the 28th of May, 1746, the Prince of Hesse honoured York with his presence, whilst on his journey from Scotland to London, after the decisive battle of Culloden. On the 23rd of July, William, Duke of Cumberland, second son of George II., arrived at York, having been invited by the Lord-mayor and commonalty; his grace was attended by Lords Cathcart and Ancram, with several other military officers. He alighted at the precentor's house in the Minster yard, and was received by the Archbishop, the two Judges of Assize, and the High Sheriff,

&c. A collation was prepared at the expense of the city, of which the Duke and the Archbishop partook. After supper the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, presented the duke with the freedom of the city. It was about nine o'clock in the evening when the duke and his attendants arrived, and at twelve the same night they departed. Many of the rebels who were at that time tried at York were convicted, and twenty-two were executed. As on former occasions, two of them were afterwards beheaded, William Connolly and James Mayne, whose heads were placed on iron spikes over Micklegate Bar. In the year 1754 those two heads were stolen away; the theft was effected in the night of the 28th of January by William Arundell, a tailor of York, assisted by an Irish journeyman tailor.

Execution of Rebels.

On the 8th of January, 1762, war was formally declared in York against Spain, and on the following day the High Sheriff of the county, Sir John Lister Kaye, bart., attended by two regiments of militia, and many gentlemen, caused the under-sheriff to read a similar declaration at the castle.

A terrible hurricane was experienced at York in 1763; it commenced about nine in the evening, on Saturday the 1st of December, and continued till near eight o'clock the next morning. So powerful was the wind that the vane and part of the battlement at the west end of the Minster were blown down, and many houses in the city were greatly damaged.

Terrible hurricane.

In 1768, August 31st, the king of Denmark visited York, attended by many of his nobles and officers of state; they were accommodated at Mr. Bluitt's Inn, in Lendal. In the evening of that day the Lord-mayor and aldermen waited on his majesty, in the usual manner, and were received with great respect, but the king could not be prevailed upon to remain long in York. The following morning, after viewing the Minster and other objects of public interest, he hastened through Leeds and Manchester to London.

In November, 1773, Foster Powell, the celebrated pedestrian, engaged for a considerable wager to walk from London to York, and back to the former city, in six days. He commenced his journey on the morning of Monday, the 29th of November, and

arrived in York about half-past two in the afternoon of Wednesday. Great numbers of people had assembled for miles on the road awaiting his arrival, some of whom endeavoured to keep pace with him, but in vain. The distance from Tadcaster to York is nine miles, which he performed in one hour and seven minutes. After taking some refreshment, and having reposed in bed about an hour and a half, he re-commenced his journey in disguise, to avoid the intrusion of the crowd. About half-past three p.m. on Saturday he reached Barnet, and was escorted thence by at least 500 horsemen to Hick's-hall, London, where he arrived at half past six that evening.

1802, June 19th, as some workmen were digging for the foundations of the New City Gaol, near the site of the Old Baile hill, about one hundred silver pennies of the time of William the Conqueror, were found in good preservation. On some of them was represented the profile of that monarch, and on others his full face with a canopy over the head, styled a canopy type, which mark of distinction renders the coin more valuable, owing to the scarcity of those so distinguished. They were supposed to have been coined at York, from the circumstance of the word "Evorwick" being on the reverse. They may probably have lain in the ground nearly eight hundred years, for the Conqueror besieged York in 1070, and the city surrendered to him after a defence of six months. Ancient Coins.

In January, 1829, the workmen employed in excavating the foundation of the *York Museum*, on the Manor Shore, near the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, found seven curious statues, of a strong and robust appearance, and clad in antique drapery, which have been splendidly coloured and gilt. One of them represents Moses, bearing the tables of stone and the brazen serpent with a beard: two of the others have books in their hands, and other two have lost their heads. They are all barefooted, and five of them are in a very perfect state, and now ornament the Museum. Curious Statues.

Gildas, the historian, says that the Britons had no coin of their own, but that all their gold, silver, and brass coins were stamped

with the image of Cæsar. The Saxons, in Britain, not only had coin of their own, but also had a mint at York. Many of their coins have been found with the name of that city upon them. The most curious among them was a coin of Edwin the Great. It was the rarest, most ancient, and consequently the most valuable to connoisseurs. Danish coins have also been found about York at various times.

Mint at York.

One of the articles of impeachment against Cardinal Wolsey contained the following charge relative to the silver coinage at York, in the reign of Henry VIII. :—" Also the said Lord Cardinal, of his further pompous and presumptuous mind, hath enterprised to join and imprint the Cardinal's hat under your arms in your coin of groats, made at your city of York, which like deed hath not been seen to be done by any subject before within your realm till this time."

Seals and Medals.

Seals and medals, in great variety, some of very ancient date, have likewise been collected here by gentlemen of antiquarian research. One of the former was found so lately as the year 1816, by workmen, whilst digging in Fryer's Gardens, in Tanner Row. That seal was of oval form, purely of brass, of the thickness of a half crown piece, and in a high state of preservation. At one end of it was a small flat protuberance with a hole through it, as though it had been hung to a watch chain.

Lord Mayor of York.

The office of Lord mayor of York is a very honourable and important one; no person having precedence of him in rank and power within his own jurisdiction, except the sovereign and the presumptive heir to the British crown. Even the judges of assize, in the courts of justice, sit at his right hand, whilst he occupies the chair. Prior to the honourable title of "Lord" being conferred on the mayor of York, the office was occupied by one individual for several years. Nicholas Langton was elected mayor of York in 1812, for the seventh time. Previous to the Municipal Reform Act, the lord mayor was annually chosen from amongst the aldermen who had not twice served the office, or had not performed its duties within six years; but now these restrictions do not apply. If the Lord mayor be married, his wife shares in his honours, and is dignified with the title of "the Lady

Mayoress." The persons who, according to ancient custom, were appointed to live and diet at the Mansion-house, were the Lord mayor's chaplain, the town clerk, with his servant; two esquires, viz: the sword-bearer and the mace-bearer, four officers at mace, (at one time six,) and a porter, cook, and baker, with their assistants. Such an establishment incurred very considerable expense on the Lord mayor, whose annual salary was, in 1681, £50. In 1776 it was advanced to £500, and about the commencement of the nineteenth century, it was raised to £840. Thomas Bawtry, merchant, served the office of Lord mayor in the year 1670. Mrs. Bawtry was the first lady mayoress who wore the gold chain. It was given by Marmaduke Rawden, a merchant in London, and its weight was sixteen ounces. He also gave a silver vessel, weighing fifty ounces, expressly for the use of each successive lady mayoress, and presented the corporation with an elegantly gilt bowl. Mr. Rawden likewise gave to the Lord mayor and commonalty the sum of £400 for the erection of a market-cross in the Pavement, which was built near the church of All Saints, but has since been removed. The sum of £100 was left by the same gentleman for the poor of the parish of St. Crux.

The annual Salary in 1681.

The Recorder is next in dignity to the Lord mayor. That officer must be a barrister at law. He is looked upon as the especial guardian of the privileges of the citizens, and the preserver of the ancient records and charters. Until recently it was his duty to register all new acts, bye-laws, &c. By virtue of his office, he is a justice of the peace, and of the quorum; and sits at the right of the Lord mayor, as his assistant or assessor, and on all occasions is the public orator of the corporate body. The Recorder was, until the reform we have spoken of, chosen by a full house, or general meeting of the corporate body, all the members of it having an equal right to vote in the election; but he could not enter upon his office without the approval of the king. After being approved, he used to take oath that he would always freely and faithfully give his advice and counsel to the Lord mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commoners for the benefit of the city. In the altered state of the municipal law, the

Recorder of York.

Recorder is now nominated by the crown. The salary of the Recorder was trifling, and the office, which was for life, was regarded more as a place of honour than of profit.

Election of Sheriffs.

Under the ancient charters, every gentleman elected sheriff was required to perform the duties of the office, or pay to the corporation the fine of one hundred guineas. About a month after his election, each sheriff took an oath of secrecy in the council chamber, and was then admitted one of the council, in the presence of the Lord mayor, aldermen, recorder, and the rest of the council, after which they all drunk wine together out of Mr. Rawden's silver gilt bowl above mentioned. It was customary for the sheriffs, or their deputies, along with some of the inferior officers of the corporation, soon after the former were chosen, to ride with white wands in their hands into the yard of the Priory of the Trinity, in Micklegate, and read a proclamation, as well as in several of the principal streets in the city, opposite the Common-hall, and at the south gate of the Minster. In accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act, only one Sheriff is now annually elected by the Council.

Councillors to the Lord Mayor.

Two other councillors were assigned to the Lord mayor, to act with the Recorder, who were also justices of the peace, of the quorum, and consequently ranked superior to the aldermen. They were called "The City Counsel;" but the office has not been continued since the reform of 1836. The common councilmen were, up to that time, seventy in number. They voted in all elections of magistrates, or aldermen, on the disposal of the city's revenues, and respecting all other acts which required to pass the corporate seal. The common councilmen anciently were chosen from the several companies of tradesmen in the city, but by a charter of Charles II. the city was divided into four wards, which take their names from the four gates of the city, viz: Micklegate, Bootham, Monk, and Walmgate Wards. These four divisions comprise the whole city within the walls, except the Close of the Cathedral.

The office of Town Clerk is one of great trust, and is more profitable than any other which the corporation has to bestow.

Coroners.

Two Coroners were formerly chosen by the members of the

corporation. Their jurisdiction extended throughout the city and Ainsty, in any part of which they each had an equal right to act in their official capacity; but now only one Coroner is appointed.

Having briefly described the most distinguished officers in the corporation of the city, it may not be deemed irrelevant to give a concise description of the city walls, bars, &c. It is very difficult to ascertain the precise time when the existing walls were built, though it is evident that York was fortified both during the Saxon and Danish governments, as well as under the Romans; but its walls seem to have been afterwards reduced, or entirely destroyed; and the probability is, that they were rebuilt about the time the Scottish wars commenced, in the reign of Edward I. By Leland's description of York, in the reign of Henry VIII., we are informed that the walls and towers were then in a complete state of defence, and that the rivers were also guarded, by chains passing across from tower to tower. The circumference of the walls is nearly two miles and three quarters, an extent very little inferior to that of the old walls of London; the measurement of the latter only amounting to three miles. The principal gates are four in number, viz: Micklegate Bar, on the south-west, Bootham Bar on the north-west, Monk Bar on the north-east, and Walmgate Bar on the south-east.

City walls, bars, &c.

The gateway, or general arch of Micklegate Bar, is a triplet, and supports a massy pile of gothic turrets embattled and adorned with figures. Its chief arch, near the portcullis, is of millstone grit, the segment of a circle, supposed by some to be of Roman erection. In front of the bar, over the way, is placed a large shield, on which are the arms of England and France. On each side is a smaller shield representing the arms of the city. Within the city, the ascent to the tower and walls of Micklegate Bar is by a flight of stone steps on the left side, and on the right is a modern erection for foot passengers. Adjoining the upper room, is a small round tower leading to the top, covered with lead, commanding a most interesting prospect of the surrounding country.

Micklegate Bar.

Bootham Bar is situate not far from the Roman multangular

Bootham Bar.

tower, on the Manor shore. It is chiefly built of the grit-stone, generally used by the Romans. It has a more modern appearance than any of the other bars, and is more perfect. The portcullis, doors, &c. still remain. On the outer front, are placed two shields, with the arms of the city, over which is a shield within the garter, much defaced. In 1719 the interior of the gateway was repaired with free stone. On the inner front, facing the city, is a large niche over the arch, containing the stone figure of a king in armour, such as was used little more than two centuries ago. On one side of the bar was formerly a watch-house for delinquents, and on the other a passage for foot passengers. Behind the passage a flight of stone steps leads to the inner apartments of the bar, three in number, one over another; but they are much smaller than the apartments in Micklegate Bar.

Monk Bar.

Monk Bar is an ancient and lofty structure, dividing Goodramgate and Monkgate. The foundation of this gate is of grit-stone, and on its front are the arms of France, quartered with those of England, which bespeaks its antiquity. On the battlements are placed small figures in a menacing posture. There are no paths for foot passengers, as at the other three bars. The portcullis is yet remaining, as are also the large folding doors. But a part of the barbican at the right hand, on the entrance from Scarborough, being much out of repair, was taken down early in the present century. In other respects the bar is very perfect. This bar was formerly made use of as a prison for freemen of York, and on the left side of the gateway there was a watch-house. Ascending a narrow flight of steps, the visitor enters a passage from which is a door upon the walls towards Bootham, and also two doors opening upon the walls of the barbican, where there is a terrace and little garden. On the right is a small room, and up a second flight of steps is another room. In a passage behind this is a cylinder and rope, as at the other bars, by which the portcullis is let down and raised. A third flight of steps leads to a room over the whole, paved with large rough stones: and from that room is the ascent to the top of the building. There the eye is gratified with the most enchanting scenery, and the weariness occasioned by the ascent

is compensated by delightful prospects of the surrounding district. On one side, the Minster, rising above the adjoining houses, presents its majestic towers, and its noble east window. On the other side the distant Wolds bound the intervening open country, which is interspersed with villages, the ruins of Sheriff-Hutton castle, with rivers, plains, and gentlemen's seats, in rich variety.

Walmgate Bar.

There is not anything worthy of notice in Walmgate Bar. We may, however, mention that it is the principal entrance from Hull, and that it suffered great injury during the last siege of York. Indeed it seems to have sustained more attacks during this siege than any of the other bars. It still retains much of its original form, though a part of it has been lately removed.

Cathedral.

The Cathedral Church of St. Peter, commonly called the Minster, may be considered the greatest ornament of the ancient city of York, and an honour to the nation in which it stands. It is one of the largest and most magnificent structures of the kind in Europe. In commencing our historical sketch of the cathedral we may briefly observe that, during the time of Constantine the Great, the Christian religion flourished with increasing vigour beneath the mild government of his enlightened reign. Hence, before the departure of the Romans, many monuments of Christianity had arisen and adorned the island; but the Saxon invaders consigned them to destruction, and on their ruins bigotry and idolatry erected their standard with bold and daring effrontery. In the year 626, however, Edwin, the Saxon king of Northumberland, whose residence was in the city, became a convert to the Christian faith, under the teaching of Paulinus, a priest sent from the court of Rome. But the city had been reduced to so low a condition as not to furnish a temple suitable for performing the ceremony of baptism. A small oratory of wood was, therefore, erected for the occasion, on the site occupied by the present Minster, and was dedicated to St. Peter. In that building the king, with his two sons, Osfrid and Edfrid, and many of the nobility, was solemnly baptized on Easter-day, April 12th, 627; and Paulinus was soon afterwards consecrated Archbishop of York. In that station he possessed so much in-

Foundation of 626.

fluence over Edwin as to induce him to lay the foundation of a magnificent stone building, which included the wooden oratory, in order that divine worship might be performed in it, until the new fabric should be completed. The building proceeded without interruption, till it was nearly ready for the roof, when Edwin fell in battle, at Hatfield, near Doncaster, and the prelate, Paulinus, found himself obliged to leave England. The Minster was however finished by Oswald, who soon afterwards succeeded to the throne of Northumbria; but scarcely had that monarch completed the good work, ere he also was slain in battle, while fighting against Penda, the pagan king of Mercia, and the building, becoming a prey to that barbarous monarch, was almost entirely demolished.

In the year 669, Wilfrid, then Archbishop of York, found the church in a ruinous condition, and with the utmost vigour repaired the walls and renewed the roof, which he covered with lead. In every other respect also, he rendered it fit for divine worship. Thus it continued for many years with little or no alteration, in the course of which time the noble library of Archbishop Egbert was bestowed upon it. Little mention is made of it from this time to 741, in which year it suffered much by fire. Archbishop Albert, a learned native, who was promoted to the see in 767, took it entirely down in consequence of the damage occasioned by the fire, and, assisted by Eaubald, who succeeded him, rebuilt it in the most sumptuous and magnificent style of Saxon architecture. But Albert was not permitted to enjoy the building he had erected, for, on the 8th of November, 780, only ten days after its consecration, he departed this life. From that period history is silent respecting the Minster, until the year 1069, when York was besieged by the Northumbrians, aided by the Danes, in an attempt to overthrow the Norman Conqueror. The garrison set fire to several houses in the suburbs, and a brisk wind blowing towards the city, extended the flames even to the Minster, which, with its valuable library, was burnt to the ground.

Minster suffered by fire in 741.

The church being in that condition, the Conqueror seized its revenues and expelled the canons from their stalls. He, how-

ever, soon afterwards made Thomas, a canon of Bayeux, in Normandy, who was his chaplain and treasurer, the Archbishop of the province of York, and to him restored the revenues, &c. of the Cathedral in 1070. That prelate rebuilt the church with increased splendour and magnificence; he recalled the banished ecclesiastics, and placed the establishment in a condition superior to that of any former period. Thus it remained till the month of June, 1137, when the edifice again fell a sacrifice to a dreadful fire. From that time the church lay in ruins till the year 1171, when Archbishop Roger began to rebuild the choir, and happily lived to complete it. Walter de Grey succeeded Roger, and in the year 1227 he added the southern part of the cross aisle or transept, and an indulgence was that year granted by the archbishop of forty days' relaxation to those benefactors who should contribute liberally towards the erection. The transept is a beautiful specimen of the style of architecture of those days, when the heavy pillar gave way to a cluster of light and elegant columns, adorned with luxuriant foliage. The windows also were made high, narrow, and pointed, and the roof decorated with beautiful tracery. In 1280, John de Romain erected the north part of the transept, and raised a steeple in the middle. In 1291, his son, the archbishop of that day, personally laid the foundation of the nave, from the west end eastward, in the presence of the dean, precentor, and canons, arrayed in their richest copes. In 1320, William de Melton forwarded the building begun by his predecessor, and in 1330 completed the west end, with its two steeples, as they appear at the present day, and rebuilt the central one. One alteration was made after another by successive archbishops until 1370, when the old central steeple was taken down, and the erection of the present tower was begun; but seven or eight years elapsed before it was finally completed. Thus rose, in the course of a long period of more than two centuries, that grand specimen of the progressive improvement of Norman architecture; the extensiveness of the design, and exquisite workmanship of which have, through many ages, commanded universal admiration.

Minster burnt in 1137.

West end of Minster completed in 1330.

Minster burnt 1829.

But to the great grief of the citizens of York, and indeed of all who had seen or heard or read of the wonders of this most venerable ornament of the ancient city, a large portion of it was reduced to a heap of ruins on Feb. 2, 1829. This lamentable catastrophe was the act of an incendiary and religious fanatic, named Jonathan Martin, a native of Hexham, in Northumberland. What motive induced him to set fire to the Minster it is impossible to say; but he alleged that he was prompted to it by two dreams. He accomplished his purpose by concealing himself in the Minster, during divine service, on Sunday, February 1st, having first provided himself with a razor, which he used as a steel, some tinder, matches, and a penny candle. The ringers were in the belfry in the evening, and after they had gone, he went to the belfry, where he struck a light, and having lit his candle, he cut about 90 feet from the rope of the prayer-bell, which he converted into a ladder, by tying knots at certain distances, and made use of it to obtain access to the interior of the choir. There he cut away the gold fringe ornaments from the pulpit; and the velvet from the Archbishop's throne, and from the dean's and the precentor's seats. His object in taking these, he said, was, that they might be evidence against him, that he did the deed. He next piled all the cushions, surplices, and books which he could get, in two heaps, one near the Archbishop's throne, and the other near the organ, and set fire to them. He then made his escape, by breaking one of the windows, (to which he ascended by means of the machine used for cleaning the Minster,) and letting himself down by his knotted rope. He took with him the gold fringe, the velvet, and a small bible. The fire was discovered about seven o'clock, p.m., by one of the choristers, a lad named Swinbank, who saw smoke issuing from the roof. He gave an alarm, and it was found that the fire had extended along the whole of the south side of the choir; and although the most prompt assistance was given, it was found impossible to save any part of the wood-work of that part of the edifice. The roof caught fire from the organ; and by half-past eleven o'clock, the whole of the beautiful tabernacle-work of carved oak, which

adorned the prayer-house, the stalls, the pulpit, the cathedra, the fine organ, and the roof, were destroyed. The clustered columns of the choir, which were of magnesian lime-stone, were considerably injured; so also were some of the monuments.

The utmost regret was evinced by all classes of the inhabitants for the destruction of this part of the Cathedral, which was endeared to them by the holiest ties, for there their forefathers had worshipped for ages past, and there they had been wont to assemble to pray and praise.

One hundred pounds was offered for the apprehension of the incendiary; and Martin was taken the Friday following, at Codlaw-hill, about three miles from Hexham. On the ensuing Monday morning, about half-past three, he arrived in York; was examined that day before the magistrates for the liberty of St. Peter, and committed to the City Gaol. At the ensuing Assizes true bills were found against him for arson and felony; and on the 31st of March he took his trial at York Castle, before Baron Hullock. He was acquitted on the ground of insanity; but the Judge ordered him to be detained until his majesty's pleasure should be known. He was subsequently removed to *New Bethlehem Hospital*, in St. George's Fields, London, to be confined for life.

No sooner was the destructive fire extinguished, than a public subscription throughout the city, county, and diocese, was opened, to provide for the immediate restoration of the Cathedral, and the Earl of Harewood was placed at the head of the managing committee. In a few years the edifice was completely restored.

Again burnt in 1840.

On Wednesday night, May 20th, 1840, a destructive fire again occurred in this venerable structure. On the alarm being given, great numbers were drawn to the spot, and the engines having promptly arrived, and there being a good supply of water, every available effort was made to stop the progress of the flames. In a short time the flames had communicated through one of the lower windows on the north side of the tower to the roof of the nave, which burnt with astonishing rapidity, as the timber forming the principal part of the roof was extremely dry, having stood

there upwards of five hundred years. By the time that the roof began to fall in, the fire in the tower appeared to have almost exhausted itself, yet at intervals it exhibited something of its pristine force, especially when the heavy beams from which the bells had been suspended, were burnt out in the centre, and the ends fell down upon the promiscuous mass beneath. These were followed soon afterwards by the mullions and other parts of the stone frame-work of the windows, portions of which fell outwards, and carried along with them in their descent, various ornamental or projecting parts of the tower. Before one o'clock had struck, the last beam or arch of the nave fell in, but upwards of an hour further elapsed, before the fire could be considered as effectually subdued. In the south-western tower there was a peal of ten bells erected in 1765. Not long after the fire commenced, they were precipitated to the ground, and a quantity of other materials fell upon them. The clerestory windows, adorned with images and coats of arms, were all of them more or less injured, particularly those towards the western end of the nave, but those near the central tower were not much damaged. Another subscription was set on foot, and the edifice was again restored in a short time.

South entrance to the Minster

In front of the south entrance to the Minster is a handsome flight of stone steps; and over the large door-way is fixed a clock, having windows on each side. Above this is a large gothic window of stained glass, and over it a circular window of very fine masonry, glazed with richly variegated glass, in imitation of the marygold flower, which adds greatly to the decoration of that part of the Minster. The summit of the southern entrance is crowned with elegant turrets, on the centre one of which is the figure of a fiddler, a piece of sculpture that does not much tend to augment the dignified appearance of the sacred edifice.

The lantern-steeple, or great tower, though much larger than the others, perfectly corresponds with the magnitude of that part of the building. In 1666, a turret was erected on the top of that tower to place lights in, as a beacon, in case of an invasion. A prayer-bell was afterwards hung in it, and a large copper figure of a cock, the emblem of watchfulness, and of Peter's faithless

conduct to his Lord and Master, was fixed on the top of the turret, but both the turret and its ornaments have been long ago removed. Between the south transept and the western towers may be seen six tall pinnacles, intended originally for buttresses for the nave. Statues of Christ, of the four Evangelists, and of Archbishop St. William, appear in the niches. Between the east end and the south transept a number of bold columns arise, adorned with a variety of figures terminating in richly ornamented pinnacles. The windows in that part of the building are large, and adorned with most beautiful tracery. The exterior of the western end, or principal front, may, however, be said to excel the parts already described, and with its two lofty towers, or steeples, is truly admirable. They are each of them 196 feet in height, and diminish in capacity as they ascend, by several contractions. The top of each tower is adorned with eight pinnacles, and the southern tower contains a fine peal of bells and the machinery for striking the hours, &c., indicated by the dial of the clock over the southern entrance. It was in that tower that the second conflagration in York minster in the 19th century had its origin.

Western front of the Minster.

The western front has three entrances, the centre one of which is by massy folding doors. Over the principal door-way is the figure of William de Melton; and on each side the figures of two noted characters, named Vavasour and Percy. The expulsion of Adam and Eve from paradise is pourtrayed upon the arch in fine tracery work. The eastern end presents a very florid style of architecture, adorned with elegantly formed niches and airy pinnacles. Over the large east window may be seen the statue of Archbishop Thoresby, the founder of the choir, mitred and robed, and sitting in his archiepiscopal chair. The north side of the Minster is also worthy of attention, particularly the north transept and nave, which, with the others, contribute to the external beauty of this magnificent structure. On entering the stately edifice at the western front, the eye is presented with a grand and imposing view of the vast extent of the building, with its truly majestic arches, and the other internal beauties of the admired fabric. An entrance at the south front, though far inferior to the one at the west end, is not without its advan-

tages; the opposite (northern) transept, the opening of the lantern tower, and the principal body of the Minster, with its beauful columns and painted windows bursting unexpectedly upon the eye, are each calculated to induce wonder and delight. The cross aisle may be considered as a most superb specimen of the architecture in vogue in the latter part of the reign of Henry III. The windows are narrow, long, and pointed, and those at the south end are ranged in three tiers, the lowermost tier of which contains figures representing Abraham, Solomon, Moses, and Peter. They are beautiful specimens of the superior abilities of the late Mr. William Peckitt, an artist of York, who gave the figure of St. Peter to the Minster, together with the arms and crest of the Cathedral, which were put up in 1768. The other three figures he left by will, and they were also introduced into their present situation in 1796. In the corner of the transept, on the west side of the south entrance, is a small door, which leads by 273 winding steps to the top of the lantern-steeple or tower. The 107th step brings the visitor to an open gallery, about twenty-six yards in length, which connects the main tower with one of the turrets, and from which there are 166 steps to the summit. In the north transept the same style of architecture will be observed as in the south. The windows there are disposed in two tiers, the lowest of which consists of five noble lights, each about fifty feet high. The rich stained glass represents embroidery, or needle work, and there is a small border of plain glass round the edge. Under the central tower, or lantern steeple, the visitor may at once see the statuary screen, the several painted windows, the lengthened aisles and lofty columns presenting to his view a rich and pleasing variety. The large window of the western front is inferior to the east window in size, but it has been admitted to possess unrivalled richness. The tracery is ramified and beautiful. Figures of the first eight archbishops are delineated in the lowermost compartment as large as life, and above them are represented eight saints of the Christian church. The service choir is separated from the principal body of the Minster by a thick wall, the west front of which is adorned with very curious and florid sculpture, in stone, con-

sisting of a series of statues of the kings of England, from the Conquest to Henry the Sixth, both inclusive. The cathedra, or throne of the archbishop, is placed at the east end of the prebendal stalls on the south side, and the pulpit is erected on the north side, just opposite. On the left of the archbishop's throne the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen of York usually take their seats, and the Judges of Assize sit facing them on the north side, near the pulpit. The plate belonging to this cathedral is not very considerable. King Charles I. found it very deficient, and presented the church with a quantity of communion plate. Archbishop Sterne contributed 218 ounces, Archibald Dolben gave 195 ounces, and Lord Beaumont gave two silver candlesticks weighing 53 ounces, which, at a very recent period, stood usually on the communion table.

Holgate's Free School

Holgate's Free School, which is situate in part of the Close of the Minster, was founded and endowed by Archbishop Holgate, who fixed an annual salary of twelve pounds to be paid to the master, above all other sums he might obtain in the situation as a master or teacher. He also ordained that Thomas Swan, the first school-master, and his successors, should be a body corporate for ever, and have a common seal for the affairs of the said school. Each successive Archbishop of York, for ever, was to be the patron; but should his grace not present a new master within twenty days after a vacancy, the power of election for that turn was to devolve on the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of York; and should they also neglect to present within the like period of time, the patronage was to go to the Archdeacon of York and twelve of the most substantial housekeepers in the parish. The original deed is kept amongst the city records, signed "*Robert Holgate*," and dated 1546.

The Deanery.

The Deanery, in the Minster yard, is a spacious and convenient residence, behind which are large and fruitful gardens. The Deanery was originally founded by Archbishop Thomas, first of that name. The dean of York ranks in the church next to the archbishop, and in the chapter as supreme. He is elected by the canons or chapter, is invested with a gold ring, and installed by the precentor of the Church. It is the duty of the dean,

with the consent of the chapter, to make convocations to admit persons presented to dignities or prebends, to invest them by the Book and Bread, and to command the precentor to install them.

There is a very ancient chapel in the Bedern, which was founded in the year 1318, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Katherine. The building was chiefly remarkable for its rich windows of painted glass, six in number, three before and three behind. A Sunday school is taught in the chapel, which is about twelve yards in length, and nearly six yards wide. The ornamental work against the wall is curious.

The Priory of St. Trinity, which stood in the gardens, yet called Trinity Gardens, was surrendered in the 30th of Henry VIII. by a prior and ten priests; and at the dissolution was valued at £196 11s. 10d. The circuit of the ground belonging to the site of the priory is very extensive, the whole of which is the property of the Goodricke family.

On the opposite side of Kirk-lane is a square inclosure, commonly called the Quaker's Burying Ground, from its being the place used by the Society of Friends for the interment of their dead. It is surrounded by walls, and contains some trees of venerable appearance. Nothing more than plain mounds of earth mark it as a cemetery.

New Gaol.

A little to the south-west of Skeldergate postern, stands the New Gaol, for the sole use of the city and Ainsty. It is surrounded by a high brick wall, though the building is entirely of stone, erected on an extensive scale, which reflects honour on the city, and on Mr. Peter Atkinson, the architect, and city steward. The erection, which commenced in 1802, was completed in 1807. The outer wall incloses an area of about three quarters of a square mile in extent. On the ground floor are ten cells for male felons, with a day-room and a spacious flagged court-yard attached; also eight cells for women; and five cells, two day-rooms, and a bath-room, appropriated for prisoners confined as king's evidence, or for misdemeanors. The prison is well supplied with water, having two pumps, by which means the place is kept very clean and wholesome.

Middleton's Hospital, which stands near the middle of Skeldergate, on the south side, and was founded in 1659, by Mrs. Ann Middleton, relict of Peter Middleton, who served the office of sheriff in the year 1618. This hospital is for the maintenance and lodging of twenty widows of poor freemen of York. Mrs. Middleton left by will the sum of £2,000 for its erection and endowment. She also gave to the city, at the same time, £100, on condition that the interest of it should be devoted to binding out as apprentices the sons of poor freemen. Also £66 13s. 4d. to purchase plate for the use of the Lord Mayors of the city, and likewise £40 for stock to employ the poor who had no labour. She also gave £4,000 for the erection and endowment of a free-school at Shipton, in the forest of Galtres, near York. The Countess of Conyngham, who formerly resided in York, at her decease in 1817, left by will the annual sum of two pounds to each widow occupying this hospital. Middleton's Hospital.

St. Martin's church was an ancient rectory belonging to the patronage of the barons Trusbull, then to the priory of Wartyr, and afterwards to the lords Scrope of Masham. The church of St. Gregory, with all its members, was united to this church in 1585; its steeple was taken down and rebuilt at the charge of the parish in 1677. The painted glass in the windows is very beautiful. St. Martin's Church.

Adjoining the rampart, just within Micklegate Bar, is part of a beautiful Roman tesselated pavement, the only one of the kind ever met with in the city. It was discovered in March 1814, not far from the surface of the earth, by some men who were digging there; they also found, at the same time and place, a few Roman coins, several broken pieces of urns, with pieces of charcoal and bones.

A new House of Correction, designed by Mr. Peter Atkinson, of York, was erected by order of the magistrates of the City and Ainsty, at the south-west corner of the city, within the walls. It was completed in 1814, under the direction of Messrs. Atkinson and Phillips, the architects, and is said to have been a very creditable and complete building; but it was pulled down about

1842, to make room for the spacious station of the York and North Midland Railway Company. Since then the New Gaol has been used as a house of correction, and city debtors are committed to York Castle.

Bewley's Hospital, in Tanner Row, is a neat brick building for the benefit of ten old women of the Unitarian persuasion, to be approved by the trustees. Each woman is allowed the use of two rooms, with an allowance of £15 per annum, paid by instalments on the first of every month.

Clifford's Tower.

Clifford's Tower. This mound and ruin, which are a great ornament to the city, exactly correspond with Baile Hill on the opposite side of the river. Drake supposes that the mound, on which the ruins of the "Keep of the Castle" are now seen, was cast up by the Romans, and that a tower was on it during their residence in the city, though it might have been rebuilt by the Conqueror. Colonel Sir Francis Cobb was made governor of it, and, with his lieutenant-colonel, major, and captains, had lodgings there during the siege.

Merchants' Hall.

Merchants' Hall, situate in Fossgate, occupied by the Merchants' Company, was established at a very early period, to encourage the trade of York, which was then considerable. The outer entrance to Merchants' Hall is from Fossgate, by an old stone arch-way. There are many rooms in the hall, the first is 65 feet long, 20 feet wide, and about 14 feet in height. It is well lighted, and furnished with fixed seats against each side of the room, and the company obligingly permit it to be used on many public occasions for the accommodation of the citizens. In the room called the court-room, is an excellent full length painting of George I., presented to the company by two of its members in 1722. Also several portraits of benefactors to the company. Merchants' Hall possesses both a chapel and a hospital. The hospital was founded in 1373, by John de Rowcliff, dedicated to Christ and the Blessed Virgin, commonly termed *Trinity Hospital*; it was dissolved in the third of Edward VI., and the stipend of the priest, as also the lands granted for the maintaining of obits, lights, and lamps was, by act

of parliament, given to the king. The Merchants' Company have, however, with a laudable liberality, perpetuated the charity, and by means of various donations presented to it by several members of the company, ten poor persons, five of each sex, are supported in the apartments under the hall. The total annual salary to each is five pounds.

In the church-yard of St. George, in the city, were interred the remains of Richard Turpin, the notorious highwayman, who was tried for horse stealing at the Yorkshire assizes, and executed on the 7th of April, 1739. It was a rectory originally, under the patronage of the family of the Palmes, of Naburn, and was afterwards of the Malbyes, of Acaster, and, in the reign of Richard II. (1585) it was appropriated to the nunnery of Monkton.

During the year 1707, the Lord Mayor and Corporation resolved that there should be established in York a market for the buying and selling of wool; and St. Anthony's Hall, in Peaseholme Green, was assigned as the wool market. It was also ordered that a wooden cross should be erected in the centre of the street, before the hall, for the purpose of weighing the wool; and the first wool market of modern times was held at that place on Thursday, the 6th of May, 1708. It is still continued every Thursday from Lady-day to Michaelmas, though the wool is no longer exposed in St. Anthony's Hall, but is first taken to the cross and weighed, and is then piled in packs in the street for sale. Wool Market.

The Blue Coat Boys' School was first established in 1705, for forty poor boys. The corporation of York provided the necessary articles of household furniture, but the fund for clothing, feeding, and instructing the boys, was formed by a voluntary subscription amongst the inhabitants, which amounted at the first opening of the school to £190 per annum, but has since been greatly augmented. There is in the building a very spacious apartment, (formerly occupied as a theatre) about 26 yards in length, 9½ yards broad, and more than 40 feet high. At one end of it the boys are taught useful labour; and at the other end they are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Since its estab- Blue Coat School.

lishment, a similar institution for girls, called "*The Grey Coat Girls' School,*" has been united to it, and the girls taught to read, write, and keep accounts; to spin, wash, and knit; and are, under the matron's directions, trained for good, useful servants. The boys and girls, on leaving the school, are newly clothed at the charge of the school, and with each of them are given a Bible, a Common Prayer Book, the Whole Duty of Man, and Gastrel's Christian Institutes.

Dispensary

That most excellent institution, the York Dispensary, for administering relief to the diseased poor of the city, was established by the resident gentlemen of the faculty in the year 1788, and is supported by occasional donations, and by annual contributions. In this most excellent institution vaccine inoculation has been particularly attended to, and with considerable success. The apothecary attends every morning between the hours of nine and ten, and the poor persons are admitted by tickets from subscribers.

Mansion House.

The Mansion House is a large and handsome building, appropriated to the service of each successive Lord Mayor, and is situated in front of the Guildhall. The present structure was completed in the year 1726. The front has a rustic basement, which supports an Ionic order, with a pediment, in which are placed the arms of the city. In front of the house are iron palisades, with sunk areas to give light to the basement story, and a handsome flight of steps leads up to the entrance, which is by folding doors, into a hall or spacious passage. The state room is 49 feet 6 inches by 27 feet 9 inches, and has two fireplaces, one at each end, enriched with variegated marble chimney pieces. Above that at the upper end, are the royal arms, beautifully carved and gilt, whilst that at the lower end displays the arms of the city, adorned with the civic insignia. Numerous most excellent paintings decorate the state room.

Guildhall.

The Guildhall was erected in 1446 by the Mayor and commonality, and the Master and brethren of the Guild of St. Christopher, the chapel of which fraternity formerly stood where the present Mansion House has been erected. The entrance into the yard of the Guildhall is on the left of the Mansion

House by iron gates, and folding doors. The hall is 96 feet in length, 43 feet in width, and to the centre of the roof 29 feet 6 inches in height.

Assembly Rooms.

The Assembly Rooms were erected in 1730. These elegant rooms were designed by Richard, then Earl of Burlington. £5000 were soon raised for purchasing land and for the erection of this magnificent structure by subscription shares of £25, or double shares of £50 each. The vestibule, or grand entrance, is 32 feet by 21 feet, and 21 feet high. On the right of the vestibule are, a small kitchen, a spacious servants' hall, and a circular apartment 21 feet in diameter, with a cupola, to the top of which is 45 feet. The Little Assembly Room is 66 feet by 22 feet, and 22 feet high. The large room is an antique Egyptian hall, from a design of the celebrated Palladio; it is 112 feet by 40 feet, and 40 feet in height. The lower part is of the Corinthian order; and the wall above is supported by 44 light and elegant columns and capitals, ornamented with a beautiful cornice. Every necessary accommodation is here afforded, and over the passage, near the centre of the room, is a very neat Music Gallery.

Race Course.

The York Race Course, commonly called Knavesmire, is a large common pasture, nearly a mile south of the city, and is considered one of the best in the kingdom. The modern races of York were commenced in 1709, five plates being purchased for the occasion; but in 1713, the king's gold cup, since substituted by six hundred guineas, was procured, and has ever since been run for on the first day of the August meeting. The Grand Stand was erected in 1754, at which time a very considerable number of admission tickets were issued at one guinea: they have since increased so much in value, as to have been sold at twelve pounds, and even higher.

Near the race ground are Middlethorpe and Bishopthorpe, the latter of which has a neat parish church, and long been the place of residence of the Archbishops of York successively. At various times many palaces have belonged to the see of York. An old record informs us that, Shireburn-in-Elemet, Cawood, Ripon, Beverley, and Otley, in this county also Southwell, in Notting-

hamshire, with Whitehall, and York Place, in London, and Battersea, in the county of Surrey, each contained a similar mansion. The palace at Bishopthorpe has undergone various improvements, and is a venerable edifice, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Ouse, south-east of the cathedral of York.

Barracks.

The Cavalry Barracks, on the Fulford road, were erected in the years 1795 and 1796, and with the area, occupy twelve acres of ground, purchased for the purpose at one hundred and fifty guineas per acre. The whole is surrounded by a high brick wall. The original cost was £25,000, and above £2,000 more were expended in alterations and improvements. They are capable of containing three field officers, five captains, nine subalterns and staff, four quarter-masters, two hundred and forty non-commissioned officers and privates, and two hundred and sixty-six horses.

County Hospital.

In 1740, Lady Betty Hastings bequeathed a legacy of £500 for the relief of the diseased poor in the county of York, and the fund thus commenced, having been greatly augmented by additional contributions, the present public edifice, called the County Hospital, without Monk Bar, was soon after erected, for the purpose of carrying the charitable design into effect. Many difficulties arose to contend with on its first establishment, but they were successively subdued, and it remained some time the only institution of the kind north of the Trent. When, however, the Leeds and Hull Infirmaries were established, they naturally lessened the interest of the County Hospital in those populous places, and checked its prosperity. The establishment is in a great measure dependent upon the public for support; its governors, therefore, consist of subscribers of twenty guineas each, or annual contributors of two guineas each. The institution, according to the rules of the house, is to be managed under the trustees and the governors, by a treasurer, two physicians, two surgeons, one apothecary, a chaplain, and a steward. The admission of patients is by a recommendation from a subscriber or a benefactor, and all benefactions or subscriptions are received by the steward.

At the dissolution of monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII., St. Mary's Abbey, with all its grounds and revenues, having fallen to the crown, the king ordered a palace to be built out of its ruins, as a residence for the Lord President of the North, and commanded that it should be designated the King's Manor. The building was occupied, as originally designed, till the reign of James I., who, immediately on visiting York, ordered it to be enlarged, and converted into a royal palace for his own use, on his journeys to and from Scotland. By him and succeeding sovereigns it was occasionally occupied as a palace, continuing also to be the seat of the Lord President of the North. It was afterwards the residence of the military governors of York, Lord Fretchvile, Baron of Staveley, and Sir John Reresby, Bart., who was also representative of the city in parliament. Sir John Reresby, had the manor granted to him by Charles II., and the grant was confirmed by his successor James II., but he afterwards regranted it for a papist seminary to Father Lawson, a priest, who went in person to take possession of it on the 7th of December, 1687. In the year 1696, the king's Mint was erected in the manor, and an immense quantity of gold and silver coin, bearing the letter Y for York, under the head of the king, was struck there. The interesting ruins of St. Mary's abbey are situated behind the Manor house, secluded from the noise and tumult of active life. The ground is nearly square, the circumference of which is, by actual measurement, 1,280 yards, or nearly three-quarters of a mile. The abbots of St. Mary's were peculiarly favoured by William Rufus, who granted to the brethren several extraordinary immunities, and changed the dedication from St. Olave's to St. Mary. Thus patronised by royalty, it rapidly increased in importance, and all the privileges granted by William II. were confirmed and greatly increased by the succeeding sovereigns, even to the time of the dissolution of the abbey. The abbot of St. Mary's was little inferor to the archbishop of the province, being mitred, and having a seat in parliament, which entitled him to the dignified appellation of "My Lord." He, and the superior of Selby, were the only two abbots in the north of England who were thus honoured. An accidental fire, in 1137,

Manor House.

St. Mary's Abbey.

totally destroyed this religious house, and also a great part of the city. Thus desolated, the building laid in ruins till the year 1270, when Simon de Warwick, then abbot, commenced rebuilding it, and, placed in a chair, with the brethren standing round him, he pronounced his benediction upon the work, and laid the first stone of the erection. He lived to see the edifice completed in twenty-two years. Its ruins now excite admiration, and supply matter for the contemplation of the passing stranger.

Goldsmiths Company.

The York Goldsmiths' Company deserves a little attention, particularly as the Assay Office, connected with it, is the only relic of the Mint, which was once established in York. In the twelfth of William III. an act was passed for amending former acts, to appoint wardens and assay masters for assaying wrought plate in the cities of London, York, Exeter, Bristol, Chester, and Norwich, the only places in England where gold and silver could then be assayed and stamped. In the first year of Queen Anne, however, Newcastle-upon-Tyne was incorporated with the same powers. Birmingham and Sheffield have also assay offices, but they are for silver only. By the preceding legislative enactments, it was ordered, that the goldsmiths and silversmiths who, having served a regular apprenticeship, were free of, and inhabiting any of those cities, should be incorporated into a company, and be called the Company of Goldsmiths, or Wardens and Assayers of each such said city. Thus formed, they were authorised to elect two wardens yearly, and to appoint an assay master, or assayer for each company, which assay master is obliged to take an oath before the chief magistrate of the city, that he will act in conformity with the several legislative enactments. This privilege, which York with the other places enjoys, is not only highly beneficial to the revenue of the country, but prevents a system of gross fraud which would otherwise be practised upon the public, and injure both society in general, and the honest tradesman in particular.

ANNALS OF YORKSHIRE:

COMPRISING, IN CHRONOLOGICAL DETAIL, MANY OF THE MOST INTERESTING EVENTS OF GENERAL HISTORY. TOGETHER WITH THE RECORDS OF LOCAL CIRCUMSTANCES, THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN OR RELATE TO THIS IMPORTANT, POPULOUS, AND COMMERCIAL PORTION OF THE KINGDOM; FROM THE DAWN OF BRITISH HISTORY TO THE PRESENT PERIOD, COLLECTED FROM THE WORKS OF NUMEROUS AUTHORS, AND FROM SCARCE MANUSCRIPTS, &c.

CHAPTER I.

FROM THE DELUGE TO THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

[NOTE.—The Editor has deemed it desirable to set forth, in the earliest Chapters, the dates of some of the leading events which happened in the world subsequent to the deluge. And it will be observed that, throughout the work, mention is made of occurrences of national or universal interest, which took place beyond the boundaries of the County of York; the Editor believing that such records would add to the value of the work, and make it more deserving of the patronage of his friends.]

CHAP. I. — B.C.

The old world was destroyed by a deluge. The waters continued 377 days. 2348

The Tower of Babel was built by Noah's posterity, when God confounded their language, and dispersed them into different nations. About the same time Noah is supposed to have separated from his rebellious offspring, and to have led a colony of the more tractable into the East, whence either he or some of his successors is said to have founded the Chinese monarchy. 2247

Misraim, the son of Ham, founded the kingdom of Egypt, which lasted 1663 years, down to the conquest of Cambysis, 525 years before the birth of Christ. 2188

Ninus, the son of Belus, founded the kingdom of Assyria, which lasted above 1000 years, and out of its ruins were formed the Assyrius of Babylon, of Nineveh, and the kingdom of the Medes. 2059

The Lord, for the enormous sins of which the inhabitants were guilty, destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah and other cities, and left the land desolate. The dead sea is supposed now to occupy that portion of the earth where these populous cities stood. 1921

The kingdom of Argos began under Inachus. 1856

CHAP. I.

Memnon invented the letters of the alphabet.

Prometheus first struck fire from flints.

B.C.

1452 Cecrops brought a colony of Saites from Egypt into Asia, and founded the kingdom of Athens in Greece.

1021 The five books of Moses were written in the land of Moab, where he died the year following.

In this *year of the world* antiquarians are generally agreed that York, or Eboracum, was built by Abraucus, the son of Mempricius, a British king, who reigned about the time when David held the sceptre of Judea, and Gad, Nathan, and Asaph prophesied in Israel. The origin of York being involved in the obscurity of more than twenty centuries, various conjectures have been formed respecting its ancient name, which is generally believed to have been *Caer-ebruuc;* though Humphrey Lhuyd, the learned Welsh antiquarian, says, Eboracum is well known to be the very same city that the Britons called *Caer-Effroc*, and is now contracted into York.

1015 The Temple at Jerusalem built. The following is the estimated quantity of metals provided and given by David to build the temple: gold, 200 tons; silver, 418 tons; brass, 753 tons; iron, 4185 tons. Estimated value of gold and silver, £30,807,875 sterling.

Solomon was crowned king of Israel. He was the wisest man of his day. Solomon died in 975 B.C.

907 Homer, the prince of Grecian poets, and the first profane writer, died about this time; his poetical works have been most admirably translated by that great bard, Alexander Pope. Hesiod, the Greek poet, was contemporary with Homer.

894 Money first made of gold and silver at Argos, in Greece.

884 Lycurgus, the celebrated Spartan lawgiver, died about this time.

752 The building of Rome commenced by Romulus, who became sole commander of, and began the foundation of Rome 431 years after the destruction of Troy; 120 after the building of Carthage; 214 before the beginning of the Persian empire, and 752 B.C. The city was almost square, containing at first 1000 houses, and was nearly a mile in compass.

730 Samaria taken after three years siege, and the kingdom of Israel established by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, who carried the ten tribes into captivity 718 B.C., from which captivity they were not restored, and their land was peopled by other nations settled there by the Assyrian king.

624 Draco, the rigid Athenian lawgiver, flourished about this time. He punished all offences indiscriminately with death.

606 Nebuchadnezzar, the Chaldean, took Jerusalem, and carried Daniel and his companions captive to Babylon, and part of the sacred vessels of the temple, which he placed in the temple of Belus in Babylon.

CHAP. I.

Maps, globes, and the signs of the Zodiac invented by Anaximades, the scholar of Thales.

B.C.

Belshazzar became king of Babylon, and in 558 B.C. had the vision of the hand writing against the wall of his palace, in which the dreadful words MENE, MENE, TEKEL UPHARSEN shewed that his reign was at an end, and who should possess his kingdom. In that night Belshazzar was slain. 558

Daniel is cast into the lion's den, and remained all night without being hurt. 537

The Medes and Persians now became the most powerful of earthly kingdoms, and kept the supremacy until 324 B.C., when Alexander the Great conquered the whole Persian empire. 536

Cyrus, king of Persia, proclaimed liberty for the captive Jews in Babylon, and restored to them their sacred vessels, which had been brought from Jerusalem and placed in the temple of Belus.

The first tragedy acted at Athens on a waggon, by Thespis. 535

Tarquin, the seventh king of Rome, having ravished the young lady Lucretia, her relations, in revenge, abolished the royal government of the state, and two annual consuls were appointed. At this time Gaul was inhabited by an uncivilised people, and divided into a great number of petty governments. 514

Pythagoras, founder of the Pythagorean philosophy in Greece, flourished about this time. In his theological system he maintained that the universe was created by the hands of a powerful Being from a shapeless mass of passive matter, which Being he considered the mover and soul of the world, and of whose substance the souls of mankind were a portion. He also considered numbers as the principal of all things; and perceived in the universe regularity, correspondence, beauty, harmony, and proportion, as intentionally produced by the Creator. 497

Xerxes, king of Persia, marched an army of nearly three millions into Greece, and engaged the Carthagenians to invade the Greek colonies in Sicily at the same time. His army was ruined, and he escaped in a fishing boat. 480

After gaining the famous battle of Marathon, and covering himself with martial glory, died Miltiades, the renowned Athenian general, whose son, Cimon, also distinguished himself in military exploits.

About this time, and in the midst of wars, there was a most grievous plague in Rome, which swept away an innumerable number of slaves, a fourth part of the senators, both the consuls, and most of the tribunes. 468

Ezra was sent from Babylon to Jerusalem with the captive Jews, together with the vessels of gold and silver, being seventy weeks of years, or 490 years before the crucifixion of our Saviour, which data is obtained by multiplying seventy by seven, the one signifying the weeks of years, the other the number of days in a week. 458

CHAP. I.

The Peloponnesian war between the Athenians and the Lacedemonians commenced, which lasted fifty-two years.

B.C. 400 Socrates, the founder of moral philosophy among the Greeks, taught the immortality of the soul, a state of rewards and punishments, for which, and other sublime doctrines, he was put to death by the Athenians.

394 Lysander, the famous Spartan conqueror of Athens, lived at this time.

388 Rome was taken by the Gauls under Brennus, and the Romans were slaughtered without mercy or distinction, and, after sacking and plundering the houses, set the whole city on fire, which burnt down every house.

360 Epaminondas and Pelopidas, Thebans, having freed their state from the yoke of the Lacedemonians, attempted to render it the mistress of all Greece. Epaminondas was one of the greatest characters of the age in which he lived. He fell in the battle of Lenetra, in which he was defeated by the Spartans.

At this period there happened a great plague at Rome, which 362 swept away vast numbers of the citizens, and among the rest Camillus, after he had done so many noble services for the city, that he was deservedly called the second founder of Rome. The plague continued to rage the following year; and the Romans, to appease their gods, introduced stage plays.

348 Plato, the Greek philosopher, died. He was the disciple of Socrates, and the tutor to Aristotle. He confuted the sceptics of his own time by this simple but cogent manner of reasoning—" When you say that all things are incomprehensible, do you comprehend the incomprehensibility of all things, or do you not? If you do, then something is comprehensible. If you do not, there is no necessity for any one to believe your assertion, seeing you do not comprehend your own hypothesis, or the doctrine you wish to establish.

336 Philip, king of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great, after performing many great exploits, and signalising himself in military achievements, was killed by one of his own guards.

Alexander the Great succeeded his father on the throne of Macedon, and in the following year he took the city of Thebes, (which had revolted against him,) and razed it to its foundation, sparing only the house of Pindar, the poet, and that of the Theban general Epaminondas. After having conquered the world, he fixed his seat of empire at Babylon, where he died in the twelfth year of his reign, and the thirty-sixth of his age, having succeeded his father at the age of twenty-four. After Alexander's death, his generals, having sacrificed all his family to their ambition, divided his empire amongst themselves.

322 Demosthenes, the orator, contemporary with Eschinas, who was his great rival in the art of eloquence, flourished in Greece at this time. About nine years after, he poisoned himself.

Dionysius of Alexandria began his astronomical era on Monday, June 26th, being the first who found the exact solar year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours and 49 minutes.

B.C.

Ptolomy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, employed seventy-two interpreters to translate the Old Testament into the Greek language, on which account it is called the Septuagint. 284

Now flourished Euclid, a native of Alexandria in Egypt. He was a great mathematician, and favoured the world with his highly-prized and celebrated *Elements of Geometry*. 277

Silver was first coined at Rome. 269

The first war of about thirty years between the Carthagenians and Romans, wherein the former lost 700 ships of war, and the latter 500, was finished to the disadvantage of Carthage. 232

For five years successively the temple of Janus was shut up. 230

The Gauls, who had engaged 30,000 auxiliaries, were overcome by the Romans, and thus the Gallic war ended, after six years continuance, which added greatly to the enlargement of the Roman dominions. 222

The free citizens of Rome at this time were 270,213, shewing an increase of 18,991 in thirty-two years. 218

Hannibal, (the Wellington of his day) crossed the Alps in the second Punic war, and defeated the Romans in several battles. He also crossed the Pyrenees with an army of 50,000 foot, and 9000 horse, of different nations and languages. It was in the midst of winter he crossed the Alps. On his arrival, at Insubre, he found his army reduced to 18,000 foot and 6,000 horse, shewing a loss of 35,000 in about five months. The Romans in the first battle were computed to have lost 26,000 men. In the next battle the Romans were entangled among hills, and surrounded by Hannibal's forces, they lost 15,000 killed and 6,000 were taken prisoners. 216

This year another great battle was fought between Hannibal and the Romans at a village called Cannae, in Apulia. Hannibal's forces were 40,000 foot, and 20,000 horse. This battle was fought with dreadful fury on both sides. The Romans lost 50,000 men; Polybus says 70,000. 214

Archimedes, the great mathematician of Syracuse, was killed by a common soldier. 210

Antiochus the Great, instigated by Hannibal, and after various conquests of the isles of the Mediterranean, entered into a league with part of the Greeks in Europe, and commenced a war with the Romans; but two years after was obliged to sue for peace in the most shameful terms, which were, to pay 15,000 talents for the expenses of the war; to quit all their possessions in Europe; and likewise all Asia on this side Mount Taurus; to deliver up Hannibal and other incendiaries, and to give twenty hostages as security for peace. 192

This year was remarkable for the death of two famous men, 181

CHAP. I.

B.C.

Philopœmen, captain of the Achseans in Greece, and Hannibal. Hannibal had fled to several places to avoid falling into the hands of the Romans, and at the last to Prusias king of Bythema, who out of fear was about to deliver him up, when he took poison, first invoking the gods of hospitality as witnesses of the violated faith of Prusias, and upbraiding the Romans with degenerating from their ancestors, who had honourably prevented the murder of Pyrrhus, their mortal enemy, whereas they had basely sent to Prusias to murder his guest and friend.

175 Seleucus, king of Syria, poisoned by Heliodurus, his treasurer. Antiochus Epiphanes, his brother, succeeded him.

169 The works of Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome, after they had been buried in a stone chest 535 years, were taken up and burnt by order of the Roman senate.

168 Perseus defeated by the Romans, which ended the Macedonian kingdom. From the books of which, in the year following, the Romans formed their first public library.

166 Now the Roman grandeur began to display itself through all countries aud nations; many kings became humble suppliants to the senate.

144 Carthage, (founded by Dido, a Tyrian princess) which had long been the rival to Rome, was razed to the ground by the Romans. It was more than twenty-four miles in circumference; and so large, that the burning of it continued during seventeen days.

131 Numantia was taken and destroyed by the Romans, after having for fourteen years withstood 40,000 with only 4000 men. The Romans now began to degenerate from their ancient modesty, plainness, and severity of life, addicting themselves more and more to pleasure and luxury.

130 In the earliest experiments on steam, its expansive force alone appears to have been applied, and that merely in an ineffective toy, known by the name of "*Oelopile.*" The first individual on record who used it appears to have been Hero the elder, an Alexandrian, who flourished about this time. This philosophical toy consisted of a hollow globe with tubular arms running in opposite directions. These tubes had an opening at different sides near their extremity. The globe was suspended upon centres fixed upon pillars; one of which pillars was hollow, as also was one of the centres or axis. Steam was introduced from a cauldron or heated vase which, issuing through the hollow column and axis into the globe, and so through the arms into the open air, produced a rotatory motion. Contrast this simple piece of mechanism with the gigantic and complex steam-engine of Bolton and Watt, of Birmingham, then say if the toy of Hero may not have suggested the idea of converting the agency of steam to the different purposes to which it has since been applied, through a lapse of nearly two thousand years.

About this time that class of men who farmed the Roman revenues, called Publican, arose; and an offer was made by the Roman consul, that whosoever should bring the head of Caius or Fulvius, should receive their weight in gold for a reward;—thus, perhaps, the adage—"worth his weight in gold." B.C.

A battle in Dauphiny and Savoy, in which the Romans slew 20,000 men and took 3000 prisoners. 118

War carried on against the Cimbri Chersonesus,—now called Denmark,—who joining with the Teutones, a nation of Germans, made dreadful eruptions into several parts of the Roman dominions, particularly Gaul and Spain, and in the following year they crossed the Alps into Italy, and a dreadful battle was fought, when 140,000 of the enemies of Rome fell, and 60,000 were taken prisoners. 102

This year a social war began in Italy. The forces on each side amounted to about 100,000 fighting men. This dangerous war was finished about three years after it began; it consumed 300,000 of the youth of Italy. 89

After the Romans had reduced the revolted confederates in Italy, a civil war commenced between Marcus and Sylla, two of their chief men which, for a considerable period, rendered Rome a shambles of human blood. It is said that Sylla murdered about 100,000 citizens, and proscribed at least 90 senators and 2600 knights. 88

About this time the arms of Rome, under Sylla, did great exploits against Mithridates, who not long before the arrival of Sylla, had commanded in one day 80,000, some say 150,000 Romans and Italians in Asia, to be murdered in cold blood. 84

Sylla returned to Italy with a fleet of 1600 ships, and 60,000 men, and landed at Brundusium, and civil war raged in Italy, Sylla making great devastation on one side, and Carlo on the other. Carlo at one time had 10,000 of his men killed, and 6000 yielded,—he afterwards fled to Africa. Sylla still fighting against his opponents, and conquered them. 82

This year another war broke out with Mithridates, who had joined with Tyranes, king of Armenia. Their armies consisted of 140,000 foot and 16,000 horse: they were overcome by the Romans in a war of about four years. 72

450,000 free citizens were polled at Rome. 69

This was a year of war against Mithridates, who with Tyranes raised an army of 250,000 foot, and 50,000 horse; they were overcome with two Roman legions and about 3000 horse. 68

Julius Cæsar, after having conquered Egypt, Asia, Spain, France, &c., invaded Britain, which was then but little known to the rest of the world. Cassivelaunus was their king. The determined bravery of Cassivelaunus and the Britons, availed nothing against the disciplined troops of Cæsar. At the time of the invasion by 54

CHAP. II.

the Romans England, including Wales, was divided into seventeen states.

B.C.

The Alexandrian library, consisting of 400,000 valuable books, was burnt by accident.

45 The solar system introduced by Cæsar.

44 Ten years after the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar, Brutus and Cassius attacked and murdered him in the senate-house, at the foot of Pompey's statue in Rome.

25 Coin first used in Britain.

8 Rome at this time was twenty-five miles in circumference, and contained 463,000 men able to bear arms.

CHAPTER II.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

A.D.

The Christian era dates from the birth of Christ, or perhaps more properly speaking from His circumcision, which took place according to the rituals of the Jewish dispensation eight days after birth, corresponding with our 1st of January. Our Saviour was born on Monday, December 25th, four years before the common era,

4 He was crucified on April 3rd, at 3 o'clock P.M., A.D. 33.

About the commencement of the Christian era, a mint master was invited over into Britain from the continent. A mint was erected at Colchester, where monies of gold, silver, and copper were coined; previous to which our coinage rose no higher than to pieces of brass and iron bullion, unshaped, unstamped, and rated by weight.

34 The Leap Year was corrected, it having been reckoned previously every third year.

39 Pontius Pilate committed suicide.

40 The name of Christians first given to the followers of Christ, at Antioch.

49 London is said to have been founded by the Romans.

50 Ostorius Scapula, a Roman general of great experience and martial renown, after performing prodigies of valour in Britain, had to contend with the Silures, a brave people, fond of liberty, and headed by their king Caractacus, famous for his great exploits. He was one of the greatest generals the Britons ever had, and, to inspire his men with ardour for the coming battle, said, "This is the important day—this the decisive field that is to fix our doom in a state of recovered liberty or eternal bondage." A shout of applause proved how agreeable what he had said was to the whole army, which to a man declared their fixed resolution to lose their lives in defence of their liberty. The battle commenced—raged furiously—finished—to the discomfiture of the Britons, who were entirely dispersed. Caractacus was sent prisoner to Rome, the

people were summoned to attend, and the cohorts stood to their arms. First came the king's servants, the spoils taken in war: after these, the brothers, the wife and daughter of Caractacus, and last of all himself. But he, neither in his countenance, words, or actions, shewed any kind of fear, or base submission; but standing before the tribunal of Claudius, delivered himself in this manner: "If my mind, Cæsar, had been as moderate in my prosperity, as my birth and dignity were eminent, I might have come into thy city a friend, rather than a captive; nor couldst thou have disdained one for a confederate whose descent was so noble, and who ruled so many nations. My present condition to me is disgraceful —to thee glorious. I had riches, men, arms, and horses; no wonder that I contended to preserve them. But if fate has now decreed the kingdom yours we, among the rest, must fall under your subjection. Had I submitted sooner my misfortunes had been less conspicuous, and your conquests less glorious. If you proceed capitally against us, and deprive us our lives, both will soon be forgotten; but if you suffer us to live, we shall remain eternal examples of your clemency." Claudius, moved with the noble behaviour of the royal captive, pardoned him and the rest of the prisoners, who, being unbound, in a most respectful manner returned him their grateful thanks.

CHAP. II.

A.D. 50

St. Peter and St. Paul were put to death about June 29th, being the same year that Linus was made first bishop of Rome. 59

Nero put his mother and brothers to death, and persecuted the Druids in Britain.

Suetonius, the Roman general, whilst he was engaged against the Britons, in the Isle of Anglesea, received advice of the revolt of the Icini. Their king, Prasatugus, dying, possessed of great wealth, the better to secure it to his family, had left Cæsar co-heir with his two daughters; but the centurions and Roman officers, under pretext of surveying and taking possession of the emperor's new inheritance, plundered the palace of the deceased king, beat and abused Boadicea, (his widowed queen) and ravished her two daughters. The grandees of the kingdom were turned out of their paternal estates, the people's goods were confiscated, and the whole royal family treated after the manner of slaves, or prisoners taken in war. 61

Julius Agricola, who was advanced to the government of Britain in this year, soon after fortified York. He was the general who firmly established the dominion of the Romans in this island, governed it during the successive reigns of Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, and distinguished himself as well by his courage as his humanity. He was the father-in-law to Tacitus, the celebrated historian. For several years after the time of Julius Agricola a profound peace prevailed in Britain, and little mention is made of the island or its affairs by any historian. 78

CHAP. II.

A.D. 84 The jealous envy of the emperor Domitian recalled Julius Agricola from Britain to Rome, after a residence of six years. The Romans had previously sustained considerable reverses, but in the course of the six years of Agricola's command of the Romans, he vindicated the fame of their arms, and crushed the last spark of British liberty.

85 Julius Agricola, governor of South Britain, to protect the civilized Britons from the incursions of the Caledonians, built a line of forts between the rivers Forth and Clyde, and defeated the Caledonians under Galgacus on the Grampian hills, and first sailed round Britain, which he discovered to be an island.

KINGS OF ENGLAND, FROM THE INVASION OF JULIUS CÆSAR TO THE DEPARTURE OF THE ROMANS.

1. Cassivelaunus	B.C. 83		9. Severus (Emperor)	A.D.	211
2. Theomantius	50		10. Bassianus		218
3. Cymbeline	24		11. Carausius		225
4. Guiderius	A.D. 45		12. Alectus		232
5. Avviragus	73		13. Aselpiadorus		262
6. Marius	125		14. Coilus II.		289
7. Coilus	179		15. Constantius (Emperor)		310
8. Lucius	207		16. Constantine (Emperor)		329

In the reign of Valentinian, the Romans left Britain, after being masters of it nearly four hundred years.

121 The Caledonians, after many vicissitudes of war, reconquered from the Romans all the southern parts of Scotland, upon which the emperor Adrian built a wall between Newcastle and Carlisle, but this also proved ineffectual. Publius Urbicus, the Roman general, about the year 144, repaired Agricola's forts, which he joined by a wall four yards thick.

124 The Roman emperor Adrian came to England, and took up his station at York, which had been fortified by Agricola, and was now garrisoned by the *Legio Sexta, Victrix*, brought over from Rome, to assist in the conquest of Caledonia. York, which had previously been the seat of British kings, now became the occasional residence of Roman emperors.

152 The emperor Antoninus Pius stopped the cruel persecutions against the Christians.

180 York was constituted a metropolitan see by king Lucius, consequently the most ancient in England. This took place in the reign of Commodus, emperor of Rome, the British king having received the Christian faith, he was the first monarch that made open profession of it.

208 The Britons having besieged York under Fulgenius, a Scythian general, Virus Lupus, then prætor in Britain, informed Severus of his situation, and that emperor immediately came over to

Britain, accompanied by his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, and his whole court. CHAP. II.

About this period York shone forth with great splendour, and in its imperial palace Severus lived and held his court for more than three years, having left his son in the north to superintend the completion of the great wall which crossed the island from the eastern to the western ocean, (from Solway to the Tyne) and separated the Caledonians from the Roman provinces. Here the emperor struck coin, on which he designated himself *Britannicus Maximus*, as conqueror of Britain. The emperor Severus died at York, Feb. 5, and on his death-bed addressed his sons Caracalla and Geta thus:—"I leave you a firm and steady government, if you follow my steps, and prove what you ought to be; but weak and tottering if you reject my counsel. Let every part of your conduct tend to each other's good: cherish the soldiery, and then you may despise the rest of mankind. I found the republic disturbed, and every where distracted, but to you I leave it firm and tranquil." Then turning to his attendants he said, "I have been *All*, and yet am no better for it." After which, calling for a Urn, in which his ashes were to be deposited, after the Roman custom, and gazing steadfastly on it he said—"Thou shalt hold what the whole world could scarcely contain." Soon after speaking these emphatic words he calmly breathed his last, after reigning sixteen years. A short time before the death of Severus, the Caledonians again took up arms, and attacked the Roman garrisons on the borders, which threw the emperor into such unfeeling rage, that he sent out his legions with orders to put every man, woman, and child amongst the insurgents to the sword; but before his bloody purpose could be fully executed death overtook him, and his funeral obsequies were celebrated at a short distance from the city, near the three large tumuli, at Holdgate, which still bear the name of Severus's Hills. His body, habited in his general's costume, was brought out in military array, and laid on a magnificent pile, which was lighted by his sons; and his remains, after being reduced to ashes, were placed in a urn of porphyry, to be carried to Rome, where they were deposited in the monument of the Antonines, and the extraordinary ceremony of deification was conferred upon the deceased emperor, to whose memory, Drake says, the three hills near York were raised by his grateful army. In the reign of this emperor, a temple dedicated to *Bellona*, the goddess of war, was standing at York; and Camden remarks that, on Severus entering the city, being desirous to sacrifice to the gods, he was met by an ignorant augur, who led him by mistake to this temple, a circumstance which in those days was considered as ominous of the emperor's death. Drake believes this temple stood without Bootham Bar, and had before it a small column, called the Martial Pillar, whence a spear was thrown when war was declared against an enemy. A.D. 211

CHAP. II.

A.D. 212 York became the scene of the most inhuman cruelties committed by Caracalla, who, perceiving that Geta had a powerful party in the army, ordered 20,000 soldiers to be put to death under a pretence of mutiny; and murdered his brother Geta with his own hands, in the arms of his mother.

272 Constantine the Great, born at York, travelled into Asia Minor, whence he returned on hearing of his father's illness, and arrived at the imperial palace at York in time to embrace Constantius, his father, who, in 307, appointed him his successor. Upon the demise of Constantius, the Roman army in York invested Constantine with the imperial purple, and York, being at this period in the zenith of its splendour, was thence called *Altera Roma*, and Britain remained tranquil under the mild influence of Constantine's pacific sway. After dividing his extensive dominions into four prefectures, he removed the seat of government from Rome to Byzantium, from which period may be dated the decline of the Roman power in Britain, and the consequent decay of York. Constantine died in 337: Camden says this emperor built the walls of London.

273 Silk is first brought from India, its manufacture was introduced into Europe by some monks in 551; and the clergy of England began to wear its fabric in 1534.

287 Carausius, who had been sent with a fleet to guard the Belgic coast, passed over into Britain, and was proclaimed emperor at York: he entered into a league with the Picts and Scots, by whose assistance he overcame Quintus Bassianus, a Roman lieutenant, whom Dioclesian sent from Rome to dispossess Carausius, who it is believed was slain at York by his friend Alectus.

298 Constantius Chlorus ordered his ruined fortresses, &c., on the Rhine to be repaired by British artificers, whom he considered superior to the Gauls.

325 The first general council held at Nice, where 358 bishops attended against Arius, the founder of Arianism, and where was composed the famous Nicene Creed.

326 Octavius, king of the Britons, rebelling against the Romans, was demanded by the Roman general to be given up as a rebel, but he, courting the assistance of *Fincomark*, king of Scotland, gave battle to the Romans, who were defeated. The city of York was taken by the Scots, and Octavius was there crowned king of *All Britain*.

331 Constantine the Great, after removing the seat of empire, ordered all the heathen temples to be destroyed.

347 The bishops of York and London attended the Council of Arles.

363 The Roman emperor, Julian, surnamed the apostate, in vain attempted to build the temple at Jerusalem.

364 The Roman empire was divided into two parts; the Eastern, Constantinople is the capital; and the Western, of which Rome continued to be the capital. These parts have long been under the government of different rulers.

The Romans having left Britain to its fate, it was invaded by the Picts and Scots, who were little better than savages; they destroyed all before them with fire and sword. In this extremity the Britons applied to Aetius, prefect of Gaul, in these remarkable words:— A.D. 446

"The groans of the wretched Britons, to the thrice appointed consul Aetius. The barbarians drive us into the sea, and the sea forces us back on the swords of the barbarians, so that we have nothing left us but the wretched choice of being either drowned or murdered." But Aetius was too closely engaged in opposing Attila, the renowned king of the Huns, to bestow on the Britons any great attention. Attila, from the dreadful havoc he made wherever his sword was drawn, was denominated "The scourge of God."

The Romans being reduced to a feeble state by war and revolt, now abandoned Britain, Rome and York declined together. The latter subsequently partook largely in the vicissitudes to which the island was exposed, for the Picts and the Scots, the Saxons and the Danes, each in succession, erected their standards before its gates; yet still it was the seat of trade and letters, and was indeed "the Athens of that dark age." 448

Two brothers, Saxon princes, Hengist and Horsa, reputed descendants from *Woden*, the pagan god of battles and slaughter, embarked with an army of 1600 men in three vessels, and landed in the Isle of Thanet, two years after the departure of the last Roman legion from Britain; their professed object was to defend the Britons against the barbarous incursions of the Picts and Scots, whom they expelled, but soon after began to aspire to the possession of the island, which they found both fertile and rich. 450

The first struggle of the Britons with the Saxons was under Vortimer, eldest son of Vortigern, in which Horsa was slain, and the Saxons defeated. At length Ambrosius, who was of Roman extraction, was set up by a great party as their leader, which caused a civil war between his party and Vortimer's, in which the Britons were miserably harassed by one another, while the Saxons took advantage of those divisions; however, after a twenty years' war, at the end of which Vortimer died, both sides were inclined to peace, which was concluded in 475, on condition that each party should keep what they had got. 455

The kingdom of Kent took precedency of the other six in the formation of the Saxon heptarchy, which began at this time and ended in 823. Its capital was Canterbury. This kingdom was also the first to embrace Christianity, as taught by Augustine, a pious monk, sent as a missionary from Rome to convert the English pagans. Bede, the ancient English historian, says, the kingdom of Kent embraced the Christian faith in the year 508. King Ethelbert himself became a convert thereto. 457

CHAP. II. A great storm was experienced at York, which blew down several houses and killed many persons.

A.D. 467 Hengist not relishing the disappointment he felt at not being able to make himself master of the Britons by force of arms, had recourse to treachery. He caused three hundred nobles to be assassinated, whom he had invited to an entertainment, whilst friendship seemed to subsist between the two nations. This made the Britons hate the Saxons more and more.

476 Hengist was slain at Conisbrough by the Britons, under their king Ambrosius, who summoned all the princes and nobility to appear at York. *Octa* and *Eosa*, the two sons of Hengist, surrendered to the victor, but in 490, when *Uter* succeeded his brother Ambrosius, they revolted and invested York, where the British king defeated them. The Christian church, which had been suppressed by the Saxons, was restored by Ambrosius before his death.

485 Vortigern being pursued by Ambrosius as an enemy to his country, fled to a castle in Wales, where he was besieged; the castle took fire and was burnt to the ground, and the unhappy Vortigern perished in the flames.

515 This winter was so intensely cold that the wildest birds allowed themselves to be taken by the hand.

516 The computing of time by the Christian æra was in use at this time, and was applied to historical events in 784.

519 Under the command of Cerdic and his son Kenric, a numerous body of Saxons landed in the western part of the island, and from thence took the name of West Saxons; they met with a vigorous opposition, but being reinforced from Germany, the Britons were routed, and although they were retarded in their progress by the celebrated king Arthur, they kept possession of the conquest they had already made. Cerdic, therefore, with his son Kenric, established the third Saxon kingdom in the island, namely, that of the West Saxons, including the counties of Hants, Dorset, Wilts, Berks, and the Isle of Wight. Winchester was its capital. Soon after this, another swarm of these restless marauders formed the kingdom of East Saxony, comprehending Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire. Its capital was London.

520 King Arthur, the most celebrated of all the British monarchs, expelled the Saxons from York, and almost from the kingdom, by the sanguinary battle of Baden Hills, (521) in which 90,000 of the enemy were slain. Being determined to destroy the ancient seat of enmity, he prepared for an expedition against Scotland, but was dissuaded from his purpose by the bishops, who represented to him that the Scots had just received the gospel, and that in the true spirit of that religion which he professed, "Christians ought not to spill the blood of Christians." This great monarch and his clergy, with the nobility and the soldiers, kept their Christmas at York, being the first festival of the kind ever celebrated in Britain.

Arthur was slain by the hands of his own nephew, in 542; and the Saxons soon afterwards prevailed. CHAP. II.

Ida and Ella, two Anglo-Saxons, having landed at Flamborough, and subdued the Britons, the former assumed the sovereignty of *Bernicia*, extending from the Tyne to Edinburgh Frith; and the latter became king of *Deiri*, of which York was the capital, as it was afterwards of *Northumbria*, which included all the six northern counties of England, and formed the largest of the seven kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy, and received during the reign of Edwin tribute from the rest. A.D. 547

Mahomet (the prophet) born this date, obit. 632. The Hegira of Mahomet began on Friday, July 16th, 622. 569

Ethelfrid, having ascended the Bernician throne, expelled his infant brother-in law Edwin from Deiri, and became the first king of Northumberland, which however was several times divided under two petty monarchs, and as often united under one. 593

A small oratory of wood was erected on the site of the present Cathedral at York, and dedicated to St. Peter On Easter-day, in the same year, Edwin king of Northumbria, with his two sons and a number of nobles, were solemnly baptized in that primitive Christian place of worship, which soon gave place to a more magnificent fabric, under the auspices of the newly converted monarch, who had previously raised Paulinus, a Roman missionary, to the dignity of Archbishop of York. In the same year, this Paulinus (commonly called the Northumbrian apostle) erected a cross as a point of assembly for divine worship at Dewsbury. A fac-simile of this cross bears the inscription "*Paulinus hic prædicavit, et celebravit. A.D.* 627. It is said that York is the most ancient metropolitan see in England, being so constituted by *King Lucius*, *A.D.* 180; and it is a well-authenticated fact, that there were bishops of York and London at the Council of Arles in 347. But when the Saxons conquered Britain, religion and literature were laid aside, till their conversion to Christianity. 627

Edwin king of Northumbria, slain in a most sanguinary battle fought against Penda king of Mercia, and Cadwallader the British king of Wales, at the village of Hatfield, seven miles from Doncaster. His head was buried in the porch of his own church of St. Gregory at York, but the rest of his remains were deposited in the monastery at Whitby. 633

After Edwin and his only son were slain, near Doncaster, the victors ravaged Yorkshire in a most dreadful manner. Osric, one of the nearest relations of Edwin, immediately ventured to besiege York, then in possession of Cadwallader the Welsh king, who sallying out, defeated his forces and slew Osric. Eanfrid, Osric's brother, hastened to York, to treat for peace; instead of obtaining which he was cruelly and treacherously put to death by Cadwallader, who himself died in this year. During the reign of Edwin, he ordered stakes to be fixed on the highways, where he had seen 634

CHAP. II. A.D.

sex, including Hants, Dorset, Wilts, Berks, and the Isle of Wight; 4th. The East Angles, comprehending Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk; 5th. Essex, which was dismembered from the kingdom of Kent, and including part of Hertfordshire; 6th. Mercia, comprehending the midland counties from the Severn to the boundaries of the two last-named kingdoms; 7th. Northumberland, the most extensive of all, comprehending the whole of the northern counties.

828 Northumbria being reduced to an abject state by the treachery of its kings and the factions of its people, now became tributary to Egbert king of Wessex, who had previously obtained the other six kingdoms of the heptarchy, which he reduced to one common jurisdiction, and became the first king of England, to the throne of which his descendants succeeded in the male line to Edward the Confessor, as they have since done in the female line to the illustrious prince who now occupies it, excepting the four Danes, who reigned from 1014 to 1039, and the three Normans who held the sceptre from 1066 till after the year 1100, when Henry the First, by marrying Matilda, the niece of Edgar Atheling, finally united the breach between the Saxon and the Norman interests.

832 Peace and unanimity had scarcely been established in England before a number of marauding Danes landed on the coast, with a view to ascertain the state of the island, who, after committing several depredations on the sea-coast, fled in great disorder to their ships for safety.

838 The Scots and Picts fought a decisive battle, in which the former prevailed, and both kingdoms were united by Kenneth.

839 The Danes made a second attempt upon England and landing a number of barbarians on the coast of the kingdom of Northumberland, they pillaged a monastery, but their fleet being shattered by a storm, they were defeated by the inhabitants, and put to the sword.

850 The noblest specimen of Gothic architecture in England is the abbey of St. Peter at Westminster, so called from having been the church of a convent dedicated to St. Peter. It was destroyed this year by the Danes; re-built by Edgar, and enlarged by Edward the Confessor. The present magnificent edifice was erected during the reign of Henry III.

854 St. Swithin (the weeping saint) Bishop of Winchester, and an English martyr, died this year.

864 A large body of plundering Danes march northward as far as York, which they burnt and plundered, and laid waste the whole country about it.

867 A dreadful battle fought near York, between Osbert, who had been raised to the throne of Northumbria, and the two Danish generals and brothers, Hinguar and Hubba, which terminated in favour of the invaders—Osbert being slain in the retreat with a

great number of men. Asser Menevensis thus describes the sufferings of the inhabitants of York on this occasion:—"By the general's cruel orders they knocked down all the boys, young and old men they met with in the city, and cut their throats. Matrons and virgins were ravished at pleasure. The husband and wife, either dead or dying, were tossed together; the infant snatched from its mother's breast, was carried to the threshold, and there left butchered at its parent's door, to make the general outcry more hideous."

The whole Bible was translated into the Anglo-Saxon by order of Alfred the Great. He undertook the version of the psalms himself, but did not live to complete it. 872

The Danes, in their ravaging excursions, fired the city of York. The first mention of clocks occurs at this period. Sun dials had been in use long before. 872

Alfred the Great, opposed to an enemy whom no stationary force could resist, and no treaty could bind, deserted, too, by his subjects, relinquished the ensigns of his dignity and dismissed his servants; he dressed himself in the habit of a peasant, and lived for some time in the house of a herdsman, who had been entrusted with the care of his cattle. Whilst the king was at this humble cottage, the herdsman's wife ordered him to take care of some cakes, which she was baking by the fire, but he thinking more of his country's good than of her cakes, let them burn, for which (not knowing who he was) she severely upbraided him for neglect. 877

Northumbria was the peculiar object of Danish hostility, which for several ages kept the Anglo-Saxons in perpetual alarm, and for a time obliged king Alfred to live unknown with a swineherd's family; but, after emerging from his retreat in 880, he subdued the invaders, and divided England into shires and hundreds or wapontakes, founded Oxford University, and established *trial by jury*. Alfred composed a famous body of laws, and was not less generous than brave, and strove to convert the Danes from mortal enemies to faithful subjects, by settling them and their prince Guthrum in the provinces of Northumbria and East Anglia, then almost depopulated by the marauders, whose successive governors enjoyed the nominal title of king of Northumbria, a dignity which in 951 was degraded into an earldom by king Edred. 880

King Alfred was surnamed the Great from his many virtues and excellencies of mind, as well as achievements in arms for his country's good. He came to the throne when England was on the brink of ruin, infested with the Danes, whose ravages spread dismay and desolation through the land; this wise and virtuous king checked their progress, and defeated their views. He was an excellent historian, understood music, and acknowledged to be the best Saxon poet of the age, leaving many works behind him. To give a character of Alfred, would be to sum up those qualities which constitute perfection. He died A.D. 900.

CHAP. II.

The University of Cambridge was founded by Edward, second son of Alfred the Great; he was surnamed the elder from being the first of that name who sat on the British throne. He succeeded

A.D. 915 his father in the dominion of the kingdom, obtained many victories over the rebellious Northumbrians, who annoyed him during a reign of twenty-four years. Edward built several castles, and fortified different cities. He is said to have been nearly equal to his father in military courage; but inferior to him in mental accomplishments.

936 King Ethelstan, on his expedition to Scotland, visited York, where he requested the benefit of devout prayers from the citizens on his behalf, promising that if he succeeded well therein he would abundantly recompense them. He did succeed—returned to York, and in the minster offered thanks to God and St. Peter. He also granted to God, St. Peter, and a fraternity called Colledei and their successors for ever, one thrave of corn out of every caracute of land, or every ploughing within the bishopric of York. He also gave them a piece of waste ground which, with the income of corn called Peter corn, enabled them to found for themselves an hospital in the city. William the Conqueror confirmed the thraves to them; William Rufus removed the site of the hospital into the precincts of the royal palace, and built them a small church; Henry I. granted to them the enlargement of the close in which their house was situated; confirmed to the hospital certain lands, freed from gelds and customs, and granted to them many other privileges, besides taking to himself the name of a brother and warden of the hospital.

937 Anlaff, a Dane, entered the Humber with a fleet of 615 sail, whilst Athelstan was absent; he landed his forces and marched to York before the king was advised of the invasion. On hearing that Athelstan was approaching the city, the confederated princes, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh, went out to meet him, when a bloody engagement took place at Bromford, where the king gained a complete victory, slaying Constantine, king of Scotland, six petty kings of Ireland and Wales, and twelve general officers, and destroyed their whole army. He then proceeded to York and razed the castle to the ground in order to prevent future rebellion.

In the year 948 Ripon suffered severely by the Danish incursions. King Edred totally destroyed it by a general conflagration.

42 3 Reginald, king of Bernicia, and Anlaff, king of Deiri, (uncle and nephew) were (on being compelled to become Christians by Edmund the English king) baptized in the Cathedral at York by archbishop Wulstan.

950 Ripon Monastery burnt down in the devastation made by Edred, the brother and successor of Edmund.

955 England saved from becoming a papal province by the death of king Edred, in the tenth year of his reign. Edred implicitly submitted to the directions of Dunstan, but he was checked in the

midst of his career by the demise of the king. Edwy, who succeeded his uncle Edred, was a prince of great personal accomplishments, and of a martial disposition. On his accession to the throne he found himself involved in a quarrel with the monks, and Dunstan, who had governed in the former reign, was resolved to remit nothing of his authority. Edwy had married a beautiful lady of the blood royal, who was too near a kin to him, according to the canon law. On the day of his coronation, while his nobility were enjoying themselves in the great hall, he withdrew to his wife's apartment, where, in company with her mother, he was enjoying more exalted pleasure in rational conversation. Dunstan no sooner missed Edwy than he rushed furiously into the apartment, and reproached him with great bitterness, and dragged him forth in the most outrageous manner. Odo, the archbishop of Canterbury, pronounced a divorce between Edwy and Elgiva. The king was unable to resist the indignation of the church, and consented to surrender his wife. Accordingly Odo sent a party of soldiers into the palace, who seized the queen, and by his order branded her on the face with a hot iron. Not content with this, they carried her by force into Ireland, and there commanded her to remain in perpetual exile. Elgiva, however, once more ventured to return to the king, but she was taken prisoner by a party whom the archbishop had appointed to observe her conduct, and was put to death in a most cruel manner. In the meantime a secret revolt against Edwy became general, and Dunstan put himself at the head of the party, which prevailing, they placed Edgar, the king's younger brother, a boy about thirteen years of age, on the throne of the kingdom. Dunstan was an abbot of Glastonbury, and held 600 acres of land in Morley, four miles from Leeds, besides the highest offices in church and state. This monk, under the garb of sanctity, concealed a mind elevated by ambition and ecclesiastical pride, betrayed a temper insolent and violent, so as to become ungovernable, yet he passed for a holy man, and was canonized after his death.

CHAP. II.

A.D. 955

Dec. 26. Died Wulstan, archbishop of York, who, for espousing the cause of Anlaff the Danish king of Northumbria, against Edred the king of England, was by him committed to prison, but was soon released and restored to his office. 991

In 975 Pope Boniface was deposed for his atrocities.—The coronation oath was first used in England in 979.

In 981 London was burnt down by accident. The year before Devonshire and Cornwall had been pillaged by the Danes, and subjected to the sword and fire of these merciless invaders.

This year the winter continued so long, and with such intensity, 991
that vegetation was suspended or totally destroyed by the frost. The crops failed on the continent as well as in England, and famine and pestilence closed the year.

CHAP. II.

The figures in arithmetic brought into Europe by the Saracens from Arabia.

A.D.
1000 Early in the beginning of the 11th century, Seleth the shepherd wandered from the south, pursuant to his visions, and fixed his hermitage at Kirkstall, where an abbey was afterwards built.

1002 November 13th was the day on which king Ethelred II. secretly ordered all the Danes to be massacred, and great was the slaughter committed in the southern parts of England; but in Northumbria the Danes were too numerously intermingled with the Saxons to be sentenced to assassination, and the detestable act so much inflamed them, that in a little time the Anglo-Saxons became the sport of their indignant enemies, and in 1110 Sweyn, king of Denmark, successfully undertook the conquest of England with a powerful army, which, after laying in camp on the banks of the Ouse, was engaged near York by the English, strengthened by a number of Scots. The battle was bloody and well contested, but victory declared for the Danes, and subsequently Ethelred with a few of his followers seized a boat and fled to Normandy, leaving his crown and kingdom to the conquerors. The Danish viceroys, or *Comites Northumbriæ*, fixed their residence at York, where their sovereigns occasionally dwelt amongst them till 1041, when the Saxons again succeeded to the throne, but were soon afterwards dispossessed by the Normans.

1006 All the old churches were re-built about this time in a "new style" of Architecture.

1015 Children were forbidden by law to be sold by their parents in England.

1040 The Danes, after several engagements with various success were, about this time, driven out of Scotland, and never again returned in a hostile manner.

1057 Malcolm III., king of Scotland, killed the tyrant Macbeth at Dunsinane, and married the princess Margaret, sister to Edgar Atheling.

1060 Dec. 22. Kinsius, archbishop of York died. He was a man of such austere habits that he walked barefoot in his visitations.

1065 January 5th. Died Edward the Confessor. In his reign he collected the laws made by his predecessors into one code, and called it the Common Law of England.

1066 Harfager, king of Norway, at the instance of Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, entered the Humber with a numerous army, and sailed up the river as far as Riccall, within ten miles of York, which city they took by storm after a battle fought at Fulford. On the 23rd September Harold king of England, with a strong body of forces, met the invaders at Stamford-Bridge, where Tosti and the Norwegian king were both slain; but Harold did not long enjoy his triumph, for on the following day he was informed by an express, as he sat in state at a magnificent entertainment in York,

that William Duke of Normandy, (whom Edward the late king had nominated as his successor) had landed at Pevensey in Sussex. Harold immediately marched to meet the invaders, whom he encountered at Hastings, on the 14th of October, when he lost both his life and his crown with 60,000 men. Thus ended the Saxon monarchy in England.

CHAPTER III.

THE NORMAN CONQUEST, TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE HOUSES OF YORK AND LANCASTER.

William the Conqueror, after having established himself on the throne in this country, dispossessed the English of their estates and offices of trust, and gave them to his numerous followers. The barony of Pontefract he gave to Ilbert de Laci, who built Pontefract castle. After so great an agitation as that produced by the Norman Conquest, some years necessarily elapsed before the country could be restored to harmony, and the inhabitants of the North of England, still cherishing their wonted spirit of independence and liberty, were among the last to bow their necks to the Norman yoke; a violent struggle was made against the proud Conqueror, and York was the rallying point of the patriot army; but in 1067 William marched into that city, and garrisoned it with Norman soldiers, the Saxon nobles having fled into Scotland, where they were joined by king Malcolm, as they were also by the Danes in 1069, when they with their allies attacked York, where they put 3000 Normans to the sword. Though William soon arrived before the city, and bribed the Danes to leave the country, the English gallantly defended the city about six months, and were only compelled by famine to surrender, under stipulations which the Conqueror immediately violated, and butchered nearly all the nobility and gentry, and laid waste all the country from York to Durham. The inhabitants set fire to the suburbs, and the flames extended to the city and cathedral, and involved all in one common ruin. The valiant Waltheof, earl of Northumberland, and governor of York, suffered by the hands of the executioner, and is mentioned as the first example of beheading in England. The great lord Lyttleton, speaking of this inhuman slaughter and devastation, and the evil occasioned by the "Forest Laws," says that Attilla did no more deserve the name of the "Scourge of God" than this merciless tyrant; nor did he nor any other destroyer of nations make more havoc in an enemy's country than William did in his own. Those of the inhabitants, who now escaped the edge of the sword, were reserved for a more deplorable fate, being hunted by the Normans, and "obliged to eat horses, dogs, cats, and even their own species, to preserve their miserable lives." Aldred, the last

CHAP. III. Saxon archbishop of York, performed the religious ceremony at the coronation of William the Conqueror, and is said to have retained his rank by bribes.

A.D. 1090 to 1069

William the Conqueror founded a noble abbey for Benedictine monks at Selby, which at the dissolution was granted to Ralph Sadler.

Henry I., the youngest son of William the Conqueror, was born at Selby. He was crowned by Maurice, bishop of London, at Westminster, August 5th, 1100.

Justices of the peace first appointed in England in the tenth year of the reign of William I.

Leeds, Holbeck, and Woodhouse were given by the Conqueror to Ilbert de Laci. Leeds was then only a farming village, with an estimated population of somewhat less than 300.

In this year that invaluable document "Domesday Book," was completed. It is comprised in two volumes, one a large folio, and the other a quarto.

The first mention of any village church in England, after Domesday, occurs in the Saxon chronicles of this year, in which they are designated upland churches, *Ecclesia Ruralic.*

William Rufus commenced the building of St. Mary's Abbey, in York, which was afterwards destroyed by fire, and re-built from 1270 to 1292, by Simon de Warwick, then abbot there.

The advowson of the church at Leeds and the chapel of Holbeck was given to the Priory of Holy Trinity at York by Ralph Paganell, who was a follower of William the Conqueror.

Skipton castle was built by Robert de Romille, who also founded the original church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The grammar school was founded by William Ermysted, clerk.

Nov. 18. Died, Thomas, archbishop of York. He was a Norman by birth, and succeeded Alfred, the last of the Saxon race of archbishops of that diocese. Thomas died at Ripon, but was interred in York minster. It was during the time he held this see, that the long contested point, whether the see of Canterbury or York should have pre-eminence, was determined in favour of the former.

1100 to 1120

May 21. Died, Gerrard, archbishop of York, who was interred in the minster. He sustained the dignity eight years, part of which time he, like Thurstan and Thomas, the Norman, refused obedience to Canterbury.

Henry I., the third son of the Conqueror, gave the manors of Conisburgh, Thornes, and Wakefield, and the lordship of Normanton, to William de Placitis, earl of Warren and Surrey.

The Order of Knights Templars instituted—extinguished March 22nd, 1312.

About this date the lordship of Bingley was possessed by W. Paganell, founder of the Priory of Drax; his successors were the Gaunts, one of whom obtained a charter for a market from king John, in the twelfth year of that monarch's reign. In the time of

Dodsworth (1621) there was a park at Bingley, and a castle near the church at Bailey hill, of which little more than the name and tradition now remain. The church, dedicated to All Saints or All Souls, was re-built *Temp.* Henry VIII. The free grammar school was founded the 20th of the same reign, and is of the annual value of £400. By a decree of the Lord Chancellor, in 1820, it was determined that the learned languages should be taught at the free grammar school, for the benefit of the children of the parish of Bingley.

CHAP. III.

A.D. 1120

Embsay Priory, afterwards removed to Bolton, where it is still magnificent in ruins, was this year founded by William de Meschiens and his wife Cecilia de Romille, baroness of Skipton. Its original site was near to the place called the Strid, where their son had been drowned in the river. 1121

About this period died Alured of Beverley, a celebrated divine and historian—he wrote "The Annals" of the British, Saxon, and Norman eras.

Knaresborough castle was inhabited by Eustace Fitz John, whose uncle Serlo de Burgh, one of the Norman Conqueror's adventurers, erected it soon after the Conquest. From this castle, when the monks of Fountain's abbey were in distress for want of food, Eustace sent them a basket of bread. 1133

A casual fire broke out in the city of York, and burnt down the cathedral, St. Mary's abbey, and forty churches. This dreadful fire was scarcely extinguished when the Scots, under David their king, entered England, and laid the country waste to the very gates of York. Thurstan, archbishop of York, assembled the neighbouring barons, and promised the absolution of sins to all who should fall in the war against the invaders. A tall mast, having at the top a pix and a cross, from which were suspended the banners of St. Peter, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfred, was fixed in a huge chariot, and taken into the field of battle, which so excited the soldiers, that the enemy was totally routed with the loss of 10,000 men. This was the celebrated *Battle of the Standard*, fought August 23rd, 1138, on Cuton Moor, near Northallerton. 1137

Feb. 5. Died at Pontefract, where he had retired in his old age, Thurston, archbishop of York, which elevated station he filled twenty years. He was inflexbile in not submitting to the archbishop of Canterbury, and was buried at Pontefract 1139

Alexander, elected first abbot of Kirkstall. Henry de Laci was its founder, the whole being finished in 1153. John Ripley was the last abbot, who, on the 22nd of November, 1540, surrendered it to Henry VIII. 1147

The practice of deciding legal claims by the sword, and of hiring champions for that purpose, was common in England at this time and long after.

Oct. 14. Died, Henry Murdock, archbishop of York, who was 1153

CHAP. III.

never permitted to enter the minster during his life in consequence of having quarrelled with king Stephen. He was interred in York minster.

A.D.

1159 Died at Rome, Pope Adrian IV. the only Englishman who filled the papal chair. Adrian's name was Nicholas Breakspear. He was choked by a fly in the fifth year of his pontificate.

1160 The first Parliament, mentioned in history by that name, was held in York by Henry II., when Malcolm, king of Scotland, appeared to do homage for the territories he held under the King of England. Bertram Haget founded a priory at Sinningthwaite, in the parish of Bilton, for nuns of the Cistercian Order. Gerard, archbishop of York, founded a priory of Benedictine monks, at Snaith.

1170 At Hampale, two miles south-west of Robin Hood's Well, near Doncaster, William de Clairfac and Avicia his wife founded a priory of Cistercian nuns, which at the dissolution was granted to Francis Aislabie.

At this period the choir of the cathedral at York was re-built by archbishop Roger.

1172 Henry II. king of England (the first of the Plantagenets) invaded and took possession of Ireland, which from that period has been governed by an English viceroy. Thomas-á-Becket, archbishop of Canturbury, was assassinated at the altar in his own cathedral, by four knights, viz: Reginald Fitzurse, William de Tracy, Hugh de Morvil and Richard Brito. They effected their purpose by cleaving his head.

1174 Henry II. resolved to do penance at the shrine of St. Thomas's, at Canterbury. As soon as he came within sight of the church of Canterbury, he alighted from his horse, walked barefoot to the town, prostrated himself before the shrine of the saint, and allowed himself to be scourged. He passed the whole day and night fasting on the bare stones.

A convention of bishops and barons was held at York, where William the successor of Malcolm, did homage to King Henry for the whole kingdom of Scotland. In token of his subjection, he deposited on the altar of St. Peter, his spear, breast-plate, and saddle.

1176 The dispensing of justice by circuits was first established in England.

The teachers of the Cathedral Schools were called, "The Scholastics of the Diocese," and all the youth in the diocese, who were designed for the church, were entitled to the benefit of this seminary. As "Benefit of Clergy," though now abolished, so often occurs in judicial records, a brief outline of its nature may suffice: it originated in the regard that Christian princes had for the church and its officers, in its infant state; by which exemptions were granted to places consecrated to religious duties from criminal arrests; also to the persons of clergymen, from criminal process

before a secular judge, in a few particular cases. But in time it extended to all who could read, which was then a mark of great learning, and was considered a proof of a person being a clergyman, therefore allowed the "Benefit of Clergy." CHAP. III. A.D. 1176

In the year 1180 glass windows were first used in England in private houses; twenty years after which period chimnies were not known in this country.

The Laws of England were digested about this time by Glanville. 1181

A Preceptory of Knights Templars was established at Temple Newsam as early as this year, the manor having been presented to that Order by William de Villiers. These knights were established in the early part of the twelfth century, by Baldwin II. king of Jerusalem, for the defence of the Holy Sepulchre, and the protection of pilgrims.

Ralph Hageth succeeded Alexander as abbot of Kirkstall; he was reputed a religious man, renowned for sanctity, a lover of justice, and a most zealous upholder of his order; but he followed the dictates of an ambitious disposition, and forgot that poverty was ill calculated to support extravagance.

About this time the pope, Alexander III., compelled the kings of England and France to hold the stirrups while he mounted his horse. 1183

Paulinus de Leedes refused the see of Carlisle, though Henry II. offered to augment its revenues 300 marks annual rent. About this time Henry, under pretence of raising money for the holy wars, imposed upon his subjects a contribution of one-tenth of their moveables, and demanded from the city of York half the sum that he required from London, York being then eminent for trade. 1186

In the year 1189, Richard I. commenced his reign. Coats of arms were not in use in England until that time; the custom was derived from the crusades.

Geoffrey Plantagenet, archbishop of York, gave the nunnery of St. Clement to the abbey of Godstowe. Alicia, then prioress, refusing to obey the order, went to Rome to appeal to the Pope, regardless of which the archbishop excommunicated the whole sisterhood. 1192

It was agreed between the monks of Kirkstall and the church of Adel, that the former should pay the latter £1 per annum in lieu of tithes in the parish of Adel.—Hull is first mentioned as a town or port in 1198. 1198

King John and the monarch of Scotland, with their nobles, held a convention at York, and it was agreed that John's two sons should marry the Scotch king's two daughters.

That great discovery, so highly interesting to this and all other maritime countries, the use of the *Magnetic Needle*, was made this year, and was improved and brought into general use in 1302, by Givia, of Naples. 1200

This year Eustace, abbot of Hay in Normandy, came to England, 1201

CHAP. III.

A.D. 1201 and preached the duty of extending the Sabbath from three o'clock on Saturday afternoon to sun-rise on Monday morning, pleading the authority of an epistle, written by Christ himself, and found on the altar of St. Simon at Golgotha. This fanatic was treated with contempt by the shrewd people of Yorkshire; and the *Miller of Wakefield* persisted in grinding his corn after the hour of cessation, for which it is gravely said, "that his corn was turned into blood, while the mill wheel stood immovable against all the waters of the Calder!"

1203 A convent was founded at Appleton Roebuck, by Adeliza and her son Robert, who endowed it with considerable lands.

1204 That disgrace to civilization, the Inquisition, began.—Fountain's abbey, in Studley-park, near Ripon, was commenced building this year. It was surrendered in 1537.

In the Pipe Roll there is a charge in the sheriff's accounts, made under the authority of the king's writ, of 14s. 11d. for the expenses of conveying the king's wines from Hull to York.

1206 King John's Kitchens.—An order, dated April 19th, directs Hugh de Nevil to have the king's kitchen at Clarendon roofed with shingles, and to cause two new kitchens to be erected, one at Marlborough, and the other at Ludgershall, to dress the royal dinners in, and it is particularly directed that each kitchen should be provided with a furnace sufficiently large to roast two or three oxen.

1213 One Peter of Pomfret,—(Pontefract,)—a poor hermit, had foretold that the king (John) should lose his crown this very year, for which rash prediction he was thrown into Corfe castle, the king being resolved to punish him as an impostor, and the unfortunate hermit was in consequence "trailed" at the tails of horses to the town of Warham, where he was hung upon a gibbet, together with his son.

1214 This year Roger Bacon was born, a monk celebrated for learning, the invention of the magic lanthorn, magnifying glasses, and gunpowder, which latter, however, is by some authors ascribed to Swartz, a monk of Cologne, who first caused it to be used in leathern guns, in 1330. Friar Bacon was imprisoned in his cell ten years, after which he spent six years in tranquillity, in the college of his order at Oxford, and died on the 11th January, 1294, aged 80 years.

1215 Magna Charta signed June 15th, (some say 19th), by king John and the barons, at Runnemede, between Windsor and Staines.

Registers began to be kept in York, supposed to be of an older date than any in the kingdom. They begin with the rolls of Walter de Gray, whereas those in the archiepiscopal palace at Lambeth do not commence before 1307.—The northern barons, having taken arms against king John, in the last year of his disordered reign, besieged York, but left it on receiving 1000 marks from the citizens.

1218 At Healaugh a convent of regular canons, under the government

of a prior, was established and endowed by Jordan de St. Maria and Alice his wife, who was grand-daughter to Bertram de Haget. In the 4th year of the reign of Edward II. the king granted to the prior free warren in all his demesne lands of Healaugh, Wighall, &c. The advowson of the church at Wighall was, in 1291, given to the prior of Healaugh Park. CHAP. III. A.D.

An indulgence granted by Walter Gray, archbishop of York, of forty days relaxation, to those benefactors who should contribute liberally towards the erection of the south part of the cross aisle in the metropolitan church. 1227

After the commencement of the Registers of the see of York, Henry de Gray appears to be the first rector of Gargrave, and was inducted 15th February in this year. In the endowment of the benefice there is one article of very rare occurrence, viz: an ancient *personal tithe*, levied upon the wages of all labourers and artificers, to be paid in silver. 1228

That most invaluable domestic article, coal, is said to have been first discovered in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1234

Leeds constituted a vicarage, which was first enjoyed by Dns. Alanus de Shirburn, nominated to the living by the prior and convent of Holy Trinity, at York, who were then its patrons. 1242

Died at Paris, John de Sacro Bosco, of Halifax, an eminent mathematician.—In January, the king's treasurer commanded 15,000 poor persons to be fed in St. Paul's church yard, on the day of the conversion of St. Paul. 1244

Robin Hood, the bold outlaw and skilful archer of the 13th century, resided occasionally at Kirklees, near Huddersfield, where it is said he died on the 20th of December, 1247, being suffered to bleed to death by a nun of the adjacent convent, to whom he had applied to take from him a portion of his redundant blood. That his remains lie under an ancient cross at Kirklees, beyond the precincts of the nunnery which stood there is by some admitted; but whether he was of noble parentage, or an outlaw of humbler birth, is not equally clear.

About this period Knaresborough priory was founded.

Sewal de Bovil succeeded Walter Gray in the archbishopric of York; but was excommunicated for opposition respecting the preferment to the ecclesiastical dignities. He received absolution on his death bed, and died May 10, 1258. 1256

Matthew Paris, the celebrated historian, died. 1259

John le Romain, treasurer of the church, and father of the archbishop of York of that name, built the north transept of York cathedral, and raised a handsome steeple in the place which the lantern tower now occupies.

Up to this period Mirfield formed a part of the Saxon parish of Dewsbury, and the cause of its separation, as appears from a Latin M.S. in Hopkinson's collection of documents, is curious:—"As the lady of sir John Heton, the baroness of Mirfield, was going to mass 1261

CHAP. III.

A.D. 1261 before dawn on Christmas-day, to the parish church of Dewsbury, a distance of three miles, she was waylaid and robbed, and her principal attendant murdered, at a place called Ravensbrook-lane. On the same day, while she was at dinner, at nine o'clock in the morning, two mendicant ecclesiastics came to crave her charity, telling her that they were going to Rome, where her husband, sir John, was then residing. On this she sat down and wrote a letter to her husband, narrating to him the horrid scene she had so recently witnessed, and requested him to make interest with the pope to erect the chapel of Mirfield into a parochial church. The letter she confided to the priests, who duly delivered it to the knight, whose suit was so successful, that his holiness elevated Mirfield into a rectory."

1264 The Commons of England are said to be first summoned to parliament at this date. There was a regular succession of parliaments from the year 1293. Knights and burgesses first sat together in 1342.—January 12, died Godfrey de Kinton, archbishop of York, who appropriated Mexborough to his church, which ever since has been annexed to the deanery of York. He was interred in the minster.

The archbishop of York claimed certain rights "in his port of Hull, and the prisage of wines there." This claim, derived from the Sutton family, was disputed and finally disallowed.

1269 By a statute of Henry III. brewers and bakers committing frauds were sentenced to be ducked in stinking water. In the same reign there was an ancient mode of punishing scolding women by subjecting them to the operation of the ducking-stool; one of which was established at the village of Morley, near Leeds, for the punishment of brawling women.

1274 Ingolard Furbard was inducted first vicar of Halifax, the rectory being then appropriated to the priory of Lewes, in Sussex.—In this year was born Robert, lord Clifford, first lord of the honour of Skipton. He lived about forty years, and was a person eminent for his services to this kingdom.—The price of a Bible, with a commentary, fairly written, was thirty pounds; the pay of a labouring man was only three half-pence a day.

1279 Died William de Langueton, dean of York, whose tomb was inlaid with brass and gilt, but was destroyed in the rebellion.

The cruel and arbitrary *Gibbet Law of Halifax* is first mentioned this year; it remained in force till 1560.

Edward I. demanded of many of the monastic houses one-half of all their revenues, which they were obliged to pay, and acknowledge as a free gift. To such as paid it, he readily granted particular protection,

1284 By an inquest taken this year, it appears that the village of Rastrick was rated at thirteen shillings, and contained only six freemen; the rest were, according to the inquest, "*native tenantes, villains or bondsmen.*"

Nicholas Poteman granted to the prioress of St. Clements and to the nuns there, two messuages in Clementhorpe, with a toft, a croft, and half an acre of land, which were confirmed to them by Edward III. CHAP. III. A.D. 1284

A staple of wool, &c. was settled at Boston in Lincolnshire, and and the merchants of the Hanseatic League established there their guild; a tax of a mark was laid on every sack of wool exported, and a mark on every three hundred skins. 1285

The High Church at Hull, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was at first founded as a chapel by one James Howard, the mother church being at Hessle.

At Pontefract, a hospital was built for the accommodation of lepers.

Edward the First stayed some time in York (on his way into Scotland,) when the famous Welshman, Rees-ap-Meredith, was conveyed to that city, tried for high treason, condemned and drawn through the town to the gallows, where he was hung and quartered. The first stone of the nave of the cathedral of York was laid on the 7th of April, by John le Romain. The nave was completed by William de Melton, his successor, in 1330,

A grant was made for the wife and family of William Lord Latimer, who was then on the king's service in Gascony, to reside in Skipton castle, with allowance of fuel out of the woods there. 1292

The ground on which Hull now stands was conveyed to Edward I. by the abbot of Meaux, on the 2nd of Feb. for other land in exchange. In the year following, the first mention is made of Kingston-upon-Hull, but is reported to have been founded in 1296. The bailiffs and good men of Hull had writs directed to them in 1297, 1293

William de Hameltone appointed dean of York, and on January 16th, 1305, had the great seal delivered to him as Lord Chancellor of England. He died in 1314.—This year was born Roger lord Clifford, who died in the prime of his youth, in 1326. He was second lord of the honour of Skipton. Edward I. summoned a special parliament to meet at York, and required his mutinous barons to attend it, without excuse or delay, accounting those rebels that should disobey. At this parliament the commons of the realm granted the king the ninth penny of their goods, the archbishop of Canterbury with the clergy of his province the tenth penny, and the archbishop of York with his clergy a fifth. Soon after this Edward removed his courts of justice from London to York, until the battle of Falkirk. This ancient city then ranked amongst the English ports, and furnished one vessel to Edward's fleet; when vessels began to be built upon a larger scale its commerce decreased, and Hull became possessed of that trade which had previously attached to the northern metropolis. 1298

Drypool, in Holderness, is mentioned as a port between Hull and the Humber.

CHAP. III.

Wine was sold by the apothecaries as a cordial; not by spirit merchants, as at the present day.

A.D. 1300 June 1st, the Queen of Edward I. was taken suddenly in labour, as she was hunting in the neighbourhood of Brotherton; and not far from the church of that town is a place surrounded by a trench and a wall, in which the house stood where she was delivered of prince Thomas.—Wool in Craven, at this time, sold for more than £6 a sack, consisting of twenty-six stones, of fourteen pounds to the stone. At the same time the price of a cow was only 7s. 4d., and a labourer only received 1d. per day.—This year the prior and canons of Bolton purchased the manor of Appletrewic from James de Eshton, but before they could take possession of it, the prior was obliged to undertake a journey to Rome for a papal bull.

At this date there were fifteen streets in Hull, and a mint of four furnaces. The workmen came from beyond the sea. Some of the pennies coined at Hull were found at Newbury, 1756. On the 24th of May the king came to Hull by way of Barton and Hessle, and went to Beverley on the 29th. His retinue occupied eleven vessels in crossing the Humber, and the sum paid for the expenses was thirteen shillings.

1301 At this period Kirkstall Abbey was in a flourishing state, and possessed 216 draught oxen, 160 cows, 155 yearlings and bullocks, 90 calves, and 4000 sheep and lambs.

1306 Wolves, though rare, were not extinct in Craven at this period. The last wolf killed in the neighbourhood of Leeds, tradition says, fell in a hunt, by the Duke of Lancaster, commonly called "John o'Gaunt." A public-house, called the John o'Gaunt Inn, is said to be built on a plot of ground where the last wolf was killed. This house is situate on the new road between Leeds and Pontefract, little more than three miles from the former town.—Nine stones weight of butter were made at Malham from the milk of sheep.

Oliver de Gages, prior of Holy Trinity, York, was excommunicated by William de Grenfield, archbishop of the diocese.

1310 There were this year consumed at Bolton in Craven, 147 stones of cheese made from ewes' milk.

Edward II. kept his Christmas at York, with the utmost festivity. This monarch was born at Carnarvon in 1284, and was created first prince of Wales. He granted to Robert lord Clifford the barony of Skipton. The annual rent of arable land was then tenpence, and pasture land fourpence per acre.—The order of knights Templars was dissolved by the Council of Vienne.

1312 Piers Gaveston and his followers, who had been banished by Edward I., joined Edward II. at York, by whom they were received as "a gift from heaven." Gaveston had excited the resentment of the barons, who had formed a powerful conspiracy against him, in consequence of which the king caused the walls of the city to be strongly fortified, and put into a posture of defence. Thomas, earl of Lancaster, first prince of the blood, was at the head of the

barons, who by oath had bound themselves to expel Gaveston. He therefore raised an army suddenly, and marched to York, whence he found Edward had removed with Gaveston to Newcastle; thither he hastened, when the king and his favourite had just time to escape to Tynemouth, and the pursuit being continued he and Gaveston embarked and sailed to Scarborough, the castle of which port he made his favourite the governor.

Alice Laci, relict of the earl of Lincoln, "quit-claimed" the advowson of the church of Leeds, to the prior and monks of Holy Trinity in York. 1312

The church at Hull, dedicated to St. Peter was built about this time. On taking it down in 1822, many fragments and carved stones belonging to the twelfth century were found worked into the walls.

After the first battle of Bannockburn, in which Edward II. lost about 50,000 men, he narrowly escaped to York, where he immediately called his nobles together for consultation, but nothing was then determined. 1314

Of the value of money about this period, some idea may be formed from a maximum, fixed by the king's writs, for the prices of the following articles:—

	£.	s.	d.
No Ox, stall or corn fed, to be sold for more than . .	1	4	0
No grass fed Ox for more than	0	16	0
A fat stalled Cow not to exceed	0	12	0
Any other fed Cow not to exceed	0	10	0
A fat Sheep, corn fed, or with wool grown . . .	0	1	8
A fat Sheep, shorn . .	0	1	2
A fat Hog, 2 years old .	0	3	4
A fat Goose, 2½d.; in the city	0	0	3
A fat Capon, 2d.; in the city	0	0	2½
A fat Hen or 2 Chickens, 1d; in the city . . .	0	0	1½
24 Eggs	0	0	1

The Scots, after gaining the above-named battle, which occurred on the 25th July, 1314, overran the North of England, and in that and the three following years, they several times visited, plundered, and devastated the rich pastoral districts of Craven, and also Bolton Priory. At their first irruption the prior fled into Blackburnshire: several of the canons took refuge in Skipton castle, where part of their cattle were preserved; the granges of Embsay, Carlton, Halton, and Stede were destroyed, and all the cattle driven away from Halton, where the corn lands lay nearly untilled the next year.

A survey of all the lands, freehold and copyhold, in the manor of Wakefield, was taken by William of Thimbleby and Thomas of Sheffield. In 1316 Edward II. granted a free market (on Tuesday) and two fairs to John de Ealand, at his manor of Ealand.

Douglas, one of Robert Bruce's generals, burned the towns of Northallerton and Boroughbridge, and imposed a contribution upon the inhabitants of Ripon. He then reduced Scarborough and Skipton to ashes, and, with much plunder, carried off a great number of prisoners to Scotland. 1318

CHAP. III.

AD. 1319

Edward II. desirous of raising an army to oppose Robert Bruce, came down into Yorkshire for that purpose, but found the county so thinly inhabited, that he was obliged to have recourse to the southern and western parts of the kingdom to complete his forces.

During the inroads of the Scots, the town and church of Ripon were burnt, but re-built principally by the munificence of Edward III. and William de Melton, archbishop of York. The courts of justice, with the domesday-book, and other national records which, with provisions, loaded twenty-one carts, were removed to York for six months.

At this time the Scots entering England laid waste the country with fire and sword, and continuing their depredations, advanced to the walls of York; after burning the suburbs of the city, they returned northwards, on which William de Melton, archbishop of York, immediately raised an army, composed of clergymen, monks, canons, husbandmen, labourers, and tradesmen, to the number of 10,000 men. With this undisciplined band, the archbishop overtook the Scots at Myton-on-Swale; a battle ensued, the Yorkshiremen were defeated, and upwards of 2000 of them slain, including the mayor of York.

1321 A sanguinary battle was fought this year at Boroughbridge, between the discontented barons, headed by the earl of Lancaster, and the forces of Edward II., commanded by sir Andrew de Harkeley, warden of Carlisle. The king was at Pontefract when the battle took place; he sent orders for Lancaster (who was taken prisoner) and others to be brought to him. The third day after their arrival sentence of death was passed upon Lancaster, who was not permitted to speak in his own defence; after the sentence he had an old hat put on his head, and they set him on a lean horse, without a bridle. Attended by a confessor, he was thus carried out of the town suffering the insults of the people. At length he reached the hill where he was to suffer, and having kneeled down towards the east, he was desired to turn his face towards Scotland, after which the executioner severed his head from his body. The priors and monks begged the body and buried it in the church of the priory. Thus fell Thomas, earl of Lancaster, on the 11th of April, the first prince of the blood, and one of the most powerful noblemen that had ever been in England.

1322 A division of the Scottish army, who spread devastation wherever they came, wintered at Morley, near Leeds; and a large deposit of coins belonging to that period, found near a house occupied by Thoresby, the antiquarian, in Kirkgate, Leeds, proves the terror and confusion which must have then prevailed.

In this year Edward II. was so closely pursued by the Scots, that he was surprised whilst at dinner in Byland abbey, about fourteen miles from York, which city he fortunately reached before the enemy, owing to the fleetness of his horse. In York his eldest son was created prince of Wales and duke of Aquitain.

William de Melton, the archbishop of York, consecrated a new parish church at Wakefield, which was most probably the present parish church. Whether it was placed on the site of the old one, which existed in 1080, is very doubtful. Leland says, "the principal church that now is in Wakefield is of a new work, but it is exceedingly fair and large." A.D. 1322

This year (1324) John Wyckliff, "the morning star of the Reformation," was born in the parish of Wyckliff, and after being twice struck with the palsy, expired in the church at Lutterworth, in the month of December, 1384. "To this intuitive genius," says Gilpin, "Christianity was unquestionably more obliged than to any name in the list of Reformers. He not only loosed prejudices, but advanced such clear incontestible truths, as having once obtained footing, still kept their ground."

In the reign of Edward III., Sir John Elland, of Elland, instigated by some unexplained cause of hostility, raised a body of his friends and tenantry, and placing himself at their head, sallied forth by night from the "Manor-hall," and attacked and slew Hugh of Quarmby, Lockwood of Lockwood, and Sir Robert Beaumont of Crossland, the latter of whom was torn from his wife, and beheaded in the hall of his own house; the whole of these were murdered in the presence of their families. On the perpetration of these sanguinary murders, the younger branches of the Beaumonts, the Quarmbys, and the Lockwoods, fled into Lancashire, and found an asylum under the roofs of the Towneleys and the Breretons. It was not till the eldest son of the three outraged families had grown up to manhood, that retribution was sought and obtained for the blood of their parents. With this purpose the three young men placed themselves in a wood, at Cromwell-bottom, and as Sir John Elland was returning from Rastrick, they met him beneath Brook-foot and slew him. Not satisfied with this, they determined to extirpate the name of Elland, with which sanguinary intention they placed themselves in a mill, near which the young knight with his lady and their son had to pass to church. On the approach of the family over the dam, they rushed forth and shot an arrow through the head of the father, and wounded his only child so desperately, that he died soon after in Elland hall. The name of Elland now became extinct, and the daughter of Sir John, having contracted marriage with one of the Saviles, the property passed into that family. The murder of the young knight and his infant son roused the town of Elland to arms, and they advanced *en masse* to punish the murderers. For some time Beaumont, Quarmby, and Lockwood, whose arms vengeance had nerved, stood their ground, and defended themselves with great valour against the unequal numbers by which they were assailed, but being at length overpowered, Quarmby fell dead on the field, and his comrades only escaped the same fate by the fleetness of their horses. 1327

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CHAP. III.

A.D. 1330 Edward III. ordered every county in England to send a certain number of masons, tilers, and carpenters, to assist in building the castle at Windsor. This year, it is said by some authors, Swartz, a monk, invented that dangerous compound of saltpetre, charcoal, and sulphur, called gunpowder. In 1346 Edward III. had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle of Cressy.

1333 Sandal castle, which is said to have been built by John earl of Warren and Surrey, in order to secure to himself the beautiful and meretricious countess of Lancaster, Isabel Fitz Hugh, wife to Thomas earl of Lancaster, was in this year assigned to Baliol, king of Scotland, by Edward III., as the place of his residence, until Edward had got ready a fleet and army, to be employed in restoring Baliol to the throne from which Robert Bruce had driven him. Here the exiled monarch of Scotland resided, with the countess of Vesay, in that peaceful serenity seldom witnessed in the precincts of a court, during the six months in which Edward was preparing for the expedition, the result of which proved fatal to the unfortunate Baliol, who perished in the field of carnage, contending for a crown.

1336 Edward III. granted his protection to two Brabant weavers, to settle at York, and carry on their trade there. They were stiled in the letters of protection "Willielmus de Brabant, and Hanckeinus de Brabant, textores," and probably laid the foundation of the woollen manufactures, which have so amazingly increased in the West-Riding. It has been considered as not improbable, that the manufacturer Hanckeinus gave the name of hank to the skein of worsted and other thread, so called to the present time. Before this period the English were chiefly "shepherds and wool merchants, and the king received few other imposts but from wool exported;" but Edward, who did more for the commerce of his country than all his predecessors, now granted every facility for establishing the woollen manufacture.

1338 By an indenture of this date, one Robert, a glazier, contracted with Thomas Boneston, *custos* of the fabric of York cathedal, to glaze and paint the great western window, the glazier to find the glass, and to be paid at the rate of 6d. per foot for plain, and 1s. per foot for coloured glass. Edward III. "having solicited a great many men from the Netherlands, well skilled in cloth making," sent colonies of them to Kendal, and other places. Before this period all the wool grown in the country was exported to, and manufactured in the Netherlands. The manufacturers of Flanders, afterwards, seeking refuge from the persecutions with which they were assailed in their own country, repaired in great numbers to England, and many of them settled at Halifax and the neighbouring places.

1339 This year the parliament granted Edward III. a duty of forty shillings on each sack of wool exported. Also the same amount on each three hundred wool-fells, and on each last of leather, for two

years. The act of parliament, which passed the preceding year for the encouragement of foreign weavers, prohibited the importation of foreign cloth, which it was declared should be worn by none but the king and queen, and their children. In this year Bristol commenced the WOOLLEN MANUFATURE, which soon extended into the neighbouring counties of Somerset, Gloucester, Worcester, and Wilts.

CHAP. III. A.D. 1339

May 20th, died Robert de Clifford, third lord of the honour of Skipton, and brother to the last lord. The value of the castle and manor of Skipton was at this time computed at £107 15s. 9d. 1342

St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital was founded this year, (1344) in that part of York called the Horse Fair, by Robert Pykering, dean of York, as an hospital for a master and brethren.

Thomas lord Wake gave to the Crouched Friars of York one toft and ten acres of land, for building an oratory and habitation on. 1347

During the wars in France, (in which Edward, and his son the Black Prince, gained the memorable victories of Cressy and Poictiers, and took captive the French king)—David Bruce, the competitor of John Baliol, king of Scotland, invaded England, which was then left to the sole government of the queen. Bruce penetrated to York, burnt part of the suburbs, and laid waste the country through which he passed with fire and sword. Philippa, the queen regent, then at York, having collected a powerful army, repulsed the invaders, and pursued them to Neville's Cross, in the county of Durham, where, on the 17th of October, 1347, she gained a signal victory, having slain fifteen thousand of the Scots, and taken Bruce prisoner. The victorious queen having rescued her country from the hands of these cruel invaders, returned to York, and subsequently presented king David to her husband and sovereign.

The Woollen Manufacturers sent a petition to the king and lords, praying "that the new custom lately set upon cloth" exported from England, "may be taken away." This duty was on "every cloth carried forth by the English 14d., by strangers 21d.," except worsted cloth, on which the English merchants paid 1d. per piece, and strangers 1½d.

In 1352, John Thoresby was elected archbishop of York. It was in his time that the archbishop of York was made by the pope primate of England, and the archbishop of Canterbury primate of all England. Dissatisfaction had existed on this point upwards of two hundred and fifty years.

In the same year, July 19th, died William de la Zouch, archbishop of York. He commanded the second division of the English army at the memorable battle of Neville's Cross, where he displayed such heroism and conduct, as greatly redounded to his honour. He was buried at York.

York, which had long been famous for trade, obtained by an act passed this year, the staple trade of Wool, which had before been 1354

CHAP. III.

A.D. 1354 at Bruges, in Flanders. Many of the York merchants were subsequently members of the "Corporation of the Staple" at Calais. The woollen manufacture flourished at York so late as the reign of Henry VIII.

1357 Edward III., by a Charter of this date, at Wakefield, granted to William Kay, William Bull, and their successors for ever, the annual sum of £10, to perform divine service in the Chapel of St. Mary, on the Bridge at Wakefield. The revenue was secured and made payable out of the produce of the towns of Wakefield, Stanley, Ossett, Pontefract, Purston-Jackling, and Water-Fryston. When the chapel and its two chantries were suppressed, its revenue was valued at £14 15s. 3d.

1361 The choir of York cathedral, which had been erected in 1171, by archbishop Roger, was taken down and re-built by archbishop Thoresby, in a style more suited to the nave, which was completed in 1330 by William de Melton. At this period the wages of workmen were threepence a day to a master mason or carpenter, and three halfpence a day to their journeymen.

In 1372, the Fulling Mills, situate near the castle at Leeds, were in the occupation of Thomas Burgers, at the annual rental of 33s. 4d. The two Corn Mills of the queen's majesty were then held by Letters Patent, under the seals of the Duchy of Lancaster, by John Lindley, Esq., of Leathley, at the yearly rent of £13 6s. 8d. but the clear yearly value was £126 13s. 4d.

In this year (1372) the law pleadings in England were changed from the French to the English language, as a favour by Edward III. to his people, in the 50th or jubilee year of his reign.

1377 The office of champion of England was first introduced at the coronation of Richard II. It has continued in the Dymock family ever since.

1378 The church of Ilkley was appropriated to the priory of Hexham, at the petition of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, by archbishop Alex. Neville, reserving to himself and his successors in the see of York, an annual pension of 13s. 9d., and to the dean and chapter 5s. 8d. together with a competent portion for the vicar.

1380 This year is memorable for the insurrection under Wat Tyler, which was suppressed by the courage of Sir William Walworth, lord mayor of London, and the presence of mind of Richard II., then a mere youth.

1381 Bills of Exchange were first introduced into the commerce of England about this year.

1385 During the time Richard II. resided at York, his half-brother, Sir John Holland, and lord Ralph Stafford, had a quarrel, which produced a duel, and the latter was slain.

1390 This year two species of English woollen cloth were manufactured under an assize of length and breadth, viz: the fine plain cloth of the western counties, and the coarse cloth of Kendal, the latter of which were called Kendal Cottons, though made wholly of

wool; for the real cotton manufacture did not exist in England till the middle of the 17th century. For several centuries the buckram or green druggets, made at Kendal and in Yorkshire, was the common clothing of the poor in London and other towns. Kendal, owing to its superiority in the art of dyeing, or to its priority in the manufacture, appears to have given name to the green clothing worn in the days of Shakspeare. CHAP. III. A.D. 1390

Died in May, in exile, at Louvaine, in extreme poverty, Alexander Neville, archbishop of York. He was translated to the see of St. Andrews in 1388, but was obliged to flee his country to avoid the malice of his enemies. 1392

A bill was brought into the house of lords to prohibit the use of English bibles. The bill, however, being strongly reprobated and opposed by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, Wicklyff's patron, was rejected. The duke is related to have said, "We will not be the dregs of all, seeing other nations have the law of God, which is the rule of our faith, written in their own language.

May 29th, died Robert Waldby, archbishop of York, of which city he was a native, and a friar in the monastery of St. Augustine there. 1398

The unfortunate Richard II. was confined some time in Leeds castle, till his removal to Pontefract, where he was murdered in cold blood, or starved to death, within the fatal walls of the fortress there, which was often the scene of the foulest deeds of cruelty. The fate of Richard II. has been described as follows:—"One Sir Piers, of Exton, departing from court, came to Pomfret, commanding that the Esquire who was used to serve Richard should let him eat well now, as not long would he eat. King Richard sat down to dinner, and was served without curtesie or assay, when he, marvelling at the sudden change, demanded of the Esquire why he did not his duty? Sir, said he, I am otherwise commanded by Sir Piers of Exton, who, is newly come from king Henry; when he heard that word, he took the carving-knife in his hand and struck the Esquire on his head, saying, 'The devil take thee and Henry of Lancaster together,' and with that word, Sir Piers entered into the chamber well armed, with eight tall men in harness; every man having a bill in his hand. King Richard, perceiving them armed, knew well that they came to his confusion, and putting the table from him, valiantly took the bill out of the first man's hand, and manfully defended himself, slaying four of them in a short space of time. Sir Piers, dismayed, leaped into Richard's chair, the other four assailing and chasing him about the chamber, till he came by the knight, who with a stroke of his pole-axe felled him to the ground, after which he was shortly rid out of the world, without either confession or receipt of sacrament." 1399

This year—(1400)—died John Froissart, the greatly celebrated Chronicler.

The detestable act of parliament, for "burning obstinate heretics," 1401

CHAP. III. was passed, and William Sautree, a parish priest of St. Osyth, in the city of London, was the first who suffered under it.

A.D. 1402 Blair's Chronology says—"John Gower, of Stitenham, Yorkshire, the first English poet, died this year."

1405 August 10. By indenture John Thornton, of Coventry, glazier, contracted with the dean and chapter of York, for glazing and painting the great eastern window: the work to be finished in three years, for which he was to receive 4s. per week, and £5 at the end of each of the three years. And if he performed the work to the satisfaction of his employers, he was to receive the further sum of £10 in silver.

1406 As it is the received opinion that Shrove Tuesday is the Apprentices Holiday, it may be gratifying to many to be informed that, in the year 1406, Simon Eyre, being then lord mayor of London, instituted its observance, and ordered that, on the ringing of a bell about noon, all apprentices should leave off work for the day.

The court and nobility dined and supped much sooner in the beginning of the 15th century than they do at this period. Fitz-Stephen, the historian, informs us that in the 13th century, "the time of dining, even at court, and in the families of the proudest barons, was nine in the morning, and of taking supper at five in the evening."

1408 In this year Henry IV. granted to Sir T. Rokeby the manor of Spofforth, in the West-Riding, with all its appurtenances, during his life.

1410 The parish church at Normanton was by the pope's bull appropriated to the prior of the hospital of St. John, of Jerusalem, in England, reserving out of the fruits of the said church, a competent portion for a secular vicar perpetually to be instituted therein.

1412 Henry V., when Prince of Wales, was committed to prison for striking Chief-justice Gascoygne on the bench, before whom one of his companions was indicted for a riot.

In the reign of Henry V. a mandate was received by the lord mayor of York from that monarch to seize and confiscate the estate and effects of Henry Lord Scrope, of Masham, beheaded for high treason, at Southampton, in the first year of his reign. His head, with the mandate, was ordered to be placed on the top of Micklegate Bar.

The city of London was first lighted at night with lanthorns in this year; also a public granary was erected at Leaden-hall.

1414 Richard de Sunderland, and Joan his wife, surrendered into the hands of the lord of the manor an inclosure at Halifax called the Tenter Croft. Woollen goods were manufactured at Halifax long before this period.

The memorable battle of Agincourt was fought between the French and English, Oct. 25th, and gained by Henry V. of England, whose army was not more than one-fourth as numerous as the French, who had 10,000 slain, and 14,000 made prisoners, while

the loss of the English were few indeed—some accounts say not more than forty.

A.D.

During the time Henry V. was at York, the governors of Beverley sent a deputation to the lord chamberlain at that city, to ask his advice as to the manner in which they should receive his majesty on his reaching Beverley, whither he was going on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. John. 1420

In this year, John lord Clifford, the seventh lord of the honour of Skipton, was killed at the siege of Meaux.

A rebellion broke out this year, headed by the celebrated Jack Cade, in favour of the duke of York. 1450

Thomas lord Clifford, eighth lord of the honour of Skipton, was slain in the first battle of St. Alban's, on the 22nd of May, in the 41st year of his age, and was interred there with his uncle, Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, and the other noblemen who fell on that occasion, in the lady chapel of the monastery. By a subsequent agreement it was awarded, that at the costs of the duke of York, the earls of Warwick and Salisbury, £45 of yearly rent should be granted for ever to the monastery of St. Alban's for suffrages and obits for the souls of Henry earl of Northumberland, and Thomas lord Clifford. 1454

The first instance of debt contracted upon parliamentary security occurred in the reign of Henry VI.; and permission was given by government for the exportation of corn, when it should be below a certain price. 1455

The *Fraternity of Corpus Christi* at York was incorporated by letters patent, dated 6th November, this year. It was instituted for a master and six priests, who were termed the keepers of the guild, and served without fee or reward, being annually renewed by the brotherhood. Nevertheless they were bound to make a solemn annual procession through the city of York on the Friday after Corpus Christi day; and the day after to perform a solemn dirge and mass, to pray for the prosperity of brothers and sisters living, and the souls departed, and to keep yearly ten poor people. 1458

September 23rd, the armies of Henry VI. and the Duke of York met at Bloreheath, on the borders of Staffordshire, where the Yorkists gained some advantages; but the night before an intended general engagement Sir Andrew Trollop, who commanded a body of veterans for the duke, deserted to the king, taking with him all his forces, which dismayed the Plantagenet army, and the duke of York fled to Ireland; the earl of Warwick escaped to Calais, but on returning to England soon after, he was joined by such a host of Yorkists as to be in a condition to face the royal army, then advancing from Coventry, in order to give him battle, which took place on July 10, 1460, near Northampton, when the king's army was completely defeated, with a loss of more than 10,000 men. 1459

CHAP. IV.

A.D. 1460

CHAPTER IV.

THE WAR, BETWEEN THE HOUSES OF YORK AND LANCASTER, TO THE REIGN OF CHARLES I.

The bloody conflict between the Houses of York and Lancaster had now commenced, and Yorkshire was doomed to experience that scourge of nations, *Civil War*, in its greatest horrors. After Henry VI. had been taken prisoner at the battle of Northampton, his masculine and warlike queen, Margaret of Anjou, repaired to the north, where she soon drew together 20,000 men. The duke of York hearing of her appearance in Yorkshire, hastened to Wakefield, and being informed that the enemy's forces were greatly superior to his own, he resolved to shut himself up in the neighbouring castle of Sandal, till his eldest son, the earl of March, should arrive with a reinforcement; but the bold queen soon appeared before the walls of the fortress, with the main body of her army, led by the dukes of Somerset and Exeter, and, by calling on him as a coward who durst not encounter a woman, she forced him to lead out his troops to Wakefield Green, where he offered battle to the Lancasterians, though he had only 5000 men. The inequality of numbers was of itself sufficient to decide the victory, but the queen, having placed a body of troops in ambush, under lord Clifford and the earl of Wiltshire, they fell upon the duke's rear, while he was attacked in front by the main body, and in less than half an hour himself was slain, and his little army nearly annihilated. His body was soon recognized amongst the slain; his head was cut off by Margaret's orders, and fixed upon the gates of York, with a paper crown upon it, in derision of his pretended title. The earl of Rutland, the second son of the duke of York, was forced into the presence of lord Clifford, who basely murdered the youth in cold blood, and for this, and other brutalities, as Leland says, he obtained the name of "the boucher." The battle of Wakefield was fought on the 24th of December, 1460. Amongst the slain in Margaret's army was Richard Hanson, Esq., mayor of Hull.

1461 Battle of Towton near Tadcaster.

Young Edward, the late duke of York's eldest son, having now gained both popularity and strength, and the assistance of the earl of Warwick, (afterwards called the king maker,) declared his title to the crown, and inveighed publicly against the tyranny and usurpation of the House of Lancaster, the hopes of which he ultimately overthrew at the battle of Towton, fought near Tadcaster, on Palm-Sunday, 1461, when no fewer than one hundred thousand men of the same country drew their swords against each other, to satisfy the ambition of the weakest or the worst of mankind.

While the army of Edward was advancing to the charge, there happened a great fall of snow, which, driving full in the face of the Lancasterians, blinded them; and this advantage, seconded by an impetuous onset, decided the victory in favour of Edward, whose orders to give no quarter were so fully executed, that 40,000 of the Lancasterians were slain or drowned in the Cock rivulet, which, in the confusion of their retreat, was filled with human bodies, and formed a bridge for the pursued and the pursuers to pass over. Thus— CHAP. IV. A.D. 1461

"England had long been mad, and scarr'd herself;
The brother blindly shed the brother's blood:
The father rashly slaughtered his own son,
The son compelled, was butcher to the sire;
All this divided York and Lancaster—
Divided in their dire division."

Henry and Margaret remained at York during the battle, but, on hearing of its disastrous result, they fled to Scotland. Margaret succeeded in escaping out of the kingdom, but the weak and unfortunate Henry was taken prisoner, while Edward, after visiting York, returned to London, and was crowned on the 29th of July following. The heads of the duke of York and some of his followers, which had been placed on Micklegate Bar, at York, after the battle of Wakefield, were now removed, and replaced by the heads of the Lancasterian nobles, Devon and Kime. Thus was the city made the theatre on which was displayed the memorials of royal revenge. John Chapman, of Cottingley, near Bradford, was a general in those wars, under the great earl of Warwick, and cut off the heads of the earl of Pembroke and the duke of Bedford, in the church porch at Banbury.

The manor of Wakefield again merged in the crown, after it had continued to be the inheritance of the dukes of York nearly 100 years, and continued to form part of the possessions of the crown till the 6th of Charles I.

By an extraordinary grant from Edward IV. to the citizens of York, it appears they had been friendly to him and his cause. The patent is dated at York, June 10th, and expresses the king's great concern for the sufferings and hardships the city had undergone during the wars, in consideration of which he not only relinquished his usual demands upon it, but assigned it for the twelve succeeding years an annual rent of £40, to be paid out of his customs in the port of Hull. 1464

During the reign of Henry VI. as well as in several previous reigns, a most absurd fashion was followed in England. It was customary to wear the points of their shoes so long, that it was necessary to tie them up to their knees with laces or chains, to enable them to walk without stumbling. Gentlemen used for this purpose chains made of silver. 1467

The chantry of Saint Mary Magdalen, which was founded by William Evers, vicar of Leeds, at this date stood near the site of 1470

CHAP. IV. the present bridge, on the west side of Briggate, and was the best house in Leeds.

A.D. 1471 Though Edward the Fourth's party was repressed, it was not destroyed; and although he was an exile in Holland, he had numerous friends in Yorkshire, on whose fidelity he could rely. He, therefore, after an absence of nine months, ventured to make a descent at Ravenspurn, in Yorkshire, on the 14th of March, aided by a small body of troops granted him by the duke of Burgundy. At first he was but coolly received; yet, as he marched through the country, his forces rapidly increased, while his extreme moderation and seeming humility endeared him to his partisans. The gates of London were readily opened to receive him, and Henry VI. was again dethroned and committed to the tower of London.

1489 Battle of Bosworth. The battle of Bosworth, in Leicestershire, the last of thirteen between the rival Houses of York and Lancaster, was fought this year, and terminated in the death of Richard III., who had usurped the throne, to effect which he had caused his two nephews to be assassinated in the Tower, by means of suffocation, when in a sound sleep, after which, Slater, Deighton, and Forest (the three assassins) shewed their naked bodies to Sir James Tyrrel, who had undertaken the villanous office, and who ordered them to be buried at the stair's foot deep in the ground under a heap of stones. Richard's body, after being exposed, was buried in the church of the Grey Friars, at Leicester. Henry VII. bestowed a monument on it, which was demolished at the dissolution of the abbeys, &c., under his son Henry VIII. The monarch's stone coffin served as a horse trough at the White Horse Inn.

Thomas Parr, the son of John Parr, was born this year, (1488) at Alderbury, in the parish of Winnington, Shropshire, in the reign of Edward IV., and 200 years before the Revolution, which placed the Prince of Orange on the British throne as William III. At the advanced age of eighty years he renounced single blessedness, and married his first wife Jane, who, in the space of thirty-two years, produced him two children, both of whom died when young. At the age of 120 years, he became enamoured of Katherine Milton, whom he married, and had children to him. Two months previous to his death he was brought by Thomas, earl of Arundel, to Westminster, where he slept away most of his time. He died at Westminster, November 15th, 1632, aged 152 years. He lived in ten reigns, viz., Edward IV., Edward V., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.

1489 Among the injunctions prescribed to the nuns of Appleton Roebuck, are the following:—That the prioress and all the sisters lodge nightly in the dorter, unless sick or diseased. That none of the sisters use the alehouse, or the waterside, where the course of strangers daily resort. That no sister bring in any man! religious or secular, into their chambers, or any secret place by day or night, and that they take in no sojourners, unless children or old persons.

Thomas Savile, Esq., late of Hollingedge, by his will gave his soul to Almighty God; and his body to be buried in Sandal church, and ordained that a chaplain do yearly celebrate there for ever prayers for his soul, and the souls of Elizabeth his wife and Henry his brother, for the sustenance of which said chaplain and his successors be appointed lands and tenements in Heaton of the yearly value of £4 and upwards. A.D. 1490

Was born Henry, Lord Clifford, first Earl of Cumberland, and the eleventh lord of the honour of Skipton; he married lady Margaret Percy, sister to Henry, earl of Northumberland, on whose death, in consequence of a settlement, confirmed by act of parliament, 27th Henry VIII., the whole Percy fee, equivalent in extent to half of Craven, became vested in the Cliffords. He was created an earl within two years after his accession to the estates and honours of the family, on which occasion "his journey to London, with thirty-three servants and as many horses, cost £7 15s. 1d." He built the great gallery of Skipton castle. He was cut off by a premature death April 22nd, 1542, at the age of forty-nine, and was interred in the vault at Skipton. 1493

Algebra was first known in Europe in 1494.

The first grammar printed in England was published by John Holt, of Magdalen college, and usher of Magdalen school, in Oxford. It was entituled, "*Lac Puerorum*," and dedicated to Morton, archbishop of Canterbury. 1497

The sum total of rents received at this time by the Northumberland family, for their manors and estates in Ribblesdale, extending from Sallay abbey northward to Penigent, a district of nearly thirty miles, was £91 1s. 2½d. 1498

May 29, died at an advanced age, of the plague, at Cawood, Thomas Scot de Rotherham, archbishop of York, who was a native of Rotherham. In September, 1480, he was translated from Lincoln, was made Lord High Chancellor, but was afterwards committed to prison. He was interred in York minster. 1500

The chapel at Headingley, near Leeds, and Copley chapel, near Halifax, were built about this period.

The last mention of the family of Rockley, who built the hall bearing their name in Lowerhead-row, Leeds, occurs in a deed of this date. 1501

The princess Margaret, Henry's eldest daughter, when on her journey into Scotland, in order to consummate her marriage with James IV., visited York, accompanied by 500 lords, ladies, and esquires.—Feb. 11, died in childbed, (and soon after, the princess to whom she gave birth,) Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV., and queen of Henry VII. by whose marriage the long-contending houses of York and Lancaster were united, and England saved from those sanguinary conflicts which had so often deluged the kingdom in blood. 1503

Murderers were allowed at this time the "benefit of clergy;"

CHAP. IV. and in Henry VIII.'s days, murders were compounded for in Wales. The Persians never punished murderers for the first offence; and during the Saxon heptarchy this crime was only punished by fines.

A.D. 1503

Christopher Baynbrigge, LL.D., was appointed dean of York. In 1507, he became bishop of Durham, and in 1508, archbishop of York, which diocese he held till 1514, when he was sent ambassador to Rome, made cardinal, and poisoned by his steward, an Italian priest, whom he had disgraced with a blow.

This year (1506) died Christopher Columbus, the great navigator, aged sixty-four.

1507 Dr. Thomas Robertson, celebrated for his learning, was born at Wakefield this year. In 1546 he succeeded Dr. Thomas Knolles in the vicarage of his native place, and was afterwards appointed dean of Durham.

1509 About this time kitchen gardens began to be cultivated in England; vegetables having been prior to this time brought from the Netherlands. Previous to this date sugar was eaten with animal food, to correct its putrescency.

Sir John de Normanville sold the manor of Coniston, in Craven, to William Malham, rector of Marton, and one of the clerks or masters in chancery. On the north-west side of Coniston moor is a place called Sweet Gap, where tradition reports that the inhabitants of Gargrave made a stand against a party of Scottish invaders, and were cut off almost to a man: Gargrave, according to the same tradition, had then seven churches, six of which the destroyers burnt, but spared the seventh, for the merit of being dedicated to their own national St. Andrew.

Hugo Goes established the first printing press at York, where his first production was the Pica or Pie, (an old book of liturgy) of the cathedral, with the following notice at the bottom of the title page :—"*Impressum Eboraci, per Hugonem Goes, in Vico qui Appellatur Streengate*, (Stonegate,) A.D. MDIX. 18 *Die Mensis*, Feb. The Breviary, or Daily Service of the Church, was however printed at Venice in 1493, twenty-two years after the introduction of the art into England. The *York Manuel*, by Wynkyn de Worde, was also published in 1509, and the *York Missal*, in 1516. The "*Manuel*" is very rare,—there is a remarkably fine copy of it in the library of earl Fitzwilliam, at Wentworth House. Hugo Goes, who so early practised the typographic art in the city of York, was the son of an ingenious printer at Antwerp.

1513 Before the battle of Flodden-field 500 soldiers were raised in the city and Ainsty of York, to march against the Sots, during the absence of Henry VIII. then at the siege of Tournay in France. In the great battle which ensued, the Scottish king, James IV. was slain, and his body brought to York, and exposed to public view. To the fatal field of Flodden, in Northumberland, the York regiment was led by Sir John Maundeville.

Cannon balls of stone were in use at this time—cannon were first made of iron in 1547; of brass in 1635; cannon shot made from iron are first mentioned in 1550.

A.D.

Dec. 22, Henry VIII. appointed the archbishop of York (Cardinal Wolsey) to the chancellorship of England; he being the pope's legate, became prime minister, and held at the same time the sees of York, Westminster, and Durham, with the abbeys of St. Alban's and Lincoln. 1515

Martin Luther began the Reformation in the church which Wickliff, nearly a century and a half before, had laboured so assiduously to effect, but which was not established till March 30th, 1534, when Henry VIII. sanctioned the "Protestants," a name which originated in the Diet of Spires, A.D. 1529. Luther died in 1546. 1517

The tobacco plant is said to have been found by the Spaniards in this year, in the island of Jucatan; first brought into England by Ralph Lane, 1583; planted in many parts of England till prohibited by an act of parliament. It was allowed to be cultivated in Ireland in 1779. 1520

Bows and arrows superseded by muskets, which were now generally introduced into the army. 1521

Illingworth chapel, in Ovenden, built on one acre of waste land granted by Henry Savile, lord of Ovenden, to certain feoffees, in trust, that they should pay yearly to the lord one red rose. 1525

The chapel at Sowerby Bridge was built this year, and enlarged in 1632. 1526

The Attorney-general, on the 9th of October, prepared a bill of indictment against Cardinal Wolsey, who was the pope's legate, archbishop of York, &c. He was in consequence ordered to depart from York-place palace, having first been commanded to resign the great seal. His furniture and plate were converted to the king's use. Amongst other things, when an inventory was taken of the archbishop's goods, were found 1000 pieces of fine Holland. His palace walls were covered with cloth of gold and silver. He had a cup-board of plate of massy gold, and all the rest of his riches and furniture were in proportion. 1529

On November 4th, 1530, Cardinal Wolsey was apprehended at York, on a charge of high treason, by order of Henry VIII., but as that tyrant had sent Wolsey a ring, accompanied by a gracious message, he, being on horseback when he met the king's messenger, instantly alighted, and throwing himself upon his knees in the mire, received in that abject condition that fallacious mark of his master's condescension.

The convent of Esholt, in the parish of Otley, founded by Simon de Ward, in the middle of the 12th century, was about this time abolished, with the smaller religious houses, and now only a few pointed arches remain in some of the offices, to attest that such an edifice once occupied the site. 1530

CHAP. IV.

VALUE OF MONASTERIES IN YORKSHIRE DISSOLVED IN THE 26TH YEAR OF HENRY VIII. of £200 AND UPWARDS PER ANNUM.

A.D. 1535	*Name.*	*When Founded.*	£.	s.	d.
	Belland	1134	238	9	4
	Bolton, near Craven	Henry I.	212	3	4
	Bridlington	Do.	547	6	11
	De-Rupe	1147	224	2	5
	De Fontibus	1132	998	6	8
	Furnes.....	1127	805	16	5
	Gisburne	Stephen	628	3	4
	Jerval	Do.	234	18	5
	Kirkstall	1147	329	2	11
	Kirkham	Henry I.	269	5	9
	Mary, St., (York)...	William Rufus	1550	7	0
	Maulton, Old	Stephen	257	7	0
	Melsa	1136	299	6	4
	Michael, St., (Hull)	1377	231	17	3
	Monks Burton.....	1186	2039	3	6
	Montegratide	1396	323	2	10
	Newburge	1145	3067	8	3
	Nostel	Henry I.	492	18	2
	Pomfrait	William the Conqueror,	337	14	8
	Rival	1132	278	10	2
	Rithal		351	14	6
	Selby	William the Conqueror	729	12	6
	Walton.....	Stephen	360	16	10
	Warter.....	Henry I.	221	3	10
	Whitby.....	William the Conqueror	437	2	9

1537 In order to make some amends for the devastation caused in the city of York, by the suppression of religious houses, the court of the Lord President of the North was established in York, in the 28th of Henry VIII. This court was to determine all cases on the north side of the Trent, but was annihilated by the civil wars in the reign of Charles I.

1540 January 29. The surrender of the priory of Bolton, in Craven, by Richard Moone, the prior, and the fourteen canons, bears this date. After this, Bolton remained in the king's hands till April 3rd, 1542, when the site and demesnes, together with many other estates, including the advowsons of the rectories of Keighley and Marton, were sold to Henry earl of Cumberland, for the sum of £2,490.

Arthington priory, near Harewood, was surrendered by Elizabeth Hall and nine nuns, November 26th. This priory stood very pleasantly in a deep vale, near the river Wharf. The site was granted to Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury.

Kirkstall abbey dissolved and sold with a number of other places, by king Edward VI. for £429 13s. 2d. The lead and timber only

were removed from the building. The ruins measured, from north to south, 340 feet, and from east to west, 445 feet. CHAP. IV.

A.D.

Henry VIII. spent twelve days in York. On his approach to the city he was met by the archbishop and 300 of his clergy, in Barnsdale, who, on their knees, presented him with £600. The bishopric of Man was annexed to the diocese of York, at this period. 1541

The church of Barnoldswick bears this date, and is dedicated to St. Mary. It stands upon the brink of a deep glen, whence it has obtained the name of Gill church. In a ditch near this edifice was found, several years ago, an old English tankard of wood, with a broad rim of copper, gilt, and richly chased, together with a small jar of bell metal. These were probably thrown there in some of the plundering incursions of the Scots. 1542

In the 34th of Henry VIII. an act was passed in favour of the citizens of York, which act recites, "that the poor of that city were daily employed in spinning, carding, dyeing, weaving, &c. for the making of coverlets, and that the same have not been made elsewhere in the same county till of late; that this manufacture had spread itself into other parts of the county, and was thereby debased and discredited, and therefore it is enacted, that none shall make coverlets in Yorkshire but the people of York."

Robert Holgate, archbishop of York, founded an hospital for ten men and ten women, at Hemsworth, six miles from Pontefract. The archbishop was deprived of his see by queen Mary because he was married. He was a native of Hemsworth. 1544

At this date good land was sold in England at one shilling per statute acre.

Sir John Savile was born this year at Bradley, in Stainland. He was called to the bar in 1586, was made one of the barons of the exchequer in 1598, and about the same time one of the justices of assize. King James I. conferred on him the order of knighthood in 1603; being then one of the judges who attended the king's coronation. He died Feb. 2nd, 1606. 1545

In a certificate of the archbishop of York and others, (bearing this date) concerning chantries, &c. it is said, "in the parish of Halifax the number of houseling people is eight thousand five hundred, and is a great wide parish." Camden says, in 1574 there were about 12,000 inhabitants in the parish, and "there were in it more human beings than beasts of every kind." 1547

The king's Free Grammar School at Pontefract, was originally founded by Edward VI., and was endowed with the small salary of 59s. to the master. In this state it continued till 1563, when complaint was made of the inattention and negligence of the schoolmaster to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and, in consequence, the right to present a suitable master was vested in the mayor and aldermen of Pontefract. 1549

CHAP. IV.

A.D.

1550 The Sweating Sickness, which either "mended or ended" its victims in twenty-four hours, carried off many hundreds of the inhabitants of Leeds, York, and their neighbourhoods; the funerals at Swillington were increased from four to twenty-five, and augmented in the same ratio at Leeds and other places.

1551 The first regular comedy performed in England was in this year. The first that we read of was at Athens, on a stage, 562 years before Christ; twenty-seven years after which the first tragedy was acted on a waggon by Thespis. The first theatre ever erected was that of Bacchus, at the same classic city.

Leeds Grammar School was founded in the year 1552, by Sir William Sheaffield, priest.

1553 By an act of parliament passed this year, the number of taverns or public-houses in the city and liberties of London was limited to forty, and those in Westminster to three.

Michael Servetus, a French physician, first asserted the circulation of the blood; which was fully confirmed by our own countryman Harvey, in 1628.

When Mary, the eldest daughter of Henry VIII. became queen, she repealed the acts of her brother and father, and restored the Catholics to power, but they were turned out again in 1558 by her sister Elizabeth, who attempted to extirpate the Catholic priests from her dominions, by making it death for them to be found in England, death to harbour them, and death for them to exercise their functions, so that about the 20th year of her reign the old priesthood was nearly extinct.

1554 A law, enacted in the reign of Edward VI. which prohibited every one from making cloth, unless he had served an apprenticeship of seven years, was now repealed, and this plain reason given, "that it had occasioned the decay of the woollen manufacture, and had ruined several towns;" but this law, injurious as it is represented to have then been, was revived during the reign of Elizabeth.

1555 Died Robert Farrar, the martyr, who was born at Ewood, in Midgley. When a young man, he became a canon regular of the order of St. Austin. About 1533 he became chaplain to archbishop Cranmer, after whose example he married. He was the last prior of Nostel, in Yorkshire, to which was annexed the prebend of Bramham, in York cathedral. He surrendered his convent in 1540, and had a pension of £100 per annum allowed him, which he received until his promotion to the bishopric of St. David's. When Mary ascended the throne, he was examined for his faith and doctrine by the bishop of Winchester and Dr. Morgan. He, refusing to renounce his heresies, schisms, and errors, was condemned and burned at Caermarthen.

1556 On May 10th, was interred Robert Holdesworth, LL.D. vicar of Halifax, who was murdered by thieves in the night.

In the reign of Philip and Mary, an act was passed in favour of Halifax, which recites that, "Whereas the town of Halifax being planted in great waste and moors, where the fertility of the ground is not apt to bring forth any corn nor good grass, but in rare places, and by exceeding and great industry of the inhabitants, who altogether live by CLOTH MAKING, and the greater part of them neither getteth corn, nor is able to keep a horse to carry wools, nor yet to buy much wool at once, but hath ever used to repair to the town of Halifax, and there to buy two or three stone, according to their ability, and to carry the same to their houses three, four, or five miles off, upon their heads and backs, and so to make the same either into yarn or cloth, and to sell the same, and so to buy more wool of the *wool-driver*; by means of which industry, the barren grounds in those parts be now much inhabited, and above 500 householders there newly increased within these forty years past, which are like now to be undone, and driven to beggary by reason of the late statute, (37th Hen. 8) that taketh away the *wool-driver*, so that now they cannot have their wool by the same small quantity or portions as they were wont to have; and that also they are not able to keep any horses whereupon to ride, or fetch their wools further from them in other places, unless some remedy may be provided." It was therefore enacted, "That it should be lawful to any person or persons, inhabiting within the parish of Halifax, to buy any wool or wools at such times as the clothiers may buy the same, otherwise than by engrossing and forestalling, so that the persons buying the same do carry the said wools to the town of Halifax, and there to sell the same to such poor folks of that and other parishes adjoining, as shall work the same in cloth or yarn, to their knowledge, and not to the rich and wealthy clothier, or any other to sell again; offending against this act to forfeit double the value of the wool so sold."

A.D. 1558

The "NEW CHAPEL," which stood near the North Bar, in Leeds, and which was a very old building, was purchased of Queen Elizabeth, and used for a public grammar school till 1624. It is supposed to have been the chantry of St. Mary, from which Lady-lane and Lady-well have their names.

At this period the common bakehouse *(Commune Furnum)* in the Old Square, in Kirkgate, Leeds, was in existence, and is thus spoken of by Thoresby and his commentators:—"At the upper end of Kirkgate, over against the prison, was that necessary evil in a populous town, a common bakehouse, which John Metcalf farmed of queen Elizabeth at £12. per annum, but which by the survey appeared to yield £120. per annum. James Ibbetson, Esq., built a square in the yard."

In 1559, Christopher Ashburn was inducted vicar of Halifax; he was the first Protestant who held that benefice.

Queen Elizabeth first appeared in silk stockings. The king of France had worn the same fabric eighteen years before.

1560

CHAP. IV.

A.D. 1562

April 23d. This is a memorable day in the calendar of genius, being at once that of the birth and death of Shakespeare, the great dramatic bard, of whom Dryden says, "he was the man, who of all modern, and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most comprehensive soul." He was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, where he died on his birth-day, 1614, aged 52.

In the year 1564, there was a great flood in the Ouse at York, which swept away two arches of the bridge, with twelve houses that stood upon them. Several lives were lost in this inundation.

1565 Matthew Lister, M.D., was born at Thornton, in Craven, and became physician in ordinary to queen Anne of Denmark, by the recommendation of the illustrious Anne, countess of Pembroke, and afterwards to king Charles I., from whom he received the honour of knighthood in 1636: he attained to the summit of medical honours by being appointed president of the College of Physicians. He died in 1657, at Burwell, in Lincolnshire, aged 92.

Sir John Clarke, buried December 9th, was priest of the ancient chapel which stood at the north end of Leeds Bridge, which was afterwards converted into a grammar school.

1568 Roger Askham, a native of one of the Askhams, near York, died January 4th. He was celebrated for his learning, and was tutor and Latin secretary to queen Elizabeth. His work, called "The Schoolmaster," was published after his death by his widow, whom, with her children, he left in great distress.

On Octoher 11th, this year, died Roger Brook, of Halifax, aged 133 years.

Oct. 4. At a conference held at York, the cause of Mary, queen of Scots was examined into. In January, 1569, she was imprisoned in Tutbury castle; in 1586, it is said, she conspired against the life of her cousin, queen Elizabeth; was removed to Fotheringay castle in the same year, and was sentenced on the 25th of October to die. She was beheaded at Fotheringay, Feb. 8, 1587.

1570 During queen Elizabeth's long and splendid reign, a conspiracy was formed to restore the Roman catholic religion, headed by the earls of Northumberland and Westmorland. The failure of this enterprise involved many of the conspirators in ruin, and on the 27th of March, Simon Digby, John Fulthorpe, Robert Penneyman, and Thomas Bishop, were hanged, beheaded, and quartered on Knavesmire, near York. To strike terror into the citizens, the heads and four quarters of these insurgents were placed on the four principal gates of the city, and the other quarters were set up in different parts of the country. The earl of Westmorland escaped, but Northumberland was afterwards taken and beheaded August 22, 1572, on a scaffold, in the Pavement at York, and his head set on a high pole on Micklegate Bar. With his last breath he avowed the supremacy of the Pope, and declared the queen and her adherents to be heretics. This was the last rebellion which

had for its object the restoration of the Roman catholic religion in England. CHAP. IV.

April 1st, died at London, aged fifty-eight, John Cawood, who ranked high as a typographer in the reigns of queen Mary and queen Elizabeth. He was a descendent from an ancient family of that name, who were once lords of the manor of Cawood, near the city of York. He was a bountiful benefactor to, and an original member of, the Stationers' Company, and several times filled their high offices. He had exercised the art three or four years, when Grafton, who had obtained a patent from Henry VIII. to print the Bible, was deprived of his patent by queen Mary, which was bestowed on Cawood, who resided in St. Paul's church yard, and kept the sign of the Holy Ghost! A.D. 1572

Silver ore was found in the township of Rimington, in Craven, which yielded after the rate of 26lbs. of silver per ton.

April 2. On this day was born, at Folkstone in Kent, Dr. William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, which important discovery he published in 1620. Before this time it was universally believed that the arteries, or vessels through which the blood flows from the heart, did not contain blood at all, but only air. Indeed nobody imagined there was any circulation of the blood, till Harvey demonstrated that the same blood which the veins brought to the heart, the arteries immediately carried away. He died at Hampstead, in the 81st year of his age, 1578

The advowson of the vicarage of Leeds was purchased by the parishioners, of Oliver Darneley for £130. 1582

The stone stairs, or "Griece on the west syde of the bridge at Ledes," were built this year with stone brought from "Christall Abbaye," when labourers' wages were 6d. a day, whereas now, says Thoresby, "they are hardly content with the double." These stairs led to "the *Tentures*." A pair of tenters were then about twenty-six or twenty-eight yards long—cloth being generally made into "dozens" or short cloths, but about the year 1700, pieces of cloth upwards of sixty yards long were made. Near the "Griece," was Embsey bridge, crossing to the "Isle of Cinder." 1583

Corpus Christi Plays were annually performed at York till this year by the ancient guild or fraternity of Corpus Christi, and the other free companies of that city. These theatrical exhibitions were performed on the festival of Corpus Christi in most of the cities and principal towns of England. 1584

The free grammar school of queen Elizabeth, at Halifax, was founded this year. Its total income is now upwards of £187 per annum. 1585

Farnley-hall, erected by Sir William Denby, was taken down in 1756, and the materials sold. 1586

This year the burials at Leeds were tripled by the plague. At Rothwell, in the following year, they increased from thirty-four to one hundred and twenty-seven. 1587

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AD.. 1588 The most remarkable instance of longevity we meet with in British registers is the following, copied from "Taylor's Annals of Health and Longevity," where it is recorded that one Thomas Carns, died January 28th this year, as appears by the parish register of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, London, at the antediluvian age of 207 years. He was born in the reign of Richard II., 1381, and lived in the reigns of twelve kings and queens of England. Taylor says, "the veracity of the above may be readily proved by referring to the above register."

The first English newspaper was printed this year, called "*The English Mercury.*"

The Spanish Armada, consisting of 130 ships, with 50,000 men, arrived in the English Channel, but were dispersed by a storm, July 27th, when many were wrecked, and others burnt and taken.

1589 Coaches first brought into England. About the same time skewers gave place to pins in ladies' dresses, which was then considered a luxury.

John Thornburgh, S. T. P., was appointed dean of York. He held the bishoprics of Limerick and Bristol in *commendum*, and was removed to the bishopric of Worcester in 1617.

1590 That very useful philosophical and mathematical instrument the thermometer was invented about this time, by the celebrated Sanctorie.

Howley Hall, in the parish of Batley, built by Sir John Savile, the first honorary alderman of Leeds, and after standing for a century and a half, the pride and admiration of the neighbourhood was, at the instigation of a faithless agent, blown up with gunpowder by order of the earl of Cardigan in 1730.

1591 Henry, the fifth and last earl of Cumberland, was born at Londesborough. He had the misfortune to see the beginning of the great Rebellion, and the happiness to be taken from the calamities which followed. He was much favoured by king James and king Charles I., and died of a burning fever at one of the prebend's houses in York 1643, and was interred at Skipton, amidst the "roar of arms," when his castle was held for the king, against all the assaults of the rebels,

Wakefield grammar school was founded in the year 1592.

1603 Land situated in or near the street called Bondgate, in Pontefract, was in this year sold for five shillings per acre. In 1825, land in Commercial-street, Leeds, was sold for fourteen guineas per square yard; while land situate in the Market-place, Manchester, fetched the enormous sum of £100 per square yard.

Queen Elizabeth commanded the Roman catholics in York, to be present at three sermons preached in the cathedral of that city, by archbishop Matthew Hutton. At the first two sermons they behaved so obstreperously that it was found necessary to stop the mouths of some of them before silence could be obtained. At the third sermon, there was a very great audience; the lord president,

the queen's council, the lord mayor and aldermen, and the principal gentry of the county being present, yet the catholics stopped their ears rather than listen to the venerable prelate's discourse.

A.D. 1603

William Witham, of Ledston, was popularly supposed to be bewitched to death by one Mary Pannel, who, having been long celebrated for supposed sorceries, was accused and convicted at York in 1603, and executed on a hill near Ledston-hall, to this day called Mary Pannel Hill. In the reign of James I. nine-tenths of the commerce of the kingdom consisted of woollen goods. Most of the cloth was exported raw, and was dyed and dressed by the Dutch, who it is said gained £700,000 a year by this employment. A proclamation against exporting cloth in a raw state had succeeded so ill during one year, by the refusal of the Dutch to buy the dressed cloth, that great murmurs arose against it.

1604

The Yorkshire Tragedy, attributed to the pen of Shakspeare, is "founded on facts," which occurred this year at Calverley Hall, near Bradford, the residence for six centuries of a family of its own name. The story is as follows: Walter Calverley, the son and heir of William Calverley, Esq., married at the close of the 16th century, Philipa, daughter of Sir John Brooke, by whom he had issue three sons, William, Walter, and Henry. Dissipation and other vices in the head of this ill-fated family, had plunged them into extreme embarrassments, and under the influence of intoxication, jealousy, or intolerable apprehension that his children would become beggars, he came to the desperate resolution to be himself their murderer. The intelligence that his brother had been committed to prison in consequence of a security given for Walter, brought on the crisis which he had contemplated, and observing his oldest son, a boy four years old, at play in the gallery of Calverley hall, the unnatural father rushed upon him, and inflicted two or three wounds with his dagger. He then seized upon the bleeding child, and carried him to the room of his mother, who was asleep, while the nurse was dressing another of the children in the room. The unhappy mother, roused from her slumbers by the violent entry of her husband, soon became aware of the danger which threatened her children, and endeavoured to save the second child from his fury, but all her efforts were in vain, and he plunged the reeking dagger into its heart, while clasped in its mother's arms. His fury was then directed against his lady, and he inflicted upon her several severe wounds. Still unsatiated with blood, he took his horse and rode off for the village where his infant child was at nurse, but as he entered the place, he was thrown from his horse, and secured by a servant, who had been dispatched after him. On the following day he was taken before Sir John Savile, of Howley, and Sir Thomas Bland, knights, two of the magistrates of the West-Riding, in whose presence he confessed his crime, adding, that he had harboured the intention of killing his children for two years past, and that "the reason that moved him there-

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A.D. 1604

unto was, for that his wife had many times heretofore uttered speeches, and given signs and tokens unto him whereby he might easily perceive and conjecture, that the said children were not by him begotten, and that he had found himself to be in danger of his life sundry times by his said wife." At the close of the examination, he was committed to gaol, but as the plague then raged in York, he was sent to Wakefield. Subsequently he was removed to York, where he was brought to trial, but refused to plead either guilty or not guilty; "he was adjudged to be pressed to death; according to which judgment he was executed in the castle, at York, the 5th of August, 1604." The innocent lady of this high-born malefactor recovered from her wounds, and his son Henry succeeded to the estate and chattels, the latter of which, his father, by refusing to plead on his trial, had saved from forfeiture. The estate remained in the Calverley family till the year 1754, when Sir Walter Calverley, who took the name of Blackett, sold the manor and estate of Calverley to Thomas Thornhill, of Fixby, Esq., by whose heir, Thomas Thornhill, Esq., of Fixby, in Yorkshire, and Riddlesworth, in Norfolk, it is still possessed. The hall is now occupied by a number of labouring families in separate tenements.

The vicar of Calverley and five of his parishioners executed a certificate which was presented to the judges of assize at York, wherein they declared "that Robert Hare, Isabella Hare, his mother, Ann Brigg and Elizabeth Birkenshaye, all of their own parish, were vehemently suspected of the devilish art of witchcraft," and that they had done much hurt and mischief to their neighbours for the space of twenty years past. The object of this deposition was to "root out abominable witchcraft;" but whether it had any reference to the horrid murders just committed by their landlord at Calverley hall, is not recorded.

November 5. The horrible conspiracy called the Gunpowder Plot was to have been put in force this day, in order to overturn the Protestant government in Church and State, by blowing up the parliament house, and with it the Protestant members, but it was providentially discovered and prevented. Several Jesuits and other catholics, implicated in the affair, were executed in the following year.

1607 In this year a number of Roman coins and moulds were found at Lingwell-gate, near Wakefield.

1612 The church of Burnsal, in Craven, was repaired and beautified by Sir William Craven, knight, and alderman of the city of London. He also erected and endowed a grammar school in the village. He was born at Appletrewick, in the parish of Burnsal, of poor parents, who consigned him to a common carrier for his conveyance to London, where he entered into the service of a mercer-draper, and, by diligence and frugality, raised himself to wealth and honour. In 1611 he was chosen lord-mayor of London.

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A.D.

Robert Cooke, B.D., (otherwise Gale,) said to have been the most noted disputant of his time, was vicar of Leeds, and died January 1st this year. Of his brother and successor, Alexander Cooke, B.D., Wood, the author of Athenæ Oxoniensis, says, "that he was admirably read in the controversies between the Protestants and Papists, versed in the fathers and schoolmen, witty and ingenious, but a great Calvinist!" He died in June, 1632. 1614

This year died William Shakspeare, aged 53; Cervantes in 1620, aged 69; Camden in 1623, aged 72; Ben Johnson (or Jonson) in 1637; Sir Henry Spelman in 1641; Inigo Jones in 1651; Milton in 1674, aged 66; and Butler (Hudibras) in 1680. 1616

James I. granted the castle of Knaresborough to his son Charles, who succeeded to the throne in 1625. It was bravely defended by the town's people against the besieging forces under Sir Thomas Fairfax, the parliamentarian general.

This year James I. issued his royal proclamation, called "The Book of Sports," which he ordered to be read in all churches, for the purpose of legalising and encouraging the exercise of gymnastic and other sports and games after divine service on Sunday afternoons.—The inhabitants of the city and county petitioned in vain for the establishment of an *University* in York. 1617

July 5, James Hay, first Baron Hay, by patent, was created Viscount Doncaster, a title which became extinct in 1660; but in 1663 James Fitz-Roy, (who assumed the name of Scot,) natural son of Charles II., was created earl of Doncaster, by patent, February 14. He was beheaded in 1685, when the title was forfeited, but was restored to his heir, Francis Scot, third earl of Dalkeith, March 23, 1743. 1618

In the year 1618, James Savary, a native of France, obtained a patent for a steam engine of his own invention.

At this time there was a park at Bingley, and a castle near the church, on a hill called Baily-hill.

Dr. Williams, dean of Westminster, and subsequently archbishop of York, received the seals of office, which were taken from the learned Lord Chancellor Bacon, who was convicted of bribery, sentenced to pay a fine of £40,000, and to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure. 1620

A Board of Trade was instituted by James I. One of the reasons assigned in the commission was "to remedy the low price of wool, which begat complaints of the decay of the woollen manufacture." Though the price of wool afterwards rose to 33s. a tod (28 lbs.), nine-tenths of the commerce of the kingdom consisted of woollen goods. The exportation of wool was forbidden by proclamation, and the company of Merchant Adventurers, by patent, possessed the sole commerce of the woollen manufacture.

The Leeds Grammar School was built by Mr. Harrison, its munificent benefactor. 1624

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The Rev. Samuel Pullen, afterwards archbishop of Tuam, was first master of the Leeds Grammar School.

A.D. 1624 John Lake was born at Halifax, where he received his first education at the Grammar School; thence he was sent to St. John's college, Cambridge, where, before he was thirteen years of age, he took the degree of B.A. In 1660 he was, after much opposition, inducted vicar of Leeds. On October 9th, 1680, he was installed archdeacon of Cleveland, and consecrated bishop of Sodor and Man in 1682. He was translated to Bristol in 1684, and to Chichester in 1685. He died August 30th, 1689, and was buried in St. Botolph's church, London.

1625 An act passed for the incorporation of the master manufacturers of Sheffield, by the name of the Company of Cutlers of Hallamshire.

Died James I. after reigning over England twenty-two years, in the 57th year of his age. He was succeeded by his second son Charles I., king of England and Scotland, whom he sent for in the extremity of his sickness, and exhorted him to persevere in the Protestant religion.

1626 The borough of Leeds was incorporated by Charles I. The first mayor was Sir John Savile, afterwards Lord Savile, whose arms, known by the name of "*Hullarts*," were adopted by the town. John Clayton, Esq., was the first recorder, and George Bannister the first town clerk.

1628 June 5th, the south-east pinnacle and corner of the steeple of Halifax church were struck off by lightning, and the stones which fell broke down much of the timber, slate, and battlement.

1629 The Leeds Workhouse, then called the House of Correction, was built this year, and enlarged in 1636, and again in 1736.

1630 Armley Chapel of Ease was built about this time, but was not consecrated as a burial place till 1674. In 1765 the vicar of Leeds and the inhabitants had a long contest for the presentation to this chapel, and the Lord Chancellor decreed in favour of the former in 1766.

1631 The Manor of Wakefield was granted by the crown to the earl of Holland, whose daughter, about twenty years afterwards, was married to Sir Gervase Clifton, knight and bart., to whom he gave the manor of Wakefield as her marriage portion. Not long afterwards Sir Gervase Clifton sold it to Sir Christopher Clapham, whose heirs again disposed of it in 1700 to the duke of Leeds, in the possession of whose family it still remains.

1632 In the Leeds parish register of this date (November ii. or xx.) is this note, "Richard Sawer of Vicar-lane, had two strange children baptized, named Richards: *Duere et Mirare*." Tradition reports them to have been joined together, having but one body below the navel.

1633 The contests between king Charles I. and the parliament shook

Yorkshire to its centre; but before they had commenced, the king was entertained three days in York, on his way from Scotland. While in York he knighted the lord mayor, the recorder, and the archbishop's son. Charles I. visited Pontefract, when he created Sir John Savile, knight, high steward of the honour of Pontefract, and by letters patent, advanced him to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by the title of baron Savile of Pontefract. His son inherited the title, and was created earl of Sussex, but the family became extinct in his grandson James.

A.D. 1633

The corporation of Hull sent two casks of sturgeon, with a butt of sack, to the archbishop of York, who, in return, sent "two lovely bucks," as venison for the mayor and aldermen.

1634

St. John's church, in Leeds, built by John Harrison, Esq., of Pawdmyre, who commenced it in 1631, and finished it in 1634, having endowed it with £80 per annum, besides £10 a year for repairs. It was consecrated September 21st, 1634, by archbishop Neile. The first minister was the Rev. Robert Todd, M.A., who was suspended on the very day he commenced his function.

This year the Corporation Charter of Halifax parish and the government of the workhouse was granted. In 1635 orders were made for such strangers as were likely to become chargeable to the town to be removed. Such as kept them in their families contrary to order were fined or compelled to give security that they should not become chargeable to the town. Those who were convicted of swearing, using or keeping gaming-houses, and tipling at unseasonable hours, were fined; such as embezzled or spoiled their work, or were idle, unruly, or made a practice of begging, were whipped, set to work, or sent to their place of settlement.

1635

Sir Arthur Ingram's house at Temple-Newsam was burnt down, and "household stuff," worth £4000, consumed.

The plague raged at Hull till 1638, and carried off 2730 persons, besides leaving as many more in extreme want, but collections were made for the surviving sufferers throughout England.

Hunslet chapel was built this year, and enlarged in 1734.

1636

Died at Copgrove, near Knaresbro', aged 86 years, the Rev. John Wincupp, who was the rector of Copgrove church fifty-four years. He was never plaintiff or defendant in any law-suit. He lived fifty-two years with his wife, by whom he had six children, not one of whom died during his life.

1737

1638

In the chapel yard of Ribston is placed a very curious sepulchral monument of a standard-bearer of the 9th Roman Legion, which was dug up in the year 1630 in Trinity gardens, near Micklegate, in York. The stone is six feet high, and two feet in breadth—the top of an angular form: near the bottom of the stone is a Latin inscription, above which stands the figure of a Roman soldier, with the ensign of a cohort or manipulus in his right hand, and a corn meter in his left, (corn being once part of the pay of a Roman soldier.) The inscription is thus translated:—"L. Lucius Rufinus

CHAP. IV. of Vienne, son of Lucius of the Voltinian tribe, (and) standard-bearer of the 9th Legion for twenty-eight years, is buried here." A.D. 1638 Brian Fairfax, Esq., rescued this antique relic from being demolished by the workmen, who had broken it in the middle, and were about to prepare it for building-stone.

It appears from the household book at Skipton castle, that the luxuries of life were extremely dear at this time; there is an item which says, "Paid for four score lb. of sugar for my lady, £4," but all the common necessaries of life were very cheap; animal food in particular, bore a low price; a fat wether would not have purchased two pounds of sugar. Another item in 1633-4 says "Paid to Captayne Robinson, by my lord's command for writing letters of news to his lordship for half a year, £5."

1639 About this time, John Harrison, Esq., the great benefactor to Leeds, purchased Rockley hall, in that town, which was made of wood, and of a very antique form; instead of deal boards for floors, oak planks were used, and of such a thickness that joists were made of them for part of the new brick building that succeeded it in name and place. This building he gave to pious uses. Alderman Harrison also founded the hospital near St. John's church, in Leeds. In the "Commissioners," Report of Charities the date 1653 is quoted.

CHAPTER V.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CIVIL WARS, IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES I.

1639 to 1644 Eight years after Charles had mounted the British throne, and before evil advisers had embroiled him with his parliament and people, he visited the city of York, on his way from Scotland to London, and received a loyal and cordial welcome. Six years afterwards, on the 39th of March, 1639, the Scots having broken out into open rebellion, the king came down to York, on an expedition against the insurgents. During the king's residence in York, he kept the festival called "Maunday Thursday," in the cathedral. Having spent a month in York, his majesty and his nobles at the head of the army marched towards Scotland. On his approach the Scots laid down their arms and swore allegiance. Next year, when the king had disbanded his army, the earl of Leven and the marquis of Montrose entered England at the head of the Scotch army, on hearing of which the king left London and came to York, where he convened a great council of all the peers of England to meet and attend his majesty there.

On the 24th Sept. 1640, the great assembly of peers met in the deanery, at York, the hall of which was tastefully hung with tapestry, and the king's chair of state was placed upon the half pace of the stairs, at the upper end of the hall, whence his majesty delivered a speech, in which he announced his intention to call a

parliament in the course of the present year; he asked council at the same time of the peers, in what way to treat a petition for a redress of grievances which he had received from the Scotch invaders, and how his army should be kept on foot and maintained until the supplies from parliament might be had for that purpose. While the sitting of the peers continued, which was from the 24th of September to the 18th of October, commissioners were employed in negotiating a peace with the Scotch, at Ripon; but these negotiations produced merely a cessation of hostilities until the meeting of parliament. The long parliament assembled on the 3rd of November, 1640, and immediately proceeded to vote down the Council Court of York, and to impeach Strafford and Laud, the king's chief advisers. Lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants of counties, who had exercised powers for the national defence, not authorized by statute, were declared delinquents. Sheriffs, who had been employed to assess ship money, and the jurors and officers of the customs, who had been employed in levying tonnage and poundage, as well as the holders of monopolies by patents, were brought under the same vague charge, and the latter were expelled the house of commons. The judges who had given their votes against Hampden, in the trial of ship money, were accused before the peers; and in a few weeks such a revolution was produced in the government, by the house of commons, seconded by the peers, that the kingly power, which had been almost omnipotent, was in danger of being reduced to insignificance. These measures naturally placed the parliament at issue with the king, and the differences between the conflicting authorities continued to increase during the years 1640 and 1641, till an open rupture became unavoidable.

In the early part of 1642 the king, with his son Charles, prince of Wales, the duke of York, and several noblemen, left London, and on the 18th of March arrived at York, where he was received by the nobility and gentry of the north with suitable demonstrations of loyalty. His majesty's first care, on his arrival in Yorkshire, was to secure the vast magazines in the fortress of Hull, consisting of all the arms and ammunition of the forces levied against the Scots; with this view he repaired to that port in person, and required Sir John Hotham, the governor, who had received his commission from the parliament, to deliver up the possession. Sir John, perceiving that matters were drawing to a crisis, shut the gates, and refused to admit the king, though he requested leave to enter with twelve persons only. Charles slept that night at Beverley, and the next day he returned to York, having previously declared Hotham a traitor.

Civil war seemed now inevitable. The armies which had been raised for the service of Ireland, were openly enlisted by the parliament to fight against their king, and the command of them was given to the earl of Essex. The queen, on the other hand,

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departed the kingdom, and sold the crown jewels in Holland, to purchase a cargo of arms and ammunition. The king still remained at York, where he employed himself with great activity in rousing his adherents to arms. Negotiations still proceeded, and parliament presented for his acceptance nineteen propositions, in which the privileges of parliament so far outweighed the prerogatives of the crown, that they were deemed wholly inadmissible :—"Should I grant these demands," said the king, "I may be waited on bareheaded; I may have my hand kissed; the title of majesty may be continued to me, and *the king's authority signified by both houses*, may still be the stile of your commands; I may have swords and maces carried before me; and please myself with the signs of a crown and a sceptre; but as to true and real power, I should remain but the outside, but the picture, but the sign of a king." Charles accordingly resolved to support his authority by arms. His towns, he said, were taken from him; his ships, his arms, his money; but there still remained to him a good cause, and the hearts of his loyal subjects, which, with God's blessing, he doubted not, would recover all the rest.

Having constituted the earl of Cumberland supreme commander of his forces, and appointed Sir Thomas Glemham governor of York, his majesty, after a residence of five months, took his departure for the south, and erected his royal standard at Nottingham, on the 25th of August. Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, and captain Hotham, son of the governor of Hull, at the head of a body of forces in the service of parliament, advanced from the west so far towards York as to fortify Tadcaster and Wetherby, and twice repulsed Sir Thomas Glemham, in two vigorous assaults which he made on their forces, in the latter of these places. The garrison at Wetherby consisted of only 300 foot and forty horse, under Sir Thomas Fairfax. This handful of brave men, unused to the vigilance of the camp, was surprised by 800 horse and foot from York, and the attack being made early in the morning, the guard were found sleeping at their post.—"For," says Sir Thomas, "at the beginning of the war, men were as impatient of duty as they were ignorant of it." The general, however, was awake, and with the assistance of four men held the enemy at bay, till more of the guards were got to arms. A smart engagement then ensued, in which the assailants were repulsed. The attack was soon renewed; but in the midst of the conflict Fairfax's magazine was blown up, and produced so tremendous an explosion, that the royalists, believing that the parliamentary forces had cannon, retreated to York. The success of the parliamentarians induced the loyal party in Yorkshire to solicit succour from the earl of Newcastle, who had raised a considerable force in the north. The earl immediately marched to their assistance, and on the 30th of November arrived at York, with 6000 men and ten pieces of artillery. The earl of Cumberland then resigned his commission to the earl of Newcastle,

who, after having staid only three days in York, to refresh his troops, marched out with 4000 men and seven pieces of cannon, to attack the enemy at Tadcaster. At the same time the earl sent his lieutenant-general, the earl of Newport, with 2000 men, to attack Wetherby. In both these expeditions, the royalists were successful, and the king's affairs began to wear a more promising aspect.

At the beginning of the year 1643, Leeds, Wakefield, Skipton, and Knaresborough, were all in the hands of the royalists, and Bradford, which had stood a siege, surrendered to them after the battle of Adwalton. On the 22nd of February, the queen landed at Bridlington Quay, with 38 pieces of canon, and 10,000 stand of small arms. The earl of Newcastle set out from York to meet her, and conveyed her majesty with the military stores to that city, where she remained three months. For this service he was created a marquis. Early in the following year, Fairfax, having gained a considerable victory over the royalist force near Selby, was joined by the Scotch general, the earl of Leven, who, with their united forces commenced the blockade of York, on the 19th of April. The parliamentary army not being sufficiently numerous to invest the city, the northern side remained open; and the earl of Newcastle having between four and five thousand cavalry in the place, could by means of a bridge over the Ouse, transport them to either side of the river, and attack any corps that he might see divided from the rest. The earl of Manchester, however, soon after arrived with his troops, consisting of 6000 foot, and 3000 horse, provided with 12 field pieces, took a position near Bootham Bar, towards Clifton, and thus completely invested the city.

Siege of York.

The siege of York was now vigorously prosecuted by the parliamentary generals with an army of from twenty to thirty thousand men; several batteries opened against the place, particularly one on a hill near Walmgate Bar, whence four pieces of cannon played incessantly on the tower, castle, and city, while the garrison, and armed inhabitants, from their different platforms, kept up a heavy fire on the works of the besiegers. The siege was pressed forward with great spirit, and with various success, till the 30th of June, in the evening of which day the besiegers, to their surprise and consternation, received information, that Prince Rupert, with an army of twenty thousand men, was advancing to the relief of the city, and would that night take up his quarters at Knarsborough and Boroughbridge. The parliamentary generals, having called a council of war, resolved to raise the siege. Accordingly, on the first of July, they drew off from their entrenchments before the city, and marched to Hesseymoor, six miles west of York. His Royal Highness, aware of this movement, caused only a body of horse to face the enemy, at Skipbridge, and interposing the Ouse between him and the adverse army, safely joined his forces to those of the Marquis of Newcastle. His arrival in York produced the most unfeigned demonstrations of joy, and a council of war was immediately called,

The Siege raised.

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in which the Marquis of Newcastle, having received intelligence that dissensions prevailed amongst the parliamentarian generals, who were about to separate, and expecting at the same time a further reinforcement of 5000 men, under Colonel Clavering, gave it as his decided opinion, that it was unnecessary and inexpedient at the present moment to hazard an engagement. To this reasoning, Frince Rupert, whose martial ardour was not sufficiently tempered with prudence, insisted upon the propriety of an immediate attack, and strengthened his reasons by asserting that he had positive orders from the king to bring the enemy to action. Fairfax, and the other generals of the parliamentary army, were divided in their opinions. "The English," says Fairfax, in his memoirs, "were for fighting; the Scots for retreating, to gain, as they alleged, both time and place of more advantage. This latter being resolved on, we marched for Tadcaster, which made the royalists advance the faster. Lieutenant-general Cromwell, Lesley, and myself were appointed to bring up the rear. We sent word to the generals that it was necessary to make a stand, or else, the enemy having this advantage, might put us in some disorder; but by the advantage of the ground we were on we hoped to make it good till they came back to us, which they did. The place was MARSTON FIELDS.

Battle of Marston Fields.

This action, (says Hume) fought on the 2nd of July, 1644, was obstinately disputed between the most numerous armies that were ever engaged during the course of these wars: nor were the forces on each side much different in number. Fifty thousand British troops were led to mutual slaughter; and the victory seemed long undecided between them. Prince Rupert, who commanded the right wing of the royalists, was opposed to Cromwell, who conducted the choice troops of the parliament, inured to danger under that determined leader, animated by zeal, and confirmed by the most rigid discipline. After a short combat, the cavalry of the royalists gave way; and such of the infantry as stood near them were likewise borne down, and put to flight. Newcastle's regiment alone, resolute to conquer or perish, obstinately kept their ground, and maintained by their dead bodies the same order in which they had at first been ranged. In the other wing, St. Thomas Fairfax and Colonel Lambert, with some troops, broke through the royalists; and transported by the arbour of pursuit, soon reached their victorious friends, engaged also in the pursuit of the enemy. But after that tempest was passed, Lucas, who commanded the royalists in this wing, restoring order to his broken forces, made a furious attack on the parliamentary cavalry, threw them into disorder, pushed them upon their own infantry, and put the whole wing to route. When ready to seize on their carriages and baggage, he preceived Cromwell, who was now returned from the pursuit of the other wing. Both sides were not a little surprised to perceive that they must renew the combat, for that victory which each of them thought

they had already obtained. The front of the battle was now exactly counter-changed; and each army occupied the ground which had been possessed by the enemy at the beginning of the day. This second battle was equally furious and desperate with the first; but after the utmost efforts of courage by both parties, victory wholly turned to the side of parliament. The prince's artillery was taken and the whole royalist army pushed off the field of battle. A.D. 1644

The king's forces fought without their bands and scarfs, and the parliamentary troops with a piece of white paper or handkerchief in their hats; the watch word of the former was "*God and the King*," and of the latter, "*God with us*."

This battle sealed the fate of the royal cause. The day after the brave Marquis of Newcastle resolved to quit the kingdom; and Prince Rupert drew his army from the city of York, and marched into Lancashire. In this state of desertion, Sir Thomas Glemham, the governor, was reduced to the painful necessity of surrendering the city, which he did thirteen days after the battle of Marston Moor, on the most honourable terms. The siege of York had continued nearly thirteen weeks, during which time the city had sustained twenty-two assaults, and between four and five thousand of the enemy had perished before its walls. On its surrender, the parliamentary generals entered the city in solemn procession, and went directly to the cathedral, where a psalm was sung, and the following day was observed as a day of general thanksgiving. York, being thus subjected to the parliament, Lord Ferdinando Fairfax was made its governor; and he, and his son, the general, surnamed the hero of the commonwealth, received commissions to reduce all the garrisons in this county that still held out for the King—a commission which in a short time they effected. After the whole kingdom was brought under subjection to the parliament, York was dismantled of its garrison, with the exception of Clifford's tower, of which the lord-mayor was appointed governor, and continued to hold that commission for several years.

February 10th, in 1640, Judge Berkley was arrested on his seat in the Court of King's Bench, and sent to prison for having given his opinion in favour of ship money; and in 1643 he was fined £10,000.

This year a bill passed for removing all bishops from their seats in parliament; and in the following year it was enacted that all deans and chapters should be abolished, and their lands be appropriated to the advancement of learning. 1640

The Earl of Newcastle having received the command of the royal army, commenced his operations by marching from York with 4000 men, and seven pieces of cannon, to attack the town of Tadcaster, where the parliamentary general, Sir Thomas Fairfax, was posted with 700 troops. The earl began his attack upon Sir Thomas's works about eleven o'clock in the morning, and continued it till 1642 Battle of Tadcaster.

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dusk without intermission, during which time 40,000 musket shots were discharged, besides the fire from the artillery; but the slaughter bore no proportion to the shot expended, as the numbers killed on both sides did not exceed 300. The ammunition of the royalists failing, they were obliged to desist, with the intention to renew the attack on the following day, when a further supply should arrive from York. The disparity of force disinclined Sir Thomas Fairfax to hazard another day's engagement, he retreated to Selby and Cawood during the night, and the following morning the royalists entered Tadcaster without opposition.

The only person of any note who fell in the battle of Tadcaster was captain Lister, who was shot by a bullet in the head; and, relating to whom, Thoresby mentions the following remarkable instance of filial affection:—The captain's son, passing through Tadcaster, some years after the battle, finding the sexton at work in the choir, inquired where his father (captain Lister) was buried? To which the sexton replied by shewing him a skull, just dug up, which he averred was the head of the captain. On examining the skull, a bullet was found lodged in it, and this testimony to the truth of the grave-digger's words so struck the young man, that he sickened at the sight, and died soon after.

Siege of Bradford.

The town of Bradford being garrisoned by the parliamentary forces, a large party of royalists from Leeds encamped in December on that part of the common called Undercliff, and prepared to storm the town, which they did with great vigour, but were beaten off. On the 18th of that month, however, it received another visit from Leeds, where the earl of Newcastle then was. This force was commanded by Goring, Sir William Savile, and others, whose first object of assault appears to have been the church, which was really the fortress of the town, and more espacially the steeple, which the townsmen had hung round with woolsacks. On this quarter the royalists made a furious assault, during which Goring himself was once in the enemy's hands, but was rescued by a charge of his own troops. During this attack, a young man of family, Sir John Harp, meaning to surprise the church, turned out of the road to the left, and attempted to force his way through a house; but being abandoned by his men, was compelled to ask quarter, which was barbarously refused, and was slain on the spot. This cruel act, as might have been foreseen, was afterwards remembered. Again the royalists were beaten off, and returned to Leeds; soon after which Fairfax, who began to perceive the value of such determined spirits, took possession of the town in person.

Action at Adwalton.

The earl of Newcastle's army was now at Wakefield, in the direction of which Fairfax marched out and offered him battle. This brought on the action of Adwalton Moor, which terminated in the total defeat and route of the parliamentarian forces. The old Lord Fairfax fled to Bradford; while Sir Thomas took the road to Halifax; but finding the way open, he returned on the

following day with the remains of his division to Bradford, where Newcastle prepared to besiege them in form.

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Bradford, surrounded by high grounds, is a most untenable place against a regular siege with cannon, which Newcastle, whose head-quarters were at Bowling hall, now brought to bear on the town, church, and steeple, the last of which was again protected by woolsacks. Fairfax now saw his danger, and determined to make his escape by a sally; this he effected with considerable loss, and fought his way to Leeds, from whence he retreated to Hull. In this sally, near the summit of the hill, on the way from Bradford to Leeds, Lady Fairfax, who had bravely accompanied her husband through the campaign, was taken prisoner on horseback; but was generously sent back with an escort by Newcastle in his own coach.

Fairfax leaves Bradford.

Lady Fairfax taken prisoner.

The earl of Newcastle, it is said, exasperated by the slaughter of the young cavalier, and by the obstinate disloyalty of the people, had given orders to enter the town, now become defenceless, and to give no quarter. Whether this opinion sprung from the terrors of the inhabitants, who must have been conscious of their own deserts, or whether the order were really given, it was certainly not put in execution. The following is Lister's account of the reason for a forbearance little expected; that in the preceding night Newcastle, while in bed at Bowling hall, was accosted by an apparition of a female form, which implored him to spare the town, with the cry of "Pity poor Bradford," and either terrified or melted him into compliance. Let that be as it may, the lives of the unarmed inhabitants were spared, and the place became a garrison for the king.

Wakefield had its full share of troubles in these wars: and we are told by Mr. Drake, "that Wakefield, Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, and several other towns and garrisons against the king, were in six weeks time, by the valour and conduct of the Lord-general, (Newcastle) reduced to his majesty's subjection; but by the various chances of war lost and won again, sometimes by one party, sometimes by another, and Yorkshire, in spite of all precaution, was for some years a scene of bloodshed and misery."

In Lord Clarendon's history (1642), Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford are called three very populous and rich towns, depending wholly on Clothiers.

1643 Leeds taken by Fairfax.

On the 23rd of Jan. Leeds was taken by the parliamentarians, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, who took 500 prisoners. Serjeant-major Beaumont was drowned in attempting to cross the river; and the royalist general, Sir William Savile, with Henry Robinson, the puritanical vicar of Leeds, narrowly escaped a similar fate. A detachment of the parliament army afterwards attacked a body of royalists at Seacroft near Leeds, but was defeated. Howley hall was stormed and taken in June by the marquis of Newcastle, who rebuked an officer who had given quarter to Sir John Savile;

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but on the officer promising to obey, the marquis replied, "No! It was ungenerous to kill a man in cold blood."

A.D. 1643

This year (1643) died Mr. Joshua Jenkinson, who built the alms-houses at Mill Hill, Leeds, and left to the poor a farm at Woodhouse, then worth £10 a year.

Two soldiers were hanged at Halifax, on a gallows made near the gibbet, for deserting from the parliament army at Halifax, to the king's forces at Heptonstall. They were taken by Sir Francis Mackworth's company, and executed the same night. About this time an obstinate action took place at the top of Halifax Bank, adjoining the road to Wakefield. This battle gave the place the name of "Bloody Field," which designation it retains to the present day.

1644

Archbishop Sharp was born at Bradford this year, on the 16th of February.

Dr. Richard Richardson, of Bierley, near Bradford, built the second hothouse known in the north of England, in which he kept a seedling of one of the first cedars of Libanus ever planted in England. This cedar had, when Dr. Whitaker wrote, attained the circumference of twelve feet four inches.

1645

Siege of Sheffield.

Immediately after the decisive battle fought on Marston Moor, the earl of Manchester resolved to reduce Sheffield castle; but, in order to prevent the effusion of blood, a summons was sent to major Beaumont, requiring him to surrender it, which was answered by a volley of shot, and a reply that the garrison "would hold no parley." The besiegers now erected two batteries, and kept their cannon playing upon the fortress for twenty-four hours without any visible effect. Finding that the siege would be protracted, Crawford sent to lord Fairfax for the "queen's pocket pistol," and a whole culverin, which, being brought to the spot, played with such fatal effect, that the garrison was forced to capitulate, and the castle was surrendered to the parliamentary general, on the 11th of August in that year, and was dismantled, by order of parliament, in the year 1646. The king, having constituted secretary lord Digby lieutenant-general of all his forces north of the river Trent, his lordship advanced by the route of Doncaster towards York. On his arrival at Sherburn, he stopped to refresh his troops, where information reached him that colonel Copley, an officer in the service of parliament, was advancing with a body of troops. Digby presently "summoned to horse," and marched with a party of his troops out of the town to meet the enemy, whom he fell upon and put to flight. Copley's discomfited followers fled through Sherburn, *pele mele*, when that part of the royal army which had not been engaged in the fight, supposing that the fugitives were their comrades, and that they had suffered a defeat, mounted their horses and dispersed in every direction. At this critical moment, a troop of the parliamentary forces which had remained upon the field unbroken, fell upon lord Digby and those

around him, and drove them to Skipton castle. By this fatal catastrophe, Digby's army, which had raised high expectations, was broken up; his baggage, containing his cabinet papers, fell into the hands of the enemy, to the high gratification of the parliamentary party; and Richard Hutton, the high sheriff of the county of York, who had espoused the royal cause, was left dead upon the field. The parliamentary soldiers, when at Hull, as at some other places, collected all the common prayer books they could find in the churches, and burnt them in the market place. On Dec. 20th, Skipton castle was surrendered to the parliament forces, after having held out for the king longer than any other fortress in the north. A party of royalist troops from Skipton afterwards surprised a body of the parliament troops at Keighley, but were soon obliged to leave their prisoners, and fly before the advance of general Lambert, to join Newcastle's forces, then encamped on Cavalier hill, near Leeds. CHAP. V. A.D. 1645

King Charles, having surrendered himself to the Scots, was taken by them to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and, on his road, lodged in the Red-hall, at Leeds, where a maid servant of the house entreated him to put on her clothes and make his escape, assuring him that she would conduct him in the dark out of the garden door, into a back alley, called Lands-lane, and thence to a friend's house, whence he might escape to France. The king, however, declined the woman's offer, but with many thanks, and gave her for a token "*The Garter*," saying, that if it were never in his own power, on sight of that token, his son would reward her. After the Restoration, the woman presented the token to the king, and told him the story. The king inquired whence she came? She said, from Leeds, in Yorkshire. Whether she had a husband? She replied, yes. What was his calling? She said, an under-bailiff. Then, said the king, he shall be chief bailiff in Yorkshire. The man afterwards built Crosby-house, in Upperhead-row, Leeds. 1646

Matthew Broadley, of London, gentleman, by will, dated 15th of October, this year, left £500 to establish a free grammar school, at Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse, which is now called "Sunderland's Charity." 1647

In January, the money, in bags of £1000 each, began to be counted at York, into the hands of the Scottish receiver, on Tuesday, the 5th, and was completed on the 16th, being the payment of the first £200,000 for the arrears of the Scottish army. 1648

October 29, general Raisborough, a zealous and avowed republican, was assassinated at Doncaster, by three desperadoes of the royalist party.

June 6. The governor of Pontefract castle having given orders for some beds and provisions out of the country, colonel Morrice, commissioned by general Langdale, and accompanied by nine royalist officers, disguised like peasants, having pistols, &c., concealed beneath their clothes, appeared at the castle-gate, with carts

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laden with beds, provisions, &c. The draw-bridge was let down, and the beds, &c., delivered to the main guard; money was then given to some of the soldiers to fetch some ale, in whose absence, Morrice and his party attacked and mastered the main guard, making way for their confederates to enter; they made the deputy-governor prisoner, and soon made themselves masters of the castle, after which, they were joined by 30 horse and 500 foot, part of the king's shattered troops, and Sir John Digby was made governor. In the month of October, the third siege of Pontefract commenced, which Oliver Cromwell undertook to conduct in person, and remained a month before that fortress, without being able to make any impression on it; when he gave the command to general Lambert, who ultimately succeeded in reducing it to submission; but not before the garrison had been reduced from 600 men to 100, and some of them unfit for duty. On the 25th of March, 1649, the garrison surrendered by capitulation, having first proclaimed Charles II., and done all that a brave garrison of men could do. At the demolition of Pontefract castle, in 1649, was found a very ancient M.S. on the subject of free masonry, which in the year 1738 was presented to one of the lodges in the city of York, by Mr. Drake, the celebrated antiquary, who was the master in 1761.

Pomfret castle surrenders.

In this and subsequent years, several of the inhabitants of Halifax issued penny and half-penny tokens. Persons in trade found themselves under the necessity of assuming this power of coinage, owing to the want of copper money coined by authority. They were cried down by proclamation in 1672.

1649

The pulpit in Armley chapel bore this date, when Thoresby wrote his history of Leeds, which says, "Armley-hall, the seat of the Hoptons, was sure a spacious place, before the six and twenty rooms were taken down, to reduce it to a farm-house."

Judge Thorpe, in his charge to the grand jury at the York Lent assize, endeavoured to justify the recent murder of King Charles I., by the most virulent invectives against kings and monarchical government. At this assize, a woman was condemned for *crucifying* her mother, and offering a calf and a cock for a burnt sacrifice. Her husband was also hanged as an accomplice in her guilt.

1650

Halifax Gibbet-law.

HALIFAX GIBBET LAW was a cruel mode of trial and execution, which existed from time immemorial, in the forest of Hardwick, (a district comprising the principal part of the parish of Halifax,) till the year 1650, when the last of its victims, Abraham Wilkinson and Anthony Mitchell, suffered death under its fatal guillotine, called the gibbet. Bentley, in his history of Halifax, gives the following account of this inequitable penal law: "The inhabitants within the forest of Hardwick had a custom, from time immemorial, that if a felon was taken within their liberty, with goods stolen out or within the liberty of the said forest, either hand-habend, back-berand, or confessand, any commodity of the value of thirteen-pence

half-penny, he should, after three markets or meeting days, within the town of Halifax, next after such apprehension, and being condemned, be taken to the gibbet, and have his head cut off from his body." The felon was, however, to be publicly and deliberately tried, by a sort of jury, consisting of the frith-burghers within the liberty. The process of the gibbet law was this:—"When the felon was apprehended, he was immediately brought before the lord's bailiff at Halifax, who kept the common gaol in the town, had the custody of the axe, and was the legal executioner. The bailiff then issued his summons to the constables of four several townships within the liberty, to require four frith-burghers within each to appear before him on a certain day, to examine into the truth of the charge. At the trial, the accuser and the accused were confronted before the jury, and the goods stolen were produced. If the party accused was acquitted, he was instantly liberated; if condemned, he was either executed immediately, if that was the principal market day, or set in the stocks on the less meeting days with the stolen goods on his back, if portable, or if not, they were placed before him." The jurors were not sworn, and bishop Hall insinuates that they were not impartial—

> "Or some more strait-laced juror of the rest
> Impannelled on an Halifax inquest."

It is not easy to suppose how justice could be perverted by a tribunal of this nature; there were no niceties of evidence to balance, no doubtful points to clear; the whole duty of the court consisted in identifying the goods alleged to be stolen, in ascertaining their value, so as to bring them within the custom, and in proving that they were either hand-habend, or back-berand, or confessand, that is, that the offender was taken with them in his hand, or having them on his back, or that he had confessed to have stolen them. Dr. Grey supposes that thirteen-pence half-penny may have been called hangman's wages, in allusion to Halifax law; and Mr. Watson supposes that this sum was given at Halifax, as a gratuity to the executioner. The execution always took place on the great market day, in order to strike more terror into the neighbourhood. When the criminal was brought to the gibbet, which stood a little way out of the town, on the west end, the execution was performed by means of an engine, called a gibbet, which was raised upon a platform four feet high, and thirteen feet square, faced on every side with stone, and ascended by a flight of steps. In the middle of this platform were placed two upright pieces of timber, fifteen feet high, joined at the top by a transverse beam. Within these were a square block of wood, four feet and a half long, which moved up and down by means of grooves made for that purpose; to the lower part of this sliding block was fastened an iron axe, of the weight of 7lb. 12oz. The axe thus fixed was drawn up to the top by a cord and pulley. At the end of the cord was a pin, which, being fixed to the block, kept it suspended till the moment of

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execution, when the culprit, having placed his head on the block, the pin was withdrawn, and his head was instantly severed from his body. If the offender was condemned for stealing an ox, a sheep, or a horse, the end of the rope was fastened to the beast, which, being driven, pulled out the pin, and thus became the executioner. From this description of the Halifax gibbet, it appears that it was an engine similar to the guillotine erected in France soon after the breaking out of the first revolution, and by which machine so much blood was shed. The gibbet-law at Halifax seems to have been nearly coeval with the town itself, but its origin is unknown. It began about the time that the manor of Wakefield, (which includes the present parish of Halifax,) was bestowed upon the earl of Warren, and it may be traced to as early a date as 1280. Records of the executions are brought down to the year 1650, about which time it ceased, on an intimation to the bailiff, that if these executions were repeated, he would be called to public account for his conduct. The earl of Morton, regent of Scotland, in passing through Halifax, about the middle of the 16th century, witnessed one of the executions by the gibbet, and ordered a model to be taken of the machine, which he carried into Scotland, and had one of similar construction made from it. This instrument remained long unused, and hence obtained the name of the *Maiden;* but, in the year 1581, that nobleman himself was brought to the block, and suffered by the machine which he had caused to be erected. Remains of these fatal instruments may still be seen, both at the gaol at Halifax, and in the parliament house at Edinburgh. The number of persons executed in Halifax, under the operation of the gibbet, during little more than a century, namely, between 1541 and 1650, amounted to no less than 49. And Mr. Watson observes, that this list of executions, combined with the strict discipline observed by the police of Hull, probably gave rise to the proverbial petition of thieves and vagabonds, "From *Hull, Hell,* and *Halifax,* good Lord deliver us." If a felon, after his apprehension, or in his going to the place of execution, happened to make his escape out of the forest of Hardwick, then the bailiff of Halifax had no power to apprehend him, but if the felon ever came again into the liberty, and was taken, he was certainly executed. One Lacy, who made his escape, and lived seven years out of the liberty, after that time coming boldly back again, was re-taken and executed on his former verdict of condemnation.

1650 Hunslet in this year contained 200 families, and was famous for the manufacture of woollen cloth. It was one of the largest of the "twenty-five towns" held by Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, of the king *in capite,* and its name is said to imply "dog houses;" large dogs being anciently kept there to guard travellers from wolves.

Oliver Cromwell, the protector, was at York on the 4th of July, and partook of the mayor's hospitality, after which he proceeded on

his journey to Scotland, having first displaced the royal arms, and substituted those of the existing government. CHAP. V.

Between these two dates an ordinance of parliament was issued to prohibit the exportation of wool and fuller's earth, on pain of forfeiture of the wool, and a penalty of 3s. per lb. on every pound of fullers' earth. A.D. 1650 to 1660

On the 1st October died Peter Saxton, M.A., vicar of Leeds, to which benefice he was preferred in 1646, on his return from America, whither he went in 1640, and was amongst the first of those who enlightened the dark regions of that extensive continent, being at that time dissatisfied with the ceremonies of the Church of England, and the troubles of the realm. He was a learned man, and a great Hebraist. Christopher Saxton, the great chrorographer, was probably one of the vicar's ancestors, for Camden supposes him to have been a native of Leeds parish, where he frequently resided amongst his relations. Thoresby, in allusion to Camden's Christopher Saxton, says, "as long as that celebrated author is owned the prince of our English antiquaries, and his *Britannica* the common sun whereat our modern writers lighted their little torches, the fame of Saxton will survive; for he stiles him the *most excellent chrorographer*." Saxton's maps were highly esteemed little more than a century ago. 1651

The first coffee house was opened in London, in St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, during the present year.

The taxes in England during the Commonwealth consisted chiefly of the monthly assessments, the customs, and the excise, the latter of which was levied on bread, flesh-meat, beer, spirits, &c. 1652

Richard Thompson, D.D., a native of Wakefield, was born about this time, and educated at the grammar school there. He was a very zealous churchman, and died in 1685, at Bristol. 1653

The Register Office at Wakefield for the West-Riding of Yorkshire was instituted this year, 1653.

On the 9th of August in this year, William Farrer, Esq., of Ewood, near Halifax, purchased a share of the lands of Saddleworth, (the whole of which, tradition says, were anciently sold for a saddle, hence *Saddleworth,)* from William Ramsden, Esq., of Longley-hall, for £2,950. These lands, in 1775, brought in an annual rent of £1,500, to James Farrer, Esq., of Bamborough Grange. In 1780 he sold off land to the amount of £10,000, and, by advancing the remainder, still kept up the rent of £1,500 a year. At his death, in 1791, it had increased to £2,000 a year, much of it in leases for lives, and the estate being sold in small parcels to the occupiers and others, it produced nearly £70,000, making an actual profit in the sales, exclusive of rents of upwards of £77,000, upon less than a £3,000 purchase. 1654

In 1654, Jeremy Bentley, Esq., was returned member of parliament for Halifax.

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A.D. 1654 At this period Leeds, though not a parliamentary borough, had one representative during the Civil Wars of Charles I., in the person of Adam Baynes, Esquire, of Knostrop. John Walker, in a letter to the Mayor of Leeds, dated July 14th, 1654, requests to be allowed, without personal attendance, to vote at the Leeds election for Captain Baynes, and says, "We all know Lieutenant-general Lambert is his great patron, and he strikes with great hammer."

On December 6th, in this year, died Joshua Hoyle, D.D. He was born at Sowerby, and received his first academical education in Magdalen hall, Oxford, being afterwards invited to Ireland, was made fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; there he took the degree of D.D., and was elected divinity professor in that university. On the breaking out of the rebellion in Ireland, in 1641, he came into England, and soon afterwards was made master of university college, Oxford, and the king's professor of divinity.

1655 Lady Clifford, countess dowager of Pembroke, repaired the steeple of the church at Skipton, which had been nearly beaten down by random balls, in battering the castle during the long siege in 1645.

The old prison of Leeds, which stood near the market cross, was taken down, as a blemish to the principal street.

Air guns were invented this year.

1656 February 6th, Queen Anne was born; subsequently married to the prince of Denmark, 1683; succeeded her brother-in-law, William III., on the British throne, March 8th, 1702; crowned, and settled the first fruits and tenths on the poor clergy, in 1704, and died August 1st, 1714, aged 58 years.

John Harrison, Esq., the great benefactor of Leeds, died at his house, (now the "Leeds Mercury Office,") Briggate, aged 77 years, leaving in various charities an imperishable memorial. It has been said that "The Benefactor" died in indigence, but this statement is successfully combated by existing relatives of Mr. Harrison, who instance the distribution of money periodically to his needy successors at the present day, and argue that this unfounded report was subsequently circulated to conceal peculation.

1657 Skipton castle was this year re-built by lady Anne Clifford, countess dowager of Pembroke, having laid in ruins from December, 1648, when it was demolished by order of parliament.

Sarah Gledhill, (niece to the benefactor) by will dated 13th Oct., bequeathed £200 to purchase lands to endow a free school in Barkisland, for twelve poor children. The produce of the estate, purchased by the trustees, is £31 10s. per annum.

George Savile was created by King Charles II. baron Savile of Elland, and viscount Halifax; and in 1682 he was created marquis of Halifax, a title which became extinct with his son, August 31st, 1700. On the 4th of December, 1700, Charles Montague, of

Horton, in Northamptonshire, was created baron Halifax, in the county of York, and in 1714 earl of Halifax and viscount Sunbury, with limitation to his nephew, Edward Montague, Esq. CHAP. V.

A.D.

About this period, a gentleman newly converted to the tenets of George Fox, gave a piece of ground at Monk Bretton, near Barnsley, for the use of the Friends. 1657

Charles X., of Sweden, crossed the Little Belt over the ice from Holstein to Denmark with his whole army, horse and foot, followed by the train of baggage and artillery. 1658

On the 16th of August, was born in Kirkgate, Ralph Thoresby, the learned antiquary and historian of Leeds, who died Oct. 15th, 1725, and lies interred (without a monument) in the parish church at Leeds.

Sir Henry Slingsby was beheaded on Tower-hill, for conspiring against Oliver Cromwell, June 8th.

Joseph Bingham, whose works have obtained for him the name of "the learned Bingham," was born at Wakefield in this year. He was collated to the rectory of Havant, near Portsmouth, in 1712; and died August 17th, 1723. He wrote the "Antiquities of the Christian Church."

Died, at Whitehall, Sept. 3rd, Oliver Cromwell, who was born at Huntingdon, April 25th, 1599.

The Commonwealth of England, under Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard, lasted from January 30th, 1649, the day on which the unfortunate Charles I. was beheaded, till the 29th of May, 1660, the day on which the merry monarch, Charles II., was restored to the throne of his predecessor and father, which was eleven years, three months, and twenty-nine days. 1660

Wool was prohibited from being exported at the instance of the manufacturers, though the Lincolnshire graziers cried out against the restriction for more than a century afterwards.

The county of York was now well disposed to promote the restoration of the Stuarts, and general Monk, on his arrival in York, in 1659, found the public disposition so favourable to the royal cause, that he formed a secret correspondence with lord Fairfax, and on the 11th of May, 1661, Charles II. was proclaimed with great solemnity in that city. On the 29th of the same month, being his majesty's birth-day, on which he made his public entry into London, the citizens of York displayed their loyalty in a most striking manner. They took out of the Guildhall the effigies of Cromwell and the miscreant Bradshaw, who signed the death warrant of Charles I., and after suspending them on a gallows in the Pavement, they put them, with the Scotch Covenant and the arms of the republic, into three tar barrels, and burnt them in the presence of a multitude of spectators, 1000 of whom were citizens in arms.

CHAPTER VI.

RESTORATION OF THE STUART DYNASTY.

CHAP. VI. A.D. 1660

When Charles II. ascended the throne of this country he was thirty years of age; he possessed a vigorous constitution, a fine shape, a manly figure, and a graceful air. Tenderness was excited in the nation by the memory of his recent adversities. And as the sudden and surprising revolution, which restored him to his legal rights, had also restored the country to peace, law, order, and liberty; no prince ever obtained a crown in more favourable circumstances, or was more blest with the cordial affection and attachment of his subjects.

Restoration Charles II.

Prelacy restored in England.—At the Restoration, in 1660, nine bishops still remained alive, and were restored to their sees; all the ejected clergy recovered their livings; and the liturgy was again admitted into the churches.

1660 Venner, a desperate fanatic, at the head of the fifth-monarchy-men, issued forth into the streets of London. They were, to the number of sixty, completely armed. Every one at first fled before them. One man, being questioned by them, said, "He was for God and King Charles," was instantly murdered. They went from street to street, every where proclaiming king Jesus, who, they said, was their invisible leader. At length the magistrates, having assembled the train-bands, made an attack upon them. They defended themselves with valour; and, after killing several of their assailants, retreated to Cane-Wood, near Hampstead. Next morning, however, they again entered the city, and traversing almost every street, they retired into a house, which they were resolute to defend to the last extremity. Being surrounded, and the house untiled, they were fired upon from every side. They refused quarter. The people rushed in upon them, and seized the few who were alive. These were tried, condemned, and executed; and to the last they persisted in affirming, that if they were deceived, it was the Lord that had deceived them.

1660 John Lake, D.D., afterwards bishop of Chichester, was presented to the vicarage of Leeds, but was obliged to employ a party of soldiers to secure his induction, the church doors having been barred against him by a furious mob, composed of the friends of his competitor, Mr. Bowles, of York.

Charles II. granted a new charter to the burgesses of Leeds, in which the whole parish should be comprised, granting certain privileges unenjoyed by the one granted by his father Charles I, in whose reign Leeds was first incorporated. CHAP. VI. A.D. 1661

May 30, Samuel Rutter, bishop of Sodor and Man, departed this life. He was buried under the uncovered steeple of his own cathedral, (St. Germains, Isle of Man,) with a Latin inscription on a brass plate, which in English reads thus:—"In this house, which I have borrowed of my brethren, the worms, do I lye, Samuel, by divine permission, bishop of this island, in hopes of the resurrection to life—Reader, stop! view the lord bishop's palace, and smile."

The first law for making turnpikes was enacted in this year. 1662

During the great confusion of the Civil Wars, the well known Webster, "*Johannes, Hyphantes*," was introduced by the governing powers into the vicarage of Mitton, in Craven. He was a man of uncommon abilities and learning, but he was a leper in the church, polluted by the corrupt times in which he lived.

The milling of coin was first introduced; and ten years afterwards copper coin was first made current in England. The first sterling money was issued in 1216; before which time rents were paid in kind, and gold and silver was only found in the coffers of the barons; coin was however used in Britain twenty-five years before the birth of Christ.

June 14th, Sir Henry Vane was beheaded for taking a lead amongst the republicans during the Civil Wars. He was the last who suffered in that cause.

A contemptible insurrection, called the *Farnley Wood Plot*, broke out in October in this year, but was quickly suppressed. The rendesvous of the conspirators was in Farnley wood, near Leeds, and their ostensible objects were a "Christian Magistracy," and a "Gospel Ministry." The conspirators were tried at York by a Special Commission, in Jan. 1663-4, when twenty-one were convicted and executed. Of these, three suffered on Chapeltown-moor, near Leeds, Jan. 19th of that year: one of whom, Robert Atkins, a salter and oil-drawer, in great business at Timble-bridge, was buried in his own garden, with a gravestone over his body, which was broken in 1720, by order of Mr. Samuel Walker, when he purchased the premises. The "Roundheads" in this, as in the "Ryehouse Plot," were headed by one Oates, an old officer in the parliamentary army, whose son, Ralph Oates, in the trial of the conspirators, deposed that they never exceeded thirty persons. Lord Clarendon says their intention was to seize upon the city of York, had they not been disappointed in an expected co-operation. 1663

This year died John Bramhall, archbishop of Armagh, Ireland. He was born at Pontefract, was a great favourite of Charles I., and a soother of conflicting parties, in order to bring about the Restoration.

The first newspaper printed in England bore this date, (1663),

CHAP. VI. A.D. 1663

and appeared under the title of the "*Public Intelligencer*," by Sir Roger L'Estrange, which was two years previous to the first French paper, "*Des Savans*." "*The Public Intelligencer*" was dropped on the first appearance of the "*London Gazette*," which was first published at Oxford, on the 7th of November, 1665. In 1680, newspapers and pamphlets were prohibited by royal proclamation.

1664 Died, March 28th, *Accepted Frewin*, archbishop of York, who was appointed to that see, after it had remained vacant ten years. He was eccentric in his ways, lived in a state of celibacy, and would not even have a female servant about his palace.

Pennsylvania, in America, was relinquished by the Dutch, and granted to the duke of York, by whom it was sold to the Penn family in 1682.

The sect, called Quakers, was founded by George Fox, in which year sixty were transported to America by order of the council. In 1696 their affirmation was adopted by act of parliament instead of an oath. One of their body, John Archdale, was chosen a member of parliament, notwithstanding which his election was made void on his refusing to take the oaths, 1698.

1665 James II., when duke of York, invented and first used signals at sea.

1666 September 22nd is memorable for the destructive fire in London. An inscription on the monument, founded on the reports of the surveyors, states, that of twenty-six wards it utterly destroyed fifteen, and left other eight shattered and half burnt; that it consumed 400 streets, 13,200 dwelling-houses, eighty-nine churches, besides chapels, four of the city gates, the Guildhall, with several public buildings, hospitals, schools, libraries, and a vast number of stately edifices.

On the 5th of August, the Duke and Duchess of York visited that city, and were received with every demonstration of loyalty and affection. This year the notorious Jefferies attended at York as one of the Judges of assize.

1667 At the York assizes this year, that extraordinary instance of longevity, HENRY JENKINS, appeared as a witness in a cause between the vicar of Catterick and William and Peter Mawbank, wherein he deposed that the tithes of wool, lamb, &c., had been paid to his knowledge 120 years or more! Jenkins had appeared at York two years before, to prove the existence of an ancient road to a mill 120 years! He remembered the dissolution of the monasteries, and said that great lamentation was made on the occasion. In early life he was butler to lord Conyers, of Hornby castle, and was often at Fountain's abbey during the residence of the last abbot, who, he said, frequently visited his lord, and drank a hearty glass with him. He was born at Ellerton-upon-Swale, in this county, before parish registers were in use; but bishop Lyttleton communicated to the Society of Antiquarians, on the 11th of December, 1766, a paper copied from an old household book of Sir Richard Graham, bart.,

of Norton Conyers, the writing of which says, that upon his going to live at Bolton, Jenkins was said to be about 150 years old, that he had often examined him in his sister's kitchen, where he came to beg alms, and found facts and chronicles agree in his account. He was then 162 years of age; and said that he went to Northallerton with a horse-load of arrows for the battle of Flodden Field, with which a bigger boy went forward to the army, under the earl of Surrey, king Henry being at that time at Tournay, and he believed himself then eleven or twelve years old. This was in 1513, and four or five people of the same parish, said to be 100 years old or near it, declared Jenkins to have been an old man ever since they knew him. He died in December, 1670, at Bolton-on-Swale, aged one hundred and sixty-nine years, where a monument is erected to his memory, the epitaph of which was composed by Dr. Thos. Chapman, master of Magdalen college, Cambridge. Jenkins was co-temporary with Old Parr, who died in the 152nd year of his age, in 1635, and lies buried among the eminent dead in Westminster abbey, where the ashes of Old Jenkins should have borne him company.

EMINENT MEN.—Thoresby, the antiquary, says, "It is very memorable that in the space of thirty years seven of the natives of this county were archbishops, (and five of them also primates) namely, Dr. John Bramhall, archbishop of Armagh, who was born at Pontefract; Dr. James Margetson, successor to the same primacy, at Drighlington; Dr. Samuel Pullen, (Master of the Leeds Free Grammar School) archbishop of Tuam, at Ripley; Dr. William Palliser, archbishop of Cashell, at Kirkby Wisk, where also where born the noted Richard Ascham, and the learned George Hickes: Dr. John Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, at Sowerby, near Halifax; and Dr. John Sharp, archbishop of York, at Bradford.

1669 Congreve, the poet, was born at Bardsey-grange, seven miles north of Leeds, as appears by the register of his baptism there; hence it seems that the date (1672) upon his monument in Westminster abbey is erroneous.

Isaac Bowcock by will bequeathed to the townships of Halifax and Ovenden, his lands in Ossett, that the rents might be yearly bestowed by his seven feofees, "for preferring and putting forth five poor men's sons to trade, yearly, as are not to be put forth town 'prentices, or for the relief of such as are in necessity, (not through wasteful expense, or such as have relief from the parish,) or for setting up in trade, or stocking hopeful young persons to make good use of it, at the discretion of the said trustees, and that £6 thereof shall yearly be given to Ovenden."

1670 The Rev. John Lake, residentiary of York, by endeavouring to stop the citizens and others from promenading the minster during divine service, brought a mob "about his ears," who robbed the

CHAP. VI. cathedral of many of its goods, and assaulted him in his own house, where he was rescued by captain Honeywood.

A.D. 1670 A Board of Trade was established, and the commerce and riches of England never at any period increased so fast as from the Restoration to the Revolution. During these forty years the shipping of England nearly doubled. Several new manufactures in iron, brass, silk, hats, glass, paper, &c., were established; and one Brewer brought the art of dyeing woollen cloth from the Low Countries."

1671 This year, general Lord Thomas Fairfax died at Denton, on the 12th of November. Dr. Whitaker says, "To him we are indebted not only for the basis of Thoresby's Museum, but for the voluminous collection of Dodsworth, transcribed under his patronage, and bequeathed by him to the university of Oxford. Prince Rupert lodged at Denton, in the old house, then the property of Ferdinando lord Fairfax, on his way to the battle of Marston Moor. Being pleased with a picture he saw there, he forbad any spoil to be committed upon the house." Though Fairfax was one of the principal heroes of the Commonwealth, and long a determined enemy to the Stuarts, he became a friend to the Restoration, after which he remained a peaceful and loyal subject. His heroic lady, it appears, was always faithful to the Stuarts, (for being in a balcony opposite to the High Court of Justice) when the indictment against Charles I. was read, wherein he was accused in the name of the people of England, she called out to the Court and said, it was a *Lie!* the tenth part of the people were not guilty of that villany; but that it was the contrivance of the traitor Cromwell.

1671 That beautiful and magnificent column, the London Monument, was commenced in this year, and finished in 1676. It is built with Portland stone after a design by Sir Christopher Wren. It was erected to perpetuate the calamitous fire of London, which broke out near the site on which it is built. It is fifteen feet in diameter, and 200 feet high, standing upon a pedestal, 40 feet high, and 21 feet square. Round the upper part of the pedestal is the following inscription:—"This pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of the most dreadful burning of this Protestant city, begun and carried on by the teaching and malice of the Popish faction in the beginning of September, in the year of our Lord 1666, in order to their carrying on that horrid plot for extirpating the Protestant Religion, and old English liberty, and introducing papacy and heresy!" This inscription, on the Duke of York's accession to the throne was erased, he being a bigotted papist; but soon after the Revolution it was restored again.

This year (1672) halfpence and farthings were first coined in England.

1672 Thoresby mentions the only inscription in Armley chapel as bearing this date, and sacred to the memory of Neriah Simpson, A.M., who "always kept a purse of £20 to lend to the poor, honest,

necessitated Clothmakers at Armley, without interest, and always had it returned after their advancement in trade.

A.D. 1672

This year the Bank of England, consisting of forty merchants, was incorporated by the name of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, under a proviso that at any time after the first day of August, in the year 1705, upon a year's notice, and the re-payment of twelve hundred thousand pounds, subscribed by the Company, the said Corporation should cease and determine.

1675

Henry Lord Fairfax restored the Horn given by Ulphus to York cathedral, after it had been missing a number of years. The dean and chapter decorated it anew, but with brass instead of gold. It is an elephant's tusk, twenty-nine inches in length, and curiously carved, and was, till stolen from the minster, adorned with gold, hanging pendant from a chain of the same metal.

On the 11th of January was buried John King, of Hipperholm, near Halifax, aged 73. He was esteemed the best archer in England, was sent for to court in the time of Charles I. and "won great wagers," as he did also during the civil wars at Manchester, where he was carried on men's shoulders as the victor of the field, some of the gentry crying after him "a king, a king!" which alarmed the republicans, who cried out, "Treason, treason, a plot." Archery was highly esteemed by the Romans, and it is said that the Emperor Domitian was so sure a marksman that he could shoot his arrows between the fingers of a boy without hurting his hand.

On the 21st of June, in 1675, the first stone of St. Paul's cathedral, London, was laid by Sir Christopher Wren, in the reign of Charles II. The edifice was completed in 1710; but the decorations were not finished till 1723. The whole expense of the building amounted to £736,752 2s. 3d.

1676

Feb. 15th, died, aged 85, Gervas Nevile, Esq., of Holbeck, who was Quarter-master-general to the Marquis of Newcastle, in the Rebellion of 1645, and was interred in St. John's Church, Leeds.

In this year repeating clocks and watches were invented. Clocks made to strike were invented by the Italians about the year 1300; and by the Arabians in 851. Clocks afterwards were set up in churches.

1678

James Margetson, archbishop of Armagh, a native of Drighlington, near Leeds, by will, dated this year, (1678,) endowed a school at Drighlington, with £60 a year, from an estate there, where he had previously built a school.

1679

Horrid Murder at Beeston, near Leeds

Here we have to narrate one of the most tragical events recorded in Yorkshire history, which took place at Beeston, near Leeds. A colliery owner, named Leonard Scurr, who had filled the office of minister of Beeston Chapel during the time of Cromwell. Having collected a considerable sum of money to take him to London for the purpose of trade, the fact was made known to some of his neigh-

CHAP. VI. A.D. 1679

bours, and on the night previous to his intended journey, being on the 19th of January, two ruffians of the name of Holroyd and Littlewood, with some other persons, entered his house at the early hour of eleven o'clock, and murdered the whole family, consisting of Mr. Scurr, his aged mother, and a servant girl, the latter of whom they beheaded, at the instigation of a wretched woman of the party. They then stripped the house and set fire to it, with the hope of concealing their delinquency. Holroyd soon after set off for Ireland, taking with him a woman with whom he cohabited. While in that kingdom, suspicion fell upon the woman, who wore a gown and scarlet petticoat belonging to Mrs. Scurr, and which an old servant in the family saw and identified. In consequence of this discovery both the woman and her paramour were apprehended and lodged in York Castle, along with Littlewood, on whom suspicion had also fallen. At the Lammas Assizes of 1682, the two men were tried and convicted, and Holroyd, who died a hardened and impenitent sinner, was executed for the offence on Holbeck moor, in the presence of 30,000 spectators. After the execution, his body was removed and hung in chains on the spot. Littlewood was reprieved in the hope that he would give some information, but what became of him afterwards is not known. The woman, who had probably not been engaged in the murder, does not appear to have been put upon her trial.

1684

The Market for Woollen Cloth, formerly held on Leeds Bridge, was removed into Briggate, June 14th, where it continued to be held until the erection of the Cloth Halls. This market was closed by the ringing of the bell at the Old Chapel, near the Bridge, when the cloth and benches were immediately removed, and the street occupied by country linen-drapers, shoemakers, hardwaremen, and sellers of wood vessels, wicker baskets, wanded chairs, flaskets, &c.

The charter of King James II. to the borough of Leeds bears date this year, January 1st., under which charter Gervase Nevile, Esq., was first mayor.

April 23rd a dreadful fire happened within Clifford's tower, in York, and consumed all the interior to ashes, leaving nothing standing except the walls. Fortunately only one life was lost, occasioned by the falling of a piece of timber, that had been blown up, probably by gunpowder lodged in the tower. It was generally believed to be designedly done, as the soldiers would not suffer the citizens to enter till it was too late to stop the progress of the flames, and the gunner had got out all his goods before it was discovered.

During the winter of this year, thousands of sturdy oaks were split by the frost; and many of that hardy ever-green, the holly, were killed. Coaches drove on the Thames, which was covered with ice eleven inches thick.

A large room in the palace at York was fitted up and used as a Roman Catholic chapel, but it was not long before the enraged populace dismantled it, and it was some years after converted into an assembly room. CHAP. VII. A.D. 1685

By a tempest accompanied with thunder, the inhabitants of Kettlewell and Starbottom in Craven, were almost all drowned in a violent flood. These villages are situate under a great hill, whence the rain descended with such violence for an hour and a half, that the hill on the side opened, and casting up water into the air to the height of an ordinary church steeple, demolished several houses, and carried away the stones entirely! 1686

James II. displaced the Lord Mayor of York, Thomas Raynes, with several of the aldermen and others, and on the 5th of October, appointed in their places Roman Catholics, who were not even freemen of the city. This was a pretext for Raynes not delivering up the sword and mace. The office of Lord Mayor was, however, declared vacant till the 24th of the same month. 1688

In December, Watch and Ward were kept every night by the principal inhabitants of Leeds and other places, and heralds were flying about the country with despatches concerning King James II. and his more fortunate successor, William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, who brought about the glorious Revolution of this year, and became William III.

CHAPTER VII.

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE CALLED TO THE THRONE OF ENGLAND.

The Prince of Orance, (William III.) after James II. had been dethroned, finding himself possessed of the good-will of the nation, resolved to leave them entirely to their own guidance and direction. The peers and bishops, to the number of near ninety, made an address desiring him to summon a convention; and to assume, in the mean time, the management of public affairs. All the members, who had sat in the house of commons during the reign of Charles II. were invited to meet; and to them were added the mayor, aldermen, and fifty of the common council. They unanimously voted the same address with the lords. Thus the prince was supported by all the legal authority which could possibly be obtained in this critical juncture. A profound tranquillity prevailed throughout the kingdom; and the prince's administration was submitted to, as if he had succeeded in the most regular manner to the vacant throne. The army, without murmur or opposition, allowed him to new-model them; the fleet received his orders; and the city of London supplied him with a loan of two hundred thousand pounds. 1688

Accession of William the Third.

CHAP. VII.

A.D. 1689 In the month of August this year died John Lake, sometime vicar of Leeds, and afterwards bishop of Chichester. He was one of the seven bishops who were committed to the Tower of London in the reign of James II.; but he refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III., and prepared for a deprivation, but was removed by death in his 66th year. In the winter of this year, the Duke of Wirtemburg, with five thousand Danish foot soldiers, and one thousand horse, were quartered in York and the adjoining villages.

1691 The large bell in the steeple at Halifax was cast this year, on which are the following words:—

"All you that hear my mournful sound,
Repent before you lye in ground."

1693 In this year John Harrison was born at Foulby, near Pontefract. He was the son of a carpenter, and brought up to the same trade. Before he was twenty-one years of age he had found out, without instruction, how to clean clocks and watches, and he also made two clocks, chiefly of wood. He was the inventor of the time-keeper for ascertaining the longitude at sea. In 1735, he executed his first machine for determining the longitude at sea, the merit of which he proved in a voyage to Lisbon. In 1739 he completed a second, and in 1749 a third machine, which erred only three seconds in a week. He made a chronometer which proved in two voyages to correct the longitude within the limits required by an act of parliament, 12th of Anne. Harrison applied for and obtained a reward of £20,000. He died in 1776.

In this year an act was passed to prevent the exportation of English wool.

1694 April 3rd, a most lamentable fire broke out in a flaxman's house in Ousegate, York, which consumed about thirty houses.

Archbishop Tillotson died, who was born at Sowerby, near Halifax. He was the son of a respectable clothier, who initiated him in non-conformity, which, however, in maturer years he rejected. His first employment in the church was that of curate of Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire. In 1666 he took the degree of doctor in divinity, previous to which he had married a niece of Oliver Cromwell. In 1670 he was made prebendary of Canterbury, and two years after dean of that church, having previously obtained a stall in St. Paul's cathedral. He was seven years on the list of chaplains to Charles the Second, and was the means of converting the earl of Shrewsbury to the Protestant faith. He was consulted by the princess Anne of Denmark, on the claim she had on the British crown. In May, 1691, he was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, and was immediately afterwards sworn a member of his majesty's privy council.

Thomas Osborne, marquis of Caermarthen, was created duke of Leeds, by William and Mary, on the 4th of March, 1694. Near to Kiveton park is Harthill church, under which, in a spacious

vault, are arranged in splendid coffins, the remains of many of the ancestors of this noble family. CHAP. VII.

April 5th, died that renowned scholar and tutor, Dr. Richard Busby. He was born at Lidton, in the county of Lincoln, in 1606. He became master of Westminster college in 1640, and was elected prebend of Westminster in 1660, and treasurer of Wells, August 11th, in the same year. He lived to the advanced age of 89 years. A monument was erected to his memory in Westminster abbey, containing a most appropriate inscription. A.D. 1695

The window tax in England was first established this year.

Robert Taylor, first clerk of St. John's church, in Leeds, died aged 92 years. He is supposed to have held the appointment upwards of sixty years.

The archbishop of York presented Mr. Thoresby, of Leeds, with several brass coins of Osbright and Ella, two Northumbrian princes, who both fell in the year 867, warring against the Danes. These coins were taken out of a remarkable tumulus at the north-east end of the town of Ripon, and at a short distance from the minster. the *tumulus*, commonly called Ellshaw, or Alice-hill, is nearly of a conical form, the circumference at the base being 900 feet, and the height of the slope seventy-two yards. From the base to the summit it is wholly composed of sand, gravel, and human bones.

One of the king's mints was established in the Manor house, in the city of York, without Bootham Bar, and bullion and plate coined there to the amount of £380,621, which was issued in consequence of the old coin being called in. 1696

Ripon demanded tolls of the inhabitants of Leeds, which, being refused, Thoresby, the antiquarian, was requested to consult his manuscript collections, to see if he could find any document to justify the demand. After diligent search, he found the copy of the charter of Henry VIII., and a reference where the original was lodged, which being borrowed of the vicar, was produced at the assizes, and gained the victory, that of Ripon being only granted by queen Mary. 1697

The river Aire was made navigable to Leeds, and the Calder to Wakefield, by an act obtained by the "Aire and Calder Navigation Company," who in 1760 extended the navigation of the Calder to Salterhebble, (since by a canal to Halifax.) A canal has been cut from the Aire at Knottingley, which saves a distance of seventeen miles in the navigation from Leeds to Hull. 1698

The Leeds Friends' meeting house and school erected. Thoresby says, the Friends had a burial-place at Leeds as early as 1673, their original cemetery at Morley being too remote from the town. It appears that there was also part of an orchard at Knostrop devoted to the same purpose, by Mr. John Stable, who resided there, and was "tainted with quakerism, then new sprung up in these parts." Two tombs found there in Thoresby's time, bore the dates 1692. 1699

CHAP. VII.

A.D.

1700 About this time the lord of the manor claimed a penny for every piece of undressed cloth sold in the hall at Halifax, and received weekly from that impost thirty, and sometimes forty shillings. Great quantities of coloured cloth were then sold in the butchers' shambles. The cloth market began at six o'clock in the morning in summer, and eight in winter.

This year the church at Keighley was modernized and made uniform; the body of the church by the parish, and the choir by Mr. Gale, the rector.

1701 At Waddington, in Craven, Robert Parker, of Browsholme, founded an hospital for ten widows; the trustees to choose one sober and orthodox person to read daily morning and evening prayers; also to take care that the chapel of the hospital never be converted into a school, or to any other use but to the worship and service of God. In 1719 the rental of the estate belonging to this hospital was £66 8s. In 1799 it amounted to £254.

York castle, which was founded by William the Conqueror, was now so decayed by age that it was wholly taken down, and a new structure erected for the county prison, to which considerable additions have been made at the cost of several hundred thousand pounds.

Mary Law, by will dated February 4th of this year, devised her estates at Lower Woodhouse and Rastrick, in trust for the maintenance of four poor widows, in the township of Rastrick, and to the use of a school, for teaching twenty poor children to read and write, to be chosen within the townships of Rastrick and Brighouse.

1702 Died that truly pious minister, Oliver Heywood, who was removed from the chapel of Copley, in the parish of Halifax, by the act of uniformity. He was one of the most assiduous and zealous of the non-conforming ministers; emulating the character of an apostle. There was in him a deep feeling of piety, a dissatisfaction with the restraint of the church on the public expression of devotional sentiment, a fondness for topographical inquiry, and a disposition to honour and preserve the memories of men who had been in any respect famous in their generation. His remains were attended by Thoresby, the antiquarian, from his house at Northowram, to his grave in the parish church of Halifax

At Lofthouse, near Leeds, a smith worked with two hammers, one of which, by an ingenious contrivance, he moved with his foot, enabling him to have the use of his left hand to hold the iron, while he struck with his right: thus saving the expense of a labourer.

In the neighbourhood of Eccup moor and Adle, near Leeds, were discovered the ruins of a Roman town, which seems to have been very considerable, for in digging no deeper than necessity obliged to make way for the plough, as many stones were extracted as served to build two walls, the one a yard high, and twenty-seven roods long; the other a yard and a half high, and fifty-two roods

long. They were rough stones, the foundations of houses, many of which were three or four courses high. Fragments of urns of a very large size were also found; and the remains of two funeral monuments, one inscribed PIENTISSIMA, another D, M, S. CADIDINIÆ, FORTUNA PIA V, A, X, *(Vixit Ann. X.)*

A.D. 1702

John Milner, B.D., an eminent scholar, sometime vicar of Leeds, died this year (Feb. 16) at St. John's college, Cambridge, whither he had retired, being dissatisfied with the oaths imposed on the accession of William III. 1703

A card, of which the following is a copy, is preserved at York, in the house or inn to which it refers, and which may serve to show the accelerated speed with which we travel now, compared with that of our forefathers:—"York four days coach, begins the 18th of April, 1703." "All that are desirous to pass from London to York, or from York to London, or any other place on that road, let them repair to the Black Swan in Holbourne, in London, and the Black Swan, in Coney-street, York, at each of which places they may be received in a stage coach every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, which performs the whole journey in four days, if God permit."

Nov. 26. A remarkable storm of wind through the whole of this night was particularly destructive in the metropolis, the damage which it occasioned in the city alone, was estimated at two millions sterling, and the suburbs equally suffered. Several persons were killed by the fall of buildings, and near 200 were wounded. All the ships in the river but four were driven from their moorings, and the destruction at sea far exceeded that on land; twelve men of war, with 1800 men on board, were lost within sight of the shore, and the Eddystone lighthouse was swept away by the storm.

Died the Rev. Christopher Nesse, M.A., who had been ejected from the parish church of Leeds, where he had been lecturer, first to Mr. Stiles, and afterwards to Dr. Lake. The Bartholomew act obliged him to preach privately, and then the Five-mile act banished him from Leeds, but when the times grew more favourable, he returned and preached at his own house in Hunslet. 1705

David Hartley, M.D., author of "Observations on Man," was born at Armley, August 30th, and died at Bath in 1757, aged 52. He was the son of a clergyman, and successively the pupil of Dr. Saunderson, Sir Isaac Newton, and Mr. Locke, after receiving an academical education at Cambridge.

May 1. England and Scotland became united, and the island thence called Great Britain. The Union of Great Britain with Ireland took place in 1801. 1707

Sylvester Petyt, Esq., by his will left £24,048 Old South Sea annuities, and a library at Skipton. The objects of which donation are, persons wherever resident, standing in need of immediate relief, according to the discretion of the trustees, and amongst whom the remainder of this sum is annually distributed, after

CHAP. VII. A.D. 1707 paying £20 a year to Christ's College Cambridge, small salaries to a schoolmaster and librarian at Skipton, and for putting out annually about fourteen poor children apprentices in the county of York, and for buying books for the use of the school. Boys are admitted free of expense indefinitely throughout the parish.

The Rev. Thomas Wright, B.A., author of the antiquities of Halifax, was born at Blackburn, in Lancashire, in this year: he was several years curate of Halifax, and afterwards perpetual curate of Ripponden.

1708 A very interesting collection of Roman coins were found this year at Cookridge, near Otley.

1709 Such was found to be the importance of a lighthouse on Eddystone rocks, that, six years after the fatal destruction of the one built by Mr. Winstanly, another was erected of wood, on a very different construction, by Mr. John Rudyard, then a silk mercer on Ludgate-hill, London. This was a very ingenious structure; but after it had braved the elements more than forty years, it was burnt down to the ground in 1755.

1710 On the 12th of October Mr. Wilson was elected Recorder of Leeds by a great majority of votes, he having twenty-four out of twenty-nine; but the election was not confirmed, as William Nevile, Esq., the high sheriff, under the name of the church, misrepresented the magistrates as whigs to the Duke of Leeds, and consequently to her majesty, so that the royal fiat was re-called, and a person altogether insufficient, but more suited to the purposes of the court, was appointed.

Leeds guild or moot-hall re-built, and the white cloth-hall erected where the old hospital stood. The latter cost £1,000. The first market was held in it on May 29th, 1711; and the first assembly on June 11th, 1712. In 1755 this cloth hall was disused by the clothiers, and a new hall built in Meadow-lane, (now the property of the proprietors of the South market,) which has also been deserted for the present extensive marts in Park-row and at the Calls, erected in 1758 and 1774.

October 9th, the great court leet and court baron were held in the Free School at Leeds, which was fitted up accordingly, with conveniences for both juries.

1711 An attempt was made to prevent merchants sitting as representatives in the house of commons.

John Atkinson, Esq., was mayor of Leeds this year. He subsequently built the house at the corner of Call-lane and Duncan-street, which Thoresby says, "is a delicate house; that for the exquisite workmanship of the stone work, and for a painted staircase, excellently performed by Mons. Parmentier, excels all in the town." This building was many years the post-office and residence of the late Mark Temple, Esq., postmaster of Leeds. It was purchased and taken down, some years ago, to make room for the new Central Market, which now occupies the site.

July 2nd, the mayor of Leeds, &c., delivered an address to Queen Anne, at Kensington, which her majesty received very kindly, looking very pleasantly on all present, and curtsying as his grace the Duke of Leeds told her he could assure her majesty it came from a populous and loyal corporation, that was both willing and able to assist her majesty, if there was occasion, but which he hoped there never would be. A.D. 1712

This year a small chapel at Silsden in Craven, which had been endowed by Thomas earl of Thanet, was consecrated by archbishop Sharp, and dedicated to St. James.

The white marble statue of Queen Anne, executed by Carpenter, was, at the expense of alderman William Milner, erected in front of the Moot-hall, which was removed from the centre of Briggate, in Leeds, in 1825, since which this beautiful statue has occupied a niche in front of the new Corn Exchange, at the head of the same street. It has been re-chiselled, and is considered the best marble effigy of Queen Anne extant. There were great rejoicings at Leeds, and a splendid procession and festival in honour of the queen, on the day when her statue was erected. 1713

On November 1st died John Radcliffe, M.D., a native of Wakefield, and the most celebrated physician of the British court, though remarkably blunt and unreserved in his conversation, even before his royal patients, and detesting, through his whole life, the character of a sycophant. On going to London he found his reputation had arrived there before him, and such was his success, that he soon amassed a large fortune; and his apothecary by his means accumulated £50,000. Being sent for to Kensington to see William III, his majesty showed him his swelled ancles saying, well doctor, what do you think of these? "Why, truly," replied the Yorkshireman bluntly, "I would not have your majesty's two legs for your three kingdoms." His frankness also gave much offence to Queen Anne, whom he refused to attend during her last illness: this brought upon him so much censure that he was obliged to confine himself to his country seat, where he soon afterwards died, having for many years been as free with his bottle as his tongue. He was buried at Oxford. He left a large portion of his property to the university there. 1714

Sir William Lowther, who was born in Leeds, near the church, in Kirkgate, died in 1705. He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1681. 1715

Keighley Grammar School was founded by John Drake, in 1715.

The vane and one-third of the spire of the church at Wakefield, having been blown down, were partially restored this year.

A considerable quantity of Roman coins were found at Beeston.

John Kellingbeck, B.D., Vicar of Leeds from 1690 to 1715, was a native of Headingley, and eldest son of John Kellingbeck, Esq., mayor of Leeds, in 1677. His ministeral abilities were so con-

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A.D. 1715 spicuous, that Archbishop Sharp (who collated him to a prebend of York), publicly at a visitation proposed him as an example to the clergy both in preaching and practice. He first introduced in this parish a monthly communion, which still continues. He died universally lamented, February 1715, aged 66 years. It is said he was so habitually generous that his wife found it necessary frequently to remove money from his pocket by night, and place it in her own safe keeping.

1716 About this time a curious antique stone, five inches high and four broad, representing the head of a female, (supposed to be Lucretia's) was found in digging a cellar near the ruins of St. Mary's abbey, York.

1718 The *Leeds Mercury*, then published weekly, on Tuesdays, was first printed this year, July 1st, by John Hirst, over-against Kirkgate End.

1719 Mrs. Rachel Dixon of Leeds, left by will dated this year, certain houses and premises in Lowerhead-row, in trust for the benefit of three clergymen's widows of Leeds, or the next adjourning parishes.

1720 January 23, Mr. Robertson, in the presence of the magistrates of Leeds and about 5000 spectators, swam upon the river Aire in his leathern boat which, before he inflated it with a pair of bellows, was so small and pliable as to be folded up in a handkerchief, if not put into the pocket. Mr. Robertson was born in France, of Scotch parents.

At a short distance above the great gateway of Bolton priory, stood the "Priors' Oak," which was felled about this time, and sold for £70. According to the price of wood at that time it could not contain less than 1400 feet of timber.

1721 Inoculation for the small pox was first used on criminals. Vaccine Inoculation (the cow-pox) was first known in 1799.

The South Sea Scheme, which ruined many Yorkshire and other families, was now exploded, and John Aislabie, member for Ripon, was expelled the House of Commons for secretly burning a ledger containing accounts to the amount of £842,000, belonging to the unfortunate dupes of the projectors of this monstrous bubble, the bursting of which reduced many to beggary, and ought to become a lasting caution to future speculators. The outline of this notorious scheme are as follows: Ever since the Revolution, the government had continued to borrow money from several trading companies, and among the rest from the South Sea Company, who under the pretence of being satisfied with less interest proposed to buy up all the debts of the nation, and for this purpose were allowed to raise money by opening a subscription to a scheme for trading to the South Seas. Such was the rage for purchasing shares, that under the expectation of great gains, the government creditors hastened to exchange their stock for that of the South Sea Company, whilst others sold their estates and called in their mortgages to become shareholders in this vile scheme, which succeeded far beyond

the anticipation of its projectors, many of whom were afterwards punished by parliament, who also took some care to redress the sufferers.

A.D.

An act was passed this year, imposing a fine of £5 on the wearer, and £20 on the seller, of a piece of cotton cloth; but in 1726 calicoes were tolerated, provided the warp thereof was entirely of linen yarn. 1721

May the 18th is remarkable for an inundation, called Ripponden Flood. "Between the hours of three and five in the afternoon, the water rose seven yards perpendicular, in Ripponden vale, near Halifax, and bore down in its course several bridges, mills, and a number of houses. Many persons also lost their lives on this melancholy occasion. Ripponden Chapel was much damaged, part of the church yard washed away, the graves laid open, and a coffin was lodged in a tree at a considerable distance. The injury sustained created the necessity for a new Chapel, which was built very soon afterwards. 1722

The first stone of Trinity Church, Leeds, was laid on the 27th of August, by the Rev. Henry Robinson, son of Henry Robinson, vicar of Leeds, and great nephew to "the Benefactor," who endowed it with £80 in land; the church was consecrated by archbishop Blackburn on August the 10th, 1727. The text on that occasion was from the 28th chapter of the book of Genesis, 16, 17, and 18 verses. The fabric cost £4,563 9s. 6d., towards which Lady Elizabeth Hastings, of Ledstone Hall, gave £1000. The stone, which was got at Black Moor, was given by Mr. Killingbeck, a Roman catholic, of Hooton Pagnell.

In this year a barrow at Stonehenge was opened in the presence of the earl of Pembroke. In the centre of it, about three feet below the surface, was found a perfect skeleton. The year following, by his lordship's order, Dr. Stokeley opened another barrow, in which he found an urn of unbaked clay, containing a heap of burnt bones, intermixed with beads of various shapes and colours. A collar bone and one side of an under jaw remained very entire, from the size of which, and from the female trinkets deposited in the urn, it was conjectured to have been a young woman of fourteen or fifteen years of age, who had carried arms, as the British virgins used to do, as the head of her javelin was found amongst the remains. In other barrows were found human bones, together with those of horses, dogs, and other animals. 1722

The summer of this year was remarkable for an extreme drought, which prevailed generally; at York, the waters of the Ouse were reduced till the base of the middle arch of Ouse-bridge was completely dry for several yards round. 1723

William Hutton, Esq., sheriff of York, possessed a field not far from Fishergate Bar, York, in which, as some workmen were digging, they discovered the stone foundations of a large building, 1724

CHAP. VII. resembling those of a church; they also dug up many human bones, skulls, whole skeletons, and stone coffins.

A.D. 1726 Died, aged 84 years, Sir Isaac Newton, whose real character may be gained from a monumental inscription placed on an elegant tablet, with appropriate figures to his memory, in Westminster abbey: "Here is deposited Sir Isaac Newton, knight, who, by the light of mathematical learning, and a force of mind almost divine, first explained the motions and figures of the planets and planetary orbits, the paths of the comets, the tides and the ocean, and discovered what no one before had ever suspected, the difference of the rays of light and the distinction of colours thence arising. He was a diligent, faithful, and penetrating interpreter of nature, of antiquity, and the Holy Scriptures. By his philosophy he asserted the majesty of God, the greatest and most glorious of all beings; and by his morals expressed the simplicity of the gospel. Let mortals congratulate themselves that there has been so great, so good a man, the glory of the human race."

This year the Old Chapel, near St. John's Church, in Leeds, was converted into a charity school.

John Smyth, Esq., formerly of Heath, near Wakefield, left by will, certain messuages, &c., in Halifax, the income of which is paid by the governors to a schoolmaster, appointed by them, for teaching as free scholars six children to read and write, and the surplus is appropriated to supplying an allowance of 16s. a year to the schoolmaster, for every child beyond the six, whom he instructs in the same way.

1727 Another attempt, on a formidable scale, was made to dislodge the English at Gibraltar. An army of 20,000 men having encamped in the neighbourhood, the attack was commenced in February, and continued till the 12th of May, when it was put an end to by the general peace. In this siege the garrison lost 300 in killed and wounded, while the loss of the besiegers was not less than 3000. But the most memorable of all the sieges of Gibraltar was the last, which commenced in 1779, and lasted three years. In this siege the late King William IV., then known as prince William Henry, was serving on board one of Sir George Rodney's ships as a midshipman.

The Leeds vicarage house, which, with the land it stood upon, was given in 1453 by William Scott, of Potternewton, near Leeds, and re-built in this year by the Rev. Mr. Cookson; and after standing nearly a century it was taken down, and the site and croft converted into a large free market.

Tong church, in the parish of Birstal, was re-built by subscription in 1727.

1729 Mrs. Mary Potter died May 31st, and bequeathed £2000 for the erection and endowment of the Almshouses, near St. John's church in Leeds, which, pursuant to her will, were built in 1738.

Leeds Bridge enlarged for double carriages, and two men were killed during the alteration. CHAP. VII.

At this period men in general appeared to have fixed their thoughts alone on getting money; a spirit of avarice and rapacity infected almost every rank of life. No less than six members of parliament were expelled the commons for the most sordid acts of knavery, viz: Sir Robert Sutton, Sir Archibald Grant, and George Robinson, for their frauds in the management of the Charitable Corporation scheme, from the funds of which society £500,000 of capital had been sunk or embezzled; Dennis Bond, and serjeant Birch, for a fraudulent sale of the late unfortunate earl of Derwentwater's large estate, and John Ward, of Hackney, for forgery. A.D. 1731

Cucking stools were yet in use, as this year the town's husband of Hull was ordered "to take care that a cucking stool should be provided, and conveniently situated at South End for the benefit of scolds and unquiet women," who were formerly placed in this machine, and ducked in the river till their passion was cooled, and they promised to give up the virago, and become peaceable members of society, and obedient wives. 1732

Sir Richard Arkwright, though not a native of Yorkshire, yet deserves to be recorded, as his inventions in spinning has considerably tended to raise the manufactures of Yorkshire as well as his native county, (Lancashire) to that high celebrity they have achieved. He was born of humble parents, at Preston, in Lancashire, and was the youngest of thirteen children, and bred up to the trade of a barber. In 1760, he established himself at Bolton-le-moor, where he exchanged the trade of a barber for that of a hair merchant; and having discovered a valuable chemical process for dyeing hair, he was in consequence enabled to amass a little property. It is unfortunate that very little is known of those steps by which he was led to inventions that raised him to distinction, and have immortalized his name. The spinning jenny, invented in 1767, by Hargreaves, a carpenter, at Blackburn, gave the means of spinning twenty or thirty threads at once, with no more labour than was required for one thread. Arkwright invented the means of forming a continuous thread and winding the same on bobbins. His inventions have been since improved and brought to a high state of perfection. He died in 1792, at his works at Cromford, in the 60th year of his age.

Sept. 8. Some workmen, while digging a well at Carlton, discovered a vaulted sepulchre, eight feet long and five feet broad, about eighteen feet beneath the surface, wherein was found a set of large human bones, as white as ivory, and a helmet standing over the head in a niche. On the wall were sculptured some Saxon characters, and the date "992," being seventy-four years previous to the Norman Conquest. 1733

The Rev. James Scott, D.D., rector of Simonburn, a descendant of the benevolent Mr. Harrison, was born at Leeds, in 1733. His

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fame as an orator was such, that whenever he preached the church was crowded to excess. This was the case whenever he occupied the university pulpit at Cambridge, which he frequently did during his residence there. Noblemen, bishops, heads of houses, professors, tutors, masters of arts, undergraduates, all flocked to St. Mary's to hear him. His first employment in the church was the lectureship of St. John's, Leeds. He was afterwards lecturer at the Trinity church, which he vacated at the end of the year.

1734 In the city of York, an elegant figure of *Saturn*, formed of mixed metal, was discovered in Walmgate, supposed to have been one of the *Penates*, or household gods of the Romans.

July 2. Fifty sheriffs of London were chosen in one day, thirty-five of whom paid their fines. In 1414, owing to the wars, there were not respectable persons enough to serve the office. Anciently, in England, ladies were appointed sheriffs. They were first nominated by William the Conqueror, 1079. The present mode of appointing them has been followed since about 1461.

At Derby, in 1734, a silk mill on the river, was erected by Sir Thomas Lombe, who, at an immense expense, and hazard of his life, brought the model or the design of it from Italy. It is fixed in a large building six stories high, and consists of 26,585 wheels, with 97,746 movements, all driven by one large water-wheel fixed on the outside of the building. It revolves three times in one minute, and each time works 73,726 yards of silk thread, so that in twenty-four hours it works 318,496,320 yards of silk thread, yet any single wheel or movement may be stopped without impeding the rest, and the whole is governed by one regulator. This machine was thought of such importance by the legislature, that, on the expiration of the patent which Sir Thomas had obtained for the sole use of it during fourteen years, the parliament granted him £14,000 as a further recompense for the hazard he ran, and the expense he had incurred, by introducing and erecting it, on condition that he should suffer a perfect model of it to be taken in order to secure and perpetuate the invention. It now lies in the Record Office in the Tower of London, for the benefit of the public, any person being allowed to inspect it.

1735 On the 9th of February died Mr. Thomas Bridges, of Leeds, whom Dr. Whitaker designates a "true antiquary," remarkable for industry and exactness in recording the transactions of his native town for a series of years.

In consequence of petitions from the woollen manufacturers of Yorkshire and Westmorland, two bills were passed, by which the ports of Lancaster and Great Yarmouth were opened for the importation of wool and woollen yarn from Ireland.

The price of bread and other provisions being greatly advanced, owing to an exportation of corn, on which there appears to have been a bounty, tumults in various parts of the kingdom took place, and at Leeds a detachment of the king's troops were obliged to fire on the rioters, eight or nine of whom were killed.

It was resolved by parliament, "that those persons whose freeholds lie within that part of the city of York, called Ainsty, have a right to vote for knights of the shire." CHAP. VII.

A.D. 1736 This year Francis Drake published his "Eboracum, or the History and Antiquities of York, from its origin to the present time." This elaborate work will hand down the name of its author from generation to generation, as one of the most learned and industrious antiquaries of his age.

1738 Jesse Ramsden, an eminent mechanist and optician, was born at Halifax. He was chosen a member of the Royal Society in 1786, and was distinguished through life by an enthusiastic attention to his profession. Such was his reputation, that his instruments were bespoken for from every part of Europe.

May 2nd. The first Methodist Society in England was formed; and in the following year the meeting-house belonging to that body of people was erected at Bristol.

The first stone of Westminster bridge was laid January 29th, by the earl of Pembroke, and was opened on the 27th of November, 1750. It is universally allowed to be one of the finest bridges in the world.

1739 Lady Elizabeth Hastings, of pious and benevolent memory, died January 2nd, at Ledston, having left many benefactions to the poor, and founded four valuable exhibitions in Queen's College, Oxford, for Cumberland and Westmorland scholars. She also, in 1721, gave £1000 towards building Trinity church, in Leeds. A stately monument in Ledsham church, afterwards augmented with the statues of her two amiable sisters, records in elegant Latin the character of this ornament of her sex. Her own figure is placed on a sarcophagus reclining and reading a book of devotion, and the countenance, which is a portrait, is handsome and spirited. Lady Frances and Lady Ann Hastings are placed on pedestals at the sides, and are represented with the emblems of Piety and Prudence.

Nicholas Saunderson, LL.D., who was born in the year 1682, at Thurston, near Penistone, died this year, and was buried in the chancel at Boxworth. When only twelve months old, he lost not only his sight, but his eyes, which came away by abscess occasioned by the small pox, so that he retained no more idea of colours or light than if he had been born blind; yet he became mathematical professor in Cambridge university, and a fellow of the Royal Society. He frequently delivered lectures on optics, explaining the theory of vision, the nature of light and colours, the effects of glasses, the phenomenon of the rain-bow, &c. Such was the strength of his memory, and the acuteness of his perception, that whatever was read to him, or explained, though the subject was ever so abstruse, he soon became master of it. Having been at several celebrated schools, and obtained a familiar knowledge of

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mathematics, logic, and metaphysics, he went to Cambridge, not as a scholar but a master. Being introduced at Christ College by his friend, Mr. Dunn, a commoner there, the "fellows were so much pleased with his extraordinary genius, that they allotted him a chamber, and granted him the use of their library, and every other privilege of the college, where his lectures were first read by professor Whiston, on whose removal he was made Master of Arts and chosen Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in 1741. He made an excellent inauguration speech in elegant Latin, being well versed in Tully, Virgil, and Horace. He was created LL.D., by George II., in the senate-house of the university, and continued to rise in learning and fame till his death, in the 57th year of his age.

Richard Turpin, the notorious highwayman, was hanged at York in April, 1739, and on the following morning his body was interred in St. George's church yard; but on Tuesday morning, about three o'clock, it was taken up by "resurrection men," and secreted in a garden, where it was found by a mob of citizens and the mourners of the deceased, who carried it off in triumph through the city, and having replaced it in the coffin, covered it with unslacked lime, so as to render it unfit for the dissecting room, and then filled up the grave. This daring thief frequently levied contributions as near London as the back of Islington, and in a few hours after was robbing in a distant county, and by his equestrian agility he long evaded the strong hand of justice.

A bill passed, prohibiting the exportation of wool and corn.

In digging a cellar, near Ouse-bridge, on the west side of York, a gold coin of Constantius Junia was found. The head was armed with a helmet, and the figure held a spear in one hand; on the reverse side, a priest and priestess seated.

1740 At this period two very curious Roman urns were dug up near the Mount, without Micklegate Bar, York; one of glass was broken by accident, and found to be coated inside similar to a looking-glass, with a blueish silver colour; the other was of lead, and was sold by the workmen to a plumber, who beat it together and melted it down.

William Sheepshanks was born March 18th this year, in the village of Linton, Craven, and was educated at the grammar school of the parish. In 1771-2 he served the office of moderator at the university; in 1777 he removed to Leeds, and in the same year, by the active friendship of Dr. John Law, he was presented to the living of Sebergham in Cumberland. In 1783 he was appointed to the cure of St. John's church, Leeds; in 1792 he was collated to a prebend in Lincoln cathedral, which he exchanged in 1794 for a much more valuable stall at Carlisle. He died at Leeds, July 26th, 1810, and was interred at St. John's.

All the lakes in England were frozen over, and an ox was roasted whole on the river Thames. Thousands of trees were killed by the frost, and postillions were benumbed on their saddles. The gene-

ral Assembly of the Church of Scotland ordained a national fast, to be held on account of the dearth which then prevailed. CHAP. VII.

An old granary, formerly belonging to Kirkstall abbey, was this year taken down. It was covered with slate brought 500 years before from Elland, near Halifax, which was almost as hard as steel. A. D. 1741

In an enclosure adjoining to Blackhill, near Cookridge, was found an urn containing about 500 Roman coins, all copper, and mostly of Constantius and Constantine his son. It is supposed they were buried there when the Romans left this island.

14th July, died Richard Bentley, aged eighty years, a native of Oulton, who received his education at Wakefield Free Grammar School. He was master of the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldee languages. In 1689 he was patronized by the bishop of Worcester, and soon after began to favour the world with the fruits of his extraordinary erudition. In 1692 he was installed a prebend of Worcester, by bishop Stillingfleet, and in little more than a year after he was made keeper of the Royal Library at St. James's. In 1700 he was advanced by the crown to the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1701 he was made archdeacon of Ely, and in 1716 or 1717 he was raised to the dignity of Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge; which chair he filled with great honour and most splendid talents, though not to the satisfaction of the envious. Indeed, so far did his enemies at one time prevail in the university, that he was, by a decree of the senate, degraded from all his academical honours; when he appealed to the king in council, and after some discussion the matter was referred to the Court of King's Bench, which court ultimately reversed the sentence of the university, and restored him to all his honours and privileges. 1742

March 7th, at Huddersfield, the foundations of a Roman temple were found, with many beautifully ornamented bricks, and an altar, having a patera at the summit, on one side a cornucopia, and an augural staff on the other. The edifice had been dedicated to the goddess Fortune, by one Antonius Modestus, or Modestinus, of the sixth conquering legion. 1743

This year Eugene Aram committed a murder at Knaresborough, which was not discovered till fourteen years afterwards, when he was executed for the crime at York, though he delivered a defence, which for ingenuity and subtlety has not been surpassed in any criminal court. Sentence of death followed immediately on conviction. In the interval between the trial and execution, Aram wrote a paper claiming a right to dispose of his own life. This privilege he exercised; and when on the morning of the execution he was roused from his bed to be conducted to the gallows, it was found that he had inflicted upon his arm two such desperate wounds with a razor, that the performance of the excutioner was 1744

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scarcely necessary to terminate a life that was fast ebbing out of his veins. After his execution his body was conveyed to Knaresbro' Forest, where it was hung in chains.

January 26. A part of Pilling Moss, Lancashire, lying between Hescomb-houses and an estate of Mr. Butler's, called White Bear, was observed to rise to a surprising height; after a short time it sunk as much below the level, and moved slowly towards the south side. In half an hour's time it covered twenty acres of land. The improved land adjoining that of the moss, which moved in a concave circle, containing 100 acres, was nearly filled up with moss and water; in some parts it was five yards deep. One family was driven out of their dwelling-house, which was quite surrounded, and tumbled down. Mr. Butler, Mr. Whitehead, and Stephen White, were the first sufferers by this uncommon accident. That part of the moss which sunk like the bed of a river, runs north and south, above a mile in length, and nearly half a mile in breadth. A man going over the moss when it began to move in an eastward direction perceived, to his great astonishment, that the ground under his feet moved to the southward. He turned back speedily, and had the good fortune to escape being swallowed up.

1745 General Guest, who commanded the king's troops at Edinburgh during the rebellion, was a native of Leeds, and the son of a cloth-dresser, a business at which he himself laboured in the early part of his life. His judicious defence of Edinburgh castle contributed to retard, in a very considerable degree, the progress of the arms of the Pretender, and thereby rendered a very essential and lasting service to his country.

A British celt or axe head of flint was found this year nearly in the line from the encampment on Wall Flat to the top of Briggate.

The rebellion of this year, when the kingdom was invaded by Prince Charles Edward, eldest son of the Pretender, threw the town of Leeds into great alarm, and many of the inhabitants fled, and others concealed their most valuable effects. Marshal Wade's army was encamped at this period between Leeds, Sheepscar, and Woodhouse, (about Wade lane or Camp road). This was the last encampment which in time of actual war on English ground has taken place in this island. The alarm fortunately proved groundless, the march of the Pretender's army being directed towards Derby by way of Manchester. At this momentous crisis, the whole county of York gave the most unequivocal proofs of loyalty to the reigning dynasty, and attachment to the reformed religion. The archbishop, the nobility, gentry, and clergy, formed a military association, and, having subscribed about £34,000, raised several regiments of soldiers.

1746 August 18th. Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino were beheaded on Tower-hill for their participation in the project for the restoration of the House of Stuart to the throne of Great Britain; and on the 7th of April, in the next year, Simon, lord Lovat suffered

at the same place, when twenty persons were killed and many others injured by the falling of the scaffold.

A. D. 1746

The duke of Cumberland visited York after the defeat of the rebels at Culloden, where the hopes of the House of Stuart were annihilated. The citizens had previously raised a subscription, amounting to £2,345, with which four companies of men, called the *York Blues*, were embodied for the safeguard of the city during the rebellion. Twenty-two of the rebels were executed at York, and two of their heads placed on Micklegate Bar.

In the winter of this year the dormitory of Kirkstall abbey fell down.

After the death of the Rev. Joseph Cookson, vicar of Leeds, a contest and litigation of six years ensued, owing to one of the twenty-five trustees nominated under a decree of lord Bacon having died, and the remaining twenty-four divided their votes equally between two candidates, viz: James Scott, M.A., and Richard Kershaw, M.A. Thus the matter rested till one of the twenty-four died, and the twelve friends of Mr. Scott strove to enforce his election, which the other eleven trustees rejected, and demanded a popular election. Mr. Kershaw was chosen by the major part of the parishioners. Several bills were now filed in Chancery, where at length it was ordered that the trustees should fill up their number to twenty-five, which was done, and Mr. Kershaw was re-elected, and inducted in 1751.

In this year (1746) the grass withered in the fields, leaves fell prematurely from the trees, and neither rain nor dew fell for several months. Prayers were offered up in the churches, to implore the bounty of refreshing showers.

1747

This year the cell of the noted hermit, William of Lindholme, was remaining on Hatfield Chase, near Thorne, also his well of clear spring water was to be seen; at the east end of the cell stood an altar of hewn stone, and at the west end was the hermit's grave, covered with a free stone slab, eight inches thick. Under it were found the skull, leg, and thigh bones, and a small piece of beaten copper.

October 10th died, aged 73, the Rev. John Potter, a native of Wakefield, who at the age of 19, published a critical work, which attracted the attention of men of learning, and soon after wrote the antiquities of Greece, which gained him much celebrity. In 1704, he was chaplain to archbishop Tenison; and in 1706 chaplain to the queen. In 1715, he was bishop of Oxford, and in 1736 archbishop of Canterbury. In each of these stations he published works of great utility: he was the highest dignitary in the church for ten years.

1748

The painting of the Ascension in St. Peter's church, Leeds, was executed by Mr. Michael Vanderbank in 1748.

This year Sir H. Ibbetson, of the Red Hall, Leeds, as a reward for his loyalty, was created a baronet, and had, as an honourable

CHAP. VII.

addition to his armorial bearings, the Golden Fleece, the arms of his native town of Leeds, ingrafted on his paternal coat.

A.D. 1750 The Wesleyan Methodists obtained a lease for ninety-nine years of an old house and piece of land, on which they erected their first chapel in Leeds.

1751 Mrs. Catharine Parker, of Leeds, left by will, dated September 3rd, this year, the sum of £500, for the benefit of the poor inhabitants of Harrison's hospital, in Leeds.

September 3rd, (1752) an alteration was made in the Almanacs, in order to gain eleven days, which had been lost from want of a due observance of time for a length of years, making a common year to consist of three hundred and sixty-five days, and a leap year of three hundred and sixty-six days, without taking any notice of the fractional parts of such years, which had now accumulated to eleven days of twenty-four hours each.

1753 In June, a remarkable riot took place at Leeds, dignified by the name of *Leeds Fight*. Much discontent had arisen at the passing of the Turnpike Act, and various acts of violence had been committed, in which many persons were wounded, especially in an attempt to demolish the turnpike-house at Harewood Bridge, which was defended by Edwin Lascelles, Esquire, with a number of his tenants and workmen. On the following Saturday, a carter refusing to pay the toll at Beeston turnpike, was seized by the soldiery, but rescued by the populace, before he could be conveyed before the trustees of the turnpike, at the King's Arms Inn, in Briggate. The mob assembled again in the evening, for the purpose of rescuing three other prisoners, apprehended the night before, and proceeded to break the windows and shutters of the King's Arms, and to tear up the stones of the pavement to throw at the soldiers. Having already knocked down the sentinel, the military received orders to fire, which they did first with powder, and on this producing no intimidation, with ball, by which many were killed, and about fifty wounded, some of them mortally.

Leeds Fight.

Mr. Marsh died at Knaresborough twenty-seven years after his bankruptcy, and by his will ordered ten shillings in the pound to be paid to his creditors, who had previously received from him a similar amount.

The Corporation of Leeds chose Mr. Barstow to be Town Clerk, but the King ordered Mr. Thomas Atkinson to have the place, then worth £200 a year.

1754 Count Zinzendorf, who had afforded an asylum on one of his estates in Germany to a company of persecuted descendants from the ancient Moravian church, visited Pudsey, in the township of which some persons, both natives of Britain and foreigners, who had formed a connexion with that church, were building a settlement, which they called Grace Hall, or Lamb's Hall, but which soon after received the name of Fulneck.

After much opposition, the Rev. Mr. Fawcett, on the fourth attempt, succeeded in reading prayers at the chapel at Holbeck, guarded by a party of dragoons. The Rev. gentleman subsequently resigned the curacy.

April 19th, about eleven at night, the shock of an earthquake, or a great explosion in the air, was felt at York and ten miles round. At Whitby, Hull, and several parts on the sea-coast, the same trembling was sensibly experienced by the astonished inhabitants, during a few seconds of time.

The commissioners of Charitable Uses advertised at Leeds, July 9th, to receive complaints of breaches of Trust, &c.

1755

Allerton Hall was upwards of four centuries the property and residence of the Kitchingman family. It was the largest and most ancient mansion in Chapeltown, consisting of about 60 rooms, with gardens and pleasure grounds. The Kitchingman family, for upwards of 400 years, were carried from this hall by torch light, to be interred in the choir of St. Peter's church, in Leeds: at the interment of any of this family, the great chandelier, consisting of 36 branches, was always lighted. In the year 1716, Mr. Robert Kitchingman died, May 7th, aged 100 years. He ordered his body to be buried with torch lights, at Chapel-Allerton; he was interred on 15th May; when 100 torches were carried; the room where the body was laid was hung with black, and a velvet pall, with escutcheons, was borne by the chief gentry; the pall bearers had all scarves, biscuits, and sack; the whole company had gloves. Fifty pounds was given among the poor, in the chapel yard, on the day of his interment. Mary, his wife, died July 28th, 1716, aged 97 years. She was interred precisely in the same way. She was daughter of Alexander Robinson, merchant of Leeds, and Grace, his wife, sister of the illustrious Harrison. Part of the house where Mr. Robert Kitchingman lived is yet standing, although the greatest part of it was taken down about the year 1730. When Sir Thomas Fairfax took Leeds, Henry Robinson, vicar of Leeds, and brother of Mary Kitchingman, fled to this house, after having narrowly escaped with his life, in crossing the river Aire, below St. Peter's church. He afterwards made his escape to Methley Hall. Tradition says, that King Charles I. was concealed at this house before he went to Leeds.

Torch Light Funeral

1755

John Flaxman, an eminent sculptor, was born at York. His earliest notions of the art were learned from casts in his father's shop, who sold plaster figures. In 1770 he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, where he prosecuted his studies with great diligence. In 1787 he went to Italy. While at Rome, he executed illustrations of Homer, Dante, and Æschylus, which at once made him known in Europe. His monument of Lord Mansfield, in Westminster abbey, is considered to be the finest in England. He also executed monuments for Collins, at Chichester, and Earl Howe, in St. Paul's cathedral. He executed statues of Washington,

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Sir William Jones, the Right Hon. William Pitt, and Lord Nelson. He died in 1826.

A. D. 1756

In this year, in the false loft of an ancient house, used as a chapel, at the bottom of Northgate, in Wakefield, a number of STATUES were found by a workman. These were admirably executed, in various metals, as well as in wood and alabaster, each adorned with appropriate emblems, and are supposed to have been conveyed from Sandal castle, and the chapel on Wakefield bridge, by the religious, in the reign of Henry VIII. They represented Moses and Aaron, kings David and Solomon, Christ, the twelve Apostles with their respective emblems, St. Paul, St. John the Baptist, and the three magi, Jasper, Melchior, Balthazar, St. Anne, mother of the Virgin Mary, teaching her to read; St. William, archbishop of York, with his pastoral staff and mitre, and a monk at his feet praying; a figure with a mitre; a fine representation of two saints suffering martyrdom, in *Alto Relievo*, in alabaster; St. John the Evangelist was represented in the cauldron surrounded by St. Polycarp, St. Ignatius, the principal Roman magistrates, and the executioners; and another group consisted of a saint lying on a board, whilst his intestines are twisted gradually out, by a spit turned round by two lictors.

1757

After the destruction of two lighthouses, each having been built on Eddystone rocks, Mr. John Smeaton, of Whitkirk, near Leeds, was chosen as the fittest person to build another; accordingly he began the work at the above date, and finished it August 4th, 1759. The rock, which slopes towards the S. W., is cut into longitudinal steps, into which are dove-tailed and united by a strong cement, Portland stone and granite. The whole, to the height of thirty-five feet from the foundation, is a solid mass of stones ingrafted into each other, and united by every means of additional strength. The building has four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern. The stone floors are flat above, but concave beneath, and are kept from pressing against the sides of the building by a chain let into the walls. It is nearly eighty feet high, and since its completion has been assaulted by the fury of the elements without suffering the smallest injury.

Robert Parr died at Kinon, a small village near Bridgenorth, Shropshire, in the month of August, aged 124 years. He was great grandson of old Thomas Parr, who died at Westminster in the reign of Charles I. What is remarkable the father of Robert lived to be upwards of 100 years of age, the grandfather 113, and the great grandfather 152 years.

The new regulations for levying the militia produced such a spirit of insubordination in Yorkshire this year, that a vast body of farmers, artizans, and labourers, from upwards of thirty parishes, assembled at York, and demolished two houses without Monk Bar, in one of which the deputy-lieutenants were expected to assemble to receive the constable's returns.

This year a very handsome chapel was erected at Horsforth, near Leeds, on the site of the ancient edifice, under the auspices of the Stanhope family.

A. D. 1758

This year the manufacturers of Woollen Cloths in Leeds and its precincts, witnessed the erection of a spacious building, in an open and eligible situation, at the West end of the town, for the reception of their manufactured goods, which was appropriately designated the "Coloured Cloth Hall," from the kind of woollens brought there for sale.

1759

Sept. 15, died at Quebec, North America, that gallant commander of the British forces, general Wolfe, who, after being wounded mortally in his breast, being taken aside, in his dying moments asked, "How goes the battle." On being informed that the enemy fled—"Then I die contented," said the heroic soldier, and breathed his last, aged 34 years.

This year was finished a tram-road, two and a quarter miles in length, to convey coals, in waggons of a peculiar construction, from the collieries at Middleton to Leeds. Charles Brandling, Esq., proprietor of the Middleton estate, having previously procured an act of parliament for that purpose; by which act he was bound to furnish a given number of waggons of coal per day into Leeds.

Mr. Joseph Midgley, of Leeds, clothier, who died this year, left the interest of £800 to be paid quarterly to the poor of Harrison's hospital, in Leeds.

1760

Mr. Benjamin Wilson, an eminent painter, flourished about this time; he was a native of Leeds, and was particularly distinguished for his etchings in imitation of Rembrandt, which are said to have completely deceived the connoissieurs of that day. The celebrated painting of the raising of Jairus's Daughter, valued at £500, is an honourable proof both of his abilities as an artist, and of his generosity. It is now in the board-room of the Leeds General Infirmary.

Two stone coffins were dug up at Blackhill, in the parish of Harewood, near Leeds, containing human bones. Foundations of buildings, urns, and coins, have been frequently found at the same place.

1761

On the 31st of August, the city of York was visited by the king of Denmark, being attended by many of his nobles and a numerous retinue. The following day, after visiting the cathedral and the assembly rooms, he departed for London, by way of Leeds and Manchester.

1762

June 19. Several moors in this county caught fire, to the great consternation and loss of the inhabitants in the respective neighbourhoods.

Dec. 1. A violent hurricane raged in York from nine o'clock at night till eight o'clock on the following night; blowing down the weather-cock and part of the battlement at the west end of the minster, and very seriously damaging numerous houses.

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A. D. 1763

August 16th was born Frederick, second son of George III. and eleventh duke of York; he was advanced to the dignity of the duke of York and Albany in Great Britain, and earl of Ulster in Ireland. His royal highness was many years commander-in-chief of all the land forces of the United Kingdom, colonel of the first regiment of foot guards, and colonel-in-chief of the 6th regiment of infantry. His royal highness was the soldiers' friend, by whom he was venerated when living, and by whom his memory is still cherished with enthusiasm. He died January 5th, 1827, and was buried in the royal vault at Windsor, on the 20th of the same month.

Dec. 26. Owing to a sudden thaw and heavy rain after a great fall of snow, the river Aire rose to such a height at Leeds that it forced down its banks at the head of the high dam, where it formed a new channel, and swept away an acre of soil out of School Close, besides washing down several large trees at the Parks, close to the banks of the river. The damage was estimated at £1000.

1764 The Rev. Samuel Brooke, A.M., rector of Gamston, Notts, was this year elected master of the Leeds grammar school. He died in September, 1778. He was distinguished for the point and neatness of his epigrams in Latin and English.

June 25th, an excellent dinner was given at the Green Dragon, Harrogate, by twenty-one of the neighbouring gentry, to Mr. and Mrs. Liddal, on their taking the "Flitch of Bacon Oath," inserted in the 607th number of the Spectator, and appointed to be taken by such happy couples as wish to be rewarded for having lived one year and a day (or more) in wedlock without strife, or wishing the "silken cord" untied.

October 2. An advertisement, bearing this date, says, "Safe and expeditious travelling with machines on steel springs, in four days to London, from the Old King's Arms, in Leeds, every Monday and Wednesday."

1765 Mrs. Barbara Chantrill bequeathed the interest of £400 to the poor widows of Mrs. Potter's almshouses, in Camp-road, Leeds.

On the 27th of March was held the first fortnight sheep and cattle fair at Wakefield; and on the 2nd of April following, the inhabitants of Adwalton advertised it as illegal, and that they should bring actions at law "against all persons by whom such intended meetings at Wakefield shall be held," as the same would be highly prejudicial to the neighbouring fairs and markets at Adwalton, which are held by virtue of a "Royal Charter."

On the 8th of September, died Sir Thomas Denison, the son of a cloth-dresser, at North Town End, Leeds, who by his merit as a lawyer was elevated to a seat in the King's Bench.

The Isle of Man was annexed to the crown of England, having been purchased from the duke of Athol.

Oct. 21. General warrants declared illegal.

This year Huddersfield Cloth Hall was erected by Sir John Ramsden, bart., whose son enlarged it in 1780.

The walls of the venerable church of Dewsbury gave way, and were re-built with a laudable regard to the preservation of the productions of antiquity.

A.D. 1767

Thomas Hudson, a native of Leeds, who was reduced from affluence to beggary by the "South Sea Bubble," died this year at a very advanced age. In the early part of his life he was clerk in a government office, and by the death of an aunt obtained a large fortune, which he boldly ventured in the South Sea scheme, after the failure of which he left his country seat in Staffordshire, where he had just buried an affectionate wife, and became a wandering lunatic mendicant. He was frequently seen perambulating the fields about Chelsea bare-footed, wrapped in a rug, and supported by a crutch, under the name of "Tom of ten thousand," as he used to call himself.

1768

The first stone of the Leeds General Infirmary was laid this year.

On the 6th of September, the king of Denmark passed through Leeds with a splendid retinue, and after visiting the Cloth Hall, was sumptuously entertained by the Corporation.

On October 7th the Rev. Richard Fawcett, A.M., was chosen incumbent of St. John's, in Leeds. He held the living fifteen years. By a suit in Chancery against the trustees of that church, he increased the yearly value of the benefice to six times its former amount. He was a very acute man, and master of a neat, clear, controversial style, which he publicly displayed in defence of his friend Dr. Kershaw.

This year Pontefract was distracted by two violent parties, viz: Lord Galloway's and Sir Rowland Winn's, who each elected a mayor, and kept the town sometime in great confusion, till one of the two gave up the mace.

A great flood carried away three bridges, and did much damage at Leeds and Bradford. At the latter place, great quantities of cloth, wool, &c., were carried away by the stream, into which a man and a boy fell with the bridge on which they were standing.

Near the walls of the city of York, some labourers discovered a Roman sepulchre formed of tiles, 20 inches long, 15½ broad, and three inches thick, with prominent edges, and a cover resembling the roof of a house, formed with semi-circular tiles of a small diameter, fitting very close. Each end of the dormitory was closed with a tile like those of the sides; on each of which were these letters and figures, "Leg. IX. HIS." In the cavity were found the remains of a human body, which seemed to have been burnt, particularly part of a thigh-bone, and the lower-jaw which was broken, but contained all its teeth. There was also an urn, of a blueish-grey colour, containing ashes covered with slate. Near to this was found another earthern vessel of red clay, with a handle to it; there were likewise a few coins and a medal; one of the coins was a Domitian well preserved, having on the reverse "*Fidei Publicæ*."

CHAP. VII. A.D. 1769

October. Between Gillygate and the walls of the city of York was found by some workmen a Roman silver coin. On one side was a head in profile, and this inscription, "CAPIT CXIII." On the reverse two-oxen, with the yoke on their necks, but no plough; above them was inscribed "CXIII." and under their feet "C. MARI."

A man at Leeds was indicted for paying a bad "six and thirty;" and many persons in Halifax and other places were apprehended for clipping and sweating the 36s., 18s., and 6s. 9d. and other gold pieces, and for counterfeiting the Portugese coin then current in England. At the York Spring assizes about forty coiners and clippers were tried, but only two were executed, viz: James Oldfield of Warley, and David Hartley of Erringden. The latter was called "*King David*" by his illicit fraternity, who had another chief distinguished with the title of "*Duke of Edinburgh.*" The favourite haunt of this desperate gang was the wild and mountainous parish of Halifax, of which many of them were natives. After David their "king" had been apprehended in the town of Halifax, some of the gang murdered Mr. Deighton, a supervisor, within one hundred yards of his own house, for which crime Robert Thomas was executed at York on the 6th of August, 1774, and gibbeted on the Beacon-hill with his right hand pointing to the scene of the murder. Matthew Normanton also suffered death as an accomplice in the bloody deed. Meetings were held at various times in Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax, to consult on the best means to be used for suppressing this numerous gang of Yorkshire coiners, whose frauds and violence had increased to a very alarming extent. The widow of Mr. Deighton being recommended by the Yorkshire gentry as an object of royal bounty, received from his majesty a gift of £200, and an annuity of £50 for life.

Clippers and Coiners

August, (1769) the Rev. John Wesley held at Leeds a kind of "Visitation," which he called a Conference, a name by which the yearly synods of his followers have since been distinguished.

1770

On the banks of the Ouse, about a mile and a half from York, in a piece of ground opened for a gravel-pit, were discovered several fragments of Roman earthenware, such as pateras, urns, and some very large vessels, ornamented with vine-leaves, and one inscribed "Ophilas;" also part of a urn of crystal, an iron flesh fork, and a piece of brass. A stratum of oyster-shells appeared to have been laid from two to five feet below the surface of the ground, and above them was a rich black earth, like soot mixed with oil, amongst which were pieces of burnt wood; over these were scattered great numbers of heads of beasts, and in several others were bones mixed with earth, and fragments of earthern vessels. Not far from these the earth, about three feet below the surface, was discoloured and greasy as though it had been soaked with blood. In digging a drain from the north-east of Davygate to the corner of

Roman Antiquities

Lendal, in York, the foundations of three walls were discovered about seven feet below the ground. They were from nine and a half to eleven and a half feet broad, about three feet distant from each other, and were composed of pebbles strongly cemented; the space between the walls being securely filled with clay.

A.D. 1771

In August, this year, part of the foundation of a temple of Roman brick work, was found in Friar's garden, in York, about two feet below the surface of the earth, of a semi-circular form, the other half being under an adjoining house. Under this fragment was a flat grit stone three feet long, two feet one inch broad, and seven inches thick, on which was an inscription, and some curious carved work in fine preservation. Some Roman foundations were discovered near St. Helen's church, St. Helen's square, York; the origin of which church can be traced back to the ages of heathen idolatry, when a temple dedicated to Diana was here erected.

This year, the widow of the Rev. William Whitaker, instead of expending £50 in funeral pomp, gave that sum to the Leeds Infirmary then building.

In September, Sir James Ibbetson, bart., was chosen common councilman of Leeds, being then resident in Kirkgate.

1772 August 8th, four persons were tried at York for murdering a boy who was afflicted with that dreadful malady hydrophobia, but they were acquitted for want of evidence.

This year a County Meeting was held at the castle at York, when archbishop Drummond was called to the chair, and proposed that a subscription should be commenced for the erection of an asylum in the city, expressly for *pauper lunatics*, or such as belonged to indigent families. £2,500 was quickly subscribed.

Judges were this year appointed for life, instead of during pleasure.

This year 210,119 pieces of broad and narrow cloth were sold at Leeds.

1773 The merchants and tradesmen of Leeds agreed at a Public Meeting, to take all kinds of Portugal gold, providing it was good and of sufficient weight.

1774 On Sunday, July 31st, the sails of the windmill belonging to the Leeds Pottery fell down with a tremendous crash, which being looked on as a judgment for desecrating the Sabbath, the proprietors resolved that the mill should never be allowed to be worked afterwards on the Lord's day.

The legislature tolerated the manufacture of calico, both warp and weft being cotton, at a duty of three-pence per yard; but in 1806 the legislature, alarmed at its liberality, added a halfpenny to the protective three-pence, together with some salutary stamping on the calicoes to legalise them. In 1813 calicoes were exempt from this duty.

In this year great distress prevailed amongst the poor of Leeds, when "not less than 6,000 persons were relieved weekly

CHAP. VII. for some time." Inclemency of the weather, dearness of provisions, and bad trade were assigned as the causes.

A.D. 1774 A gold coin of Justinian, weighing twenty-one grains, was found at Osmondthorpe, near Leeds, which village is supposed to have been the royal residence of some of the kings of Northumbria.

On the 14th of August, Isabella Cryer died suddenly at Leeds, aged 41. She measured three yards round, and is supposed to have weighed forty stone, and was borne to the grave by ten men.

1775 A few years previous to this date a British celt of brass was found in a bed of clay in the township of Skircoat, in the parish of Halifax.

The highest flood in the river Aire 20th and 21st October. The bridges of Calverley and Swillington were destroyed, and the singular circumstance is related of a hare escaping alive on the body of a drowned sheep.

The population of Leeds was, at this time, 17,117; Manchester, 42,937.

Before the act of parliament of this date, country banks issued notes for sums so small as 10s. and 5s. Some banks in Yorkshire even circulated notes of the value of 6d.

The manufactures of England, &c., were greatly facilitated by the inventions of Mr. James Watt, a Glasgow mechanic, who this year obtained a patent for his rotative steam-engine, which is now so generally used in all parts of the kingdom, propelling nearly all kinds of machinery, from the heaviest hammers of the fulling mill and forge to the shuttle of the newly invented power-loom.

Leeds White Cloth Hall, in the Calls, was opened on the 17th of October.

1776 The following memorandum was written in a Bible in possession of a family at Rishton, near Blackburn:—"Thomas Dixbury, of Rishton, near Blackburn, sold to Messrs. Peel, Yates, and Co., Church Bank, two common fine calico pieces for £5 9s. 8d. These were the first pieces ever manufactured in this kingdom."

This year the market cross at Leeds was erected to re-place a more ancient one.

The report of woollens manufactured in Yorkshire this year, (1776), states that the following were produced from Easter, 1775, toEaster, 1776, viz: of narrow cloth, 99,586; and of broad cloth, 99,773 pieces; being an increase of 6,687 pieces above the preceding year.

In order to relieve the people of Great Britain of a part of the burden of the taxes, the ministry resolved to tax the North American colonists; accordingly, after passing acts to that effect, and repealing them from necessity, one was passed this year laying a tax on tea. The people of Boston, in New England, violently resisted the attempt to levy the tax on tea, and the ministry in England, to punish them, procured an act imposing restrictions on their commerce, and sent troops to enforce its execution. The

Americans induced France to join them against Great Britain, a treaty between France and the United States being concluded in 1778. In 1779, Spain joined the enemies of Great Britain; and in the year following Holland was added to the confederacy. On the 3rd of September, 1783, treaties of peace were signed between Great Britain, France, Spain, and the United States of America. In the following year peace was concluded with Holland. By these treaties, Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States, and restored to France and Spain a part of the possessions which had been taken from them.

A.D. 1776

The Doncaster St. Leger was established by Colonel St. Leger in 1776.

The County Hall, or Court House in York Castle yard was built this year. 1777

In January, the citizens of York were much exasperated by the appearance of a "Press Gang," and on the 26th the Lord Mayor received a letter, bearing the York post mark on it, threatening, "that if those men were not removed from the city on or before the 28th, his lordship's own dwelling, and the Mansion-house also, should be burned to the ground."

June 9th, the Assembly Rooms, (in Assembly-Court) Leeds, was opened with a minuet by Lady Effingham and Sir George Savile, bart., on which occasion upwards of two hundred and twenty of the neighbouring nobility and gentry were present.

This year Paul Jones, a bold adventurer, kept all the western coast of the island in continual alarm. He landed at Whitehaven, where he burned the ships in the harbour, and attempted to burn the town. Afterwards he landed in Scotland, and plundered the house of the Earl of Selkirk. Some time after he fought a bloody battle with captain Pearson, of the Serapis, whom he compelled to sumbit; and so shattered was his own ship in the engagement, that he had no sooner quitted her to take possession of his prize, than she went to the bottom. 1778

Paul Jones the Pirate.

This year died that great seaman, Captain James Cook. He was born at Marton, a village in the North-riding of Yorkshire. At the commencement of the war with France, in 1755, he entered the Royal navy. In 1759 he was engaged in the expedition sent against Quebec; and in 1768 he was appointed to the command of a vessel, destined to convey to the Pacific ocean, persons employed by government to make observations on the transit of the planet Venus. After which he sailed for New Zealand and New Holland. In 1776 he went on an expedition to ascertain whether there was any communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in the Arctic regions. He discovered a considerable extent of the western coast of North America, also the Sandwich Islands; and to Owyhee he returned from his American survey, to pass the winter of 1778. A boat having been stolen by one of the islanders, the captain went on shore to sieze the king of Owyhee, and keep 1779

Captain Cook.

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A.D. 1779

him as an hostage until the boat should be returned. The people, however, were not disposed to submit to this. Their resistance brought on hostilities; and in attempting to reach his boat the captain, and some of his men, fell victims to the fury of the irritated islanders.

On this day, January 27th, 1779, the venerable abbey at Kirkstall suffered the loss of two sides of its beautiful tower, and a part of a third, when several little smoking pipes, such as were used in the time of James I., were found embedded in the mortar, whence it is argued that smoking was practised in England before the introduction of American tobacco in 1586.

Parliament granted £5000 to James Berkenhout and Thomas Clarke, of Halton, near Leeds, on condition that they should make known to the public their newly discovered method of dying linen and cotton cloth in scarlet, crimson, and other colours variegated. But though the secret was attempted to be divulged, no hues could ever be produced like the specimens, which in all probability were the effect of accident, rather than skill.

About this time, a man passing by Hathershelf Scout, observed his dog enter a narrow aperture. Supposing him to have caught the scent of a fox, he pursued and found the opening gradually expand into a small cave, where he found, not a fox but a savage, who barred all further approach by a pistol. The astonished discoverer withdrew, but quickly returned with some assistants, one of whom boldly entered and secured the inhabitant of the cave. The reason for his choice of this unknown retirement soon appeared. It was a repository of stolen goods; among which were two surplices taken from the parish church of Rochdale, with the scarlet hood of a doctor of divinity. The plate stolen at the same time had been previously discovered in another place. The cave was not large enough for the reception of living oxen, but it was copiously stored with slaughtered animal food properly cured for a long concealment. The ruffian thus extracted from his hiding place was transported for life.

No Popery Riots in London.

Destructive riots took place in London, when at least 50,000 persons from one meeting took their route over London bridge, bearing flags inscribed "No Popery," headed by Lord George Gordon. They burnt the furniture, ornaments, and altars of two Roman Catholic chapels, set fire to the house of the keeper of Newgate, also to the prison, which was soon entered and destroyed, and liberated the prisoners. The King's Bench prison and the New Bridewell, together with some adjoining houses were set on fire and nearly consumed. Attempts were twice made on the Bank of England on the same day. The rioters were repulsed after many of them had fallen by the fire of the military. The total of killed and wounded was 285. Several of the prisoners were executed. Lord George Gordon was afterwards tried for high treason, but acquitted.

A countryman, whilst cutting a peat on the moor at Mixenden, discovered a very fine and perfect brass celt, or axe head, which had apparently never been used; the edge being very sharp and uncorroded. At the same time were found four arrow heads of flint, a light battle axe of a beautiful green pebble, speckled with white, these were accompanied by a hollow gouge of hard gray stone, evidently intended for the excavation of canoes, These, it is supposed, formed part of the arms of an ancient British soldier, who it is imagined had perished on the moors, probably two thousand years ago.

There was discovered, near Morton, in the parish of Bingley, one of the most valuable deposits of Roman coin ever seen in Britain. It consisted of a very large quantity of Denarii in excellent preservation, for the most part of *Septimus Severus*, *Julia Domna*, *Caracalla*, and *Geta*, all contained in the remains of a brass chest, which had probably been the military chest of a Roman legion, and buried here upon some sudden alarm.

January 16th. Admiral Sir George Rodney took twenty-two sail of Spanish ships, defeating their fleet, near Cape St. Vincent; and on the 12th of April, 1782, obtained a signal victory over the French fleet.

On Wednesday, Sept. 27th, Sir George Savile and Henry Duncombe, Esq., were returned members for the county of York. 1780

The York *Emanuel*, established about this time, for the benefit of ministers, either members of the Church of England or Dissenters, and the wives, widows, and children of ministers, in any part of the kingdom. The capital of this institution at the period of the commissioners' survey, amounted to £12,400 three per cent. consols. 1781

The following observations on the view from Bramham Moor, were made by John Watson, Esq., of Malton, in this year: "Upon the middle of this moor a man may see ten miles around him; within those ten miles there is as much free-stone as would build ten cities, each as large as York; within those ten miles there is as much good oak timber as would build those ten cities; there is as much limestone and coal to burn it into lime as the building of those ten cities would require; there is also as much clay and sand and coals to burn them into bricks and tiles as would build those ten cities; within those ten miles there are two iron forges, sufficient for those ten cities, and 10,000 fodders to spare; within those ten miles there is a good coal seam sufficient to furnish those ten cities with firing for 10,000 years; within those ten miles there are three navigable rivers, from any of which a man may take shipping and sail to any part of the world; within those ten miles there are seventy gentlemen's houses, all keeping coaches, and the least of them an esquire, and ten parks and forests, well stocked with deer; within those ten miles there are ten market towns, one of which may be supposed to return £10,000 per week."

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A *Torques*, or ancient British chain of gold, was found at Rawden, near Leeds, worth sixteen guineas.

A.D. 1781

From the 25th of March, 1780, to the same date, 1781, 98,721 pieces of narrow, and 102,018 pieces of broad cloth were made in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, being an increase in the former of 11,412, and of the latter of 7,393 pieces above the quantity made the year before.

On the 20th of February was born at Keighley, Isaac Butterfield, who at the age of twenty months was three feet in height, and weighed nearly eight stone! He was exhibited as a gigantic child at Spring Gardens in London, where he died February 1st, 1783.

1782 A slip from the Glastonbury Thorn was planted at Birstal twenty years previously, is stated to have budded on old Christmas day this year, the weather being remarkably warm for the season. Respecting the original thorn, tradition says, that Joseph of Arimathea preaching at Glastonbury on a Christmas day, spoke of the birth of Christ, which his hearers being backward in believing, he proposed to strike his staff into the ground as a test of the truth of what he had related, when it immediately put forth buds and blossoms.

Died in February, the Rev. James Scott, M.A., vicar of Bardsey, and fifty-five years minister of Trinity church, in Leeds. He was nephew to its munificent benefactor, the Rev. Henry Robinson.

At Bath, April 11th, died William Denison, Esq., a merchant of Leeds, where for some years he was a great benefactor to the poor. He died worth half a million of money.

In May, the Earl of Sherburn, one of the secretaries of state, sent a letter to the mayor of Leeds, recommending an association of young men to be formed in that town, for the purpose of learning the military exercise. A corps of volunteers was soon raised.

On the 12th of October, the 51st, or 2nd West York regiment of foot, commanded by the earl of Eglintoun, arrived in Leeds from Minorca, in the celebrated defence of which they had been honourably engaged.

1783 Riotous mobs assembled at Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Rochdale, demanding an immediate reduction in the price of corn, and on the market days they compelled the dealers to sell at such prices as they (the mob) chose to fix; but at Halifax they robbed the farmers both of corn and meal, for which offence two of the ringleaders, Thomas Spencer and Mark Saltonstall, were executed on Beacon-hill, which overlooks the town of Halifax. The price of wheat at this time was 7s. 6d. per bushel.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, the celebrated English lexicographer, died September the 18th in this year.

1785 February 2nd died Peter the Wild Boy, as appears from a brass plate fixed up, with a sketch of his head, in the church of North Church, Herts. Underneath the sketch is the following inscrip-

tion: "To the memory of Peter, known by the name of the Wild Boy, having been found wild in the forest of Hertzwold, near Hanover, in the year 1725. He then appeared to be about twelve years of age. In the following year he was brought to England, by order of the late queen Caroline, and the ablest masters were provided for him, but proving incapable of speaking, or of receiving any instruction, a comfortable provision was made for him at a farm house in this parish, where he continued to the end of his inoffensive life." A. D. 1785

Wortley Chapel of Ease, near Leeds, though built about this time, was not consecrated and brought under episcopal jurisdiction till 1813. 1786

In August, this year, an attempt was made upon the life of George III., by an insane woman, named Margaret Nicholson, who, under the pretence of presenting a petition, struck at him with a knife, as he was alighting from his carriage at St. James's palace. The blow was warded off by a page, and the woman seized. She was afterwards confined during life.

On the 10th of October, a new peal of eight bells was opened at Halifax. 1787

Edmund Barker, of Thorne, near Pontefract, was committed for three months to York castle, for exporting ninety tods of wool from Goxhill in Lincolnshire, to Dunkirk in France, besides forfeiting all his goods and chattels, and 3s. for every pound weight of wool so exported, amounting to £378.

Commodore Phillips arrived at Botany Bay from England in January, with the first convicts; on landing he assumed the office of governor of the new settlement. 1788

Three Swedish ships were seized at Hull, "for smuggling wool out of the kingdom;" for some time they had taken out 1300 packs annually.

In October this year, the duke of Leeds gave £100, and Mr. Ridsdale, £500, towards building a new church at Wakefield.

The centenary of the "glorious Revolution" was honoured at Leeds in November, with every demonstration of public joy, and amongst a brilliant assembly of near 300 ladies and gentlemen, were present earl Fitzwilliam, lord Scarborough, and other distinguished personages.

In May, a curious gold ring, weighing more than an ounce, was found on Towton Field, near Tadcaster, where it is supposed to have fallen from the finger of a slain chief, in the memorable battle fought there between the houses of Lancaster and York. 1789

This year the prince of Wales and duke of York were present at York Races, and visited Wentworth House, where a grand entertainment was given to the royal brothers, and 700 nobility and gentry, who banqueted in sight of 40,000 spectators assembled in front of the house. Previously to leaving the city of York, the princes

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ordered Lieutenant-colonel St. Leger to pay into the hands of Walter Fawkes, Esq., then high sheriff of the county, 200 guineas for the relief of debtors in the castle. They also gave twenty guineas to the gaol, in order to clothe some female convicts under sentence of transportation; they discharged the debts of three prisoners in Ouse-bridge gaol; and performed several other acts of charity.

In November, a beautiful statue, in memory of Sir George Savile, bart., who died in 1784, was erected in York minster, at the expense of his constituents, whom he had faithfully served in five successive parliaments.

1790 On the 5th of February, in his 70th year, at Ribton, near Otley, died Joseph Holmes, popularly called Joe Rogue, a begging miser, who died worth £550, never having during his whole life spent one farthing for food or raiment.

Horbury church, near Wakefield, was built this year, at the sole expense of alderman Carr, of York.

In November, as some workmen were digging clay in a field in Leeds, now occupied by part of George-street, they discovered about fifty oak coffins, containing human bones, supposed to have lain there since 1672, when the plague raged; and the parish register says, "1,400 persons were buried in the vicar's croft and crofts adjoining." The coffins were quite fresh, but the bodies were reduced to dust.

Mr. Greathead, of South Shields, this year submitted the Life-boat, of which he was the inventor, to a first trial, which gave the greatest satisfaction to the admiring spectators. In 1802, the Society of Arts rewarded Mr. Greathead with their gold medal and fifty guineas for the invention.

After a sudden thaw and heavy rain, the Aire, and other rivers, rose higher than they had ever done since the memorable flood of 1775, when several bridges were destroyed. In the flood, this year, Mr. Gilyard's dyehouse, on Sheepscar beck, near Leeds, was washed away, with a large quantity of cloth.

The Leeds Benevolent, or Strangers' Friend Society, was founded this year.

1791 On the 24th of January, died that eminent Leeds merchant and alderman, Joseph Fountaine, Esq.

A most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning prevailed for two hours on the 15th of August, which destroyed a house at Fewston, set fire to the furze on Sicklinghall moor, deprived a girl of sight at Barnsley, killed a boy at Wakefield, and burnt down a hay-rick and cottage at Summerscales, near Skipton.

On August 22nd, the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, accompanied by Earl Fitzwilliam, arrived at York, where he was presented with the freedom of the city in a gold box worth fifty guineas.

The first stone of St. Paul's church, in Leeds, was laid Sept. 26th, by the bishop of Bristol, who had previously presented to the founder, the Rev. Miles Atkinson, the ground upon which it is built. Salem chapel in Leeds was finished the same year.

The corporation of York this year suspended their toll on corn, for the purpose of trying whether the removal of that impost would improve the market of that city.

Sept. 29. Frederick, second son to George III., and the eleventh duke of York, was married at Berlin to the princess Frederica, daughter of the King of Prussia.

Feb. 23, died that justly celebrated painter, Sir Joshua Reynolds, president of the Royal Academy.

On April 14th, were executed at York, John Lucas and Thomas Stearman, of Leeds; for burglary, and Spence Broughton, of Sheffield, for robbing the Rotherham postman on Attercliffe common, where his body was hung in chains. 1792

The Methodist preachers of the Leeds, Wakefield, Sheffield, Bradford, Birstal, Dewsbury, and Otley circuits, met at Leeds in May, and resolved, "Not to separate from the church."

The first stone of the Leeds Music Hall was laid July 2nd, in Albion-street.

In October died Mr. John Smeaton, of Austhorpe, near Leeds, the builder of Eddystone Light-house, which is beautifully represented on his monument, in Whitkirk church.

The inhabitants of most of the towns in Yorkshire met in December, and made public declarations of their firm attachment to the constitution and the reigning monarch. At Leeds, the effigy of Tom Paine,—(he was a stay-maker,)—properly labelled, and holding a pair of stays in one hand, and his Rights of Man in the other, was carried through the streets with a halter round his neck, and (having been well whipped and hanged at the market cross) thrown into a large bonfire, amidst the shouts of the surrounding multitude. A similar compliment was paid to the author of the "Rights of Man," and "Age of Reason," in nearly all the towns and large villages in Yorkshire.

The Royal Foresters of Knaresbrough, says the *Sporting Magazine* of this year, thus proclaimed their loyalty :—"You greyhounds of rebellion; you dregs of falsehood and monsters of anarchy and confusion, stop the wild torrent of ambition, and let the flaming torch of sedition become extinct: Return to your duty, for fear lest the already outstretched savage hand of revenge should justly grasp the burning rod of infamy, whose dreadful strokes will brand you with perjury and desertion; which must defy the remorseless ravages of time, and for everlasting ages haunt your posterity, and make surrounding thousands tremble at the sight."

About this time associations were formed in England for the protection of liberty and property against republicans and levellers.

Jan. 17. The memorable trial of the king of France, Louis XVI. 1793

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terminated; at the end of which the president made the following report: that out of 721 voters, 336 were for death, 319 for imprisonment during the war; two for perpetual imprisonment; eight for a suspension of his execution after sentence, until the expulsion of the Bourbon family; 23 were for not putting him to death, unless the French territory was invaded by any foreign power; and one was for death, but with commutation of punishment. The president then took off his hat and said, "In consequence of this, I declare that the punishment pronounced by the National Convention against Louis Capet, is Death." It is worthy of recording, that the duke of Orleans, father of the late Louis Philippe, a prince of the blood, voted for death; while Thomas Paine, the decided foe to regal power, more humanely voted for banishment. The unfortunate monarch was guillotined on the 21st of the same month. The king was in the 39th year of his age. His beautiful and ill-fated consort, who suffered the same death, on the 16th of October following, was in her 38th year. At the time of their nuptials, they were considered the handsomest couple in Europe.

Feb. 26th. His majesty (George III.) reviewed three battalions of guards, being the first division destined against France, after the declaration of war; other branches of the royal family attended the review, after which they accompanied the troops to Greenwich, whence they embarked for the continent, and landed at Helvoet Sluys, in Holland, on the 1st of March, and who, together with other British troops under the command of the duke of York, were engaged for the first time in these wars, and suffered severely. The action was fought near St. Amand, and was very sanguinary; when the French general Dampiere (who succeeded Dumourier) was mortally wounded, and expired in the course of three days.

Of thirty-one ships of the line, in the harbour of Toulon, nine were burned, and two carried away by the British, who evacuated that place with precipitation.

The 1st regiment of West York militia were embodied at Wakefield, Feb. 11th, and the 2nd regiment at York, Feb. 22nd.

In December, the bole of a large tree was found in a quarry at Coulton, near Leeds, buried under seven feet of solid rock, and measuring twelve feet in length; the rest of it, being petrified, formed part of the rock.

1794 Corps of volunteers were established at Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and Wakefield, for internal defence against insurrections or other commotions. Liberal subscriptions were obtained for the purpose, to which earl Fitzwilliam gave £1000, and many gentlemen £100 each.

St. James's church, Leeds, was built and opened this year by the countess of Huntingdon's Connexion.

May 17. The Habeas Corpus Act was suspended.

On June 1st in this year, a desperate action was fought between the British fleet, commanded by lord Howe, and the French fleet

under admiral Villaret. The British fleet consisted of 25 ships, and that of the French of 26. Le Vengeur, 74 guns, was sunk, and six ships of the line were taken. Charles Henry Neville, son of John Pate Neville, Esq., of Badsworth, in the West-riding of Yorkshire, was at this time a lieutenant in the 2nd regiment of foot, and was killed by a grape shot at the age of 19, on board earl Howe's ship, after fighting gallantly in the engagement between the English and French fleets for three days. CHAP. VII. A. D. 1794

The marriage between prince Augustus Frederick, son of George III., with lady Augusta Murray, was determined in the Arches Court, Doctors' Commons, London, to be null and void on the 3rd of August in this year.

January 23rd, died at his seat in Staffordshire, Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, famous for his improvements in earthenware and porcelain.

On June 27th, General Cameron reviewed the Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Wakefield volunteers upon Chapeltown moor, near Leeds. At this grand military spectacle were present 60,000 spectators, and 300 carriages. 1795

The Right Hon. Edwin Lord Harewood, who was created a peer July 9th, 1790, died this year, January 25th: his loss was greatly deplored, especially by the peasantry of Harewood, who having often experienced his benevolence, considered him as a father.

On the 9th of February, the river Aire, which had been frozen for a considerable time, exhibited a most appalling scene, occasioned by a rapid thaw and heavy rain, which broke up the ice, and swelled the river so as to inundate all the lower streets in Leeds, where incalculable mischief was done by the foaming torrent and the immense blocks of foaming ice, which carried away cloth and tenters from the fields, threw down walls, dye-houses, and several dwelling-houses, and greatly injured the bridge, across one of the arches of which a boat was forced on its broad side, and at length broken to pieces by a vast accumulation of ice and water. All the principal rivers in the county of York exhibited a similar spectacle, and the roads in various places were laid so deep in water as to stop the mails and coaches several days.

Died on the 11th of August, in his 65th year, that eminent self-taught glass-stainer and painter, William Peckett, Esq., of York, who by many ingenious and noble designs, executed for cathedrals, churches, and noblemen's seats, has distinguished and immortalized his name in the school of art. Some of his most admired productions may be seen in the windows of the cathedrals of York, Lincoln, and Exeter, and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

On the 29th May, (Whitsunday,) as Mr. Thoresby was holding a lovefeast in an upper room of a brush-maker's establishment in Nelson-street, Leeds, the place being filled with his admirers, the rafters were drawn out of the walls of the building, when Mr. 1796

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A. D. 1796

Thoresby, and the great bulk of his congregation, were precipitated to the ground, bursting through the floor of the second story. The greatest confusion and consternation prevailed. The window shutters and door of the ground-floor were burst open, when a scene of horror presented itself. On the ground floor was a deep saw-pit, into which no fewer than sixteen women, a man, and a boy were precipitated, and all suffocated. To describe the horrifying scene would baffle description. Mr. Thoresby, the preacher, suffered a severe contusion of the right arm as he descended from the pulpit.

After a daring attack had been made on the life of his majesty George III., a County Meeting was held at York, for the purpose of discussing the merits of two bills brought into parliament, "for the safety and preservation of his majesty's person and government," and for the suppression of "seditious meetings." The meeting held in the Guildhall consisted of two parties, who each elected a chairman, viz: Sir Thomas Gascoigne, bart., whose party remained in the hall, and petitioned *against* the bills, and Bacon Frank, Esq., whose party adjourned to the castle yard, and petitioned for the bills.

On Jan. 4th, the Leeds volunteers were reviewed on Chapeltown moor, near Leeds, by the royal duke of Gloucester.

The extensive linen manufactory of Messrs. Marshall and Benyons, at Leeds, was destroyed by fire, Feb. 13th, when eight persons were killed, and twenty wounded, by the falling of a wall.

August 8th, died at the age of 93 years, the well known Christopher Pivett, a carver and gilder of York, who was at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Culloden, and some time in the retinue of the duke of Cumberland.

A horse, cattle, and swine fair was established at Heckmondwike, to be held annually, on the first Mondays in April and November.

The Wakefield volunteers addressed his majesty with an offer to serve him in any part of the kingdom, and the loyal example was soon followed by the other volunteer corps of Yorkshire.

About six o'clock in the morning, on the 16th of October, the inhabitants of Ripon were greatly alarmed by a violent earthquake, which shook almost every house in the town; near Littlethorpe, a mile from Ripon, about three roods of ground sunk 19 fathoms, and a large ash tree, growing on the spot, entirely disappeared. For some time the gulph continued to increase, and an immense body of water issued from it, which filled the inhabitants with fear; for as there were no coal pits in the neighbourhood, it was evidently a great natural convulsion.

1797 February 16th. Sir J. Jervis defeated the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent.

In opening a quarry, at Rastrick, near Huddersfield, were found about twenty urns, from four to fifteen inches in diameter, containing ashes and fragments of burnt human bones, supposed to be Roman. They were surrounded by a black substance, supposed to be the

remains of the fires in which the bodies had been burnt. Some of the urns were curiously ornamented; but most of them fell to pieces before they could be got out of the earth. One of them was inverted, and the bones it contained were much better preserved than those found in the others.

July 9th. That great orator and eminent statesman, Edmund Burke, Esq., died, aged 69.

1798

In January the new church at Halifax was consecrated by the learned Dr. Watson, bishop of Landaff.

The corporation of Leeds subscribed £500 in aid of the supplies requisite for the defence of the kingdom, and transmitted it to the cashier of the bank of England, with an order for it to be entered in the books in the following terms:—"The corporation of Leeds having no property or income whatever, save the interest of £1800, arising from fees of admission, and fines paid by those refusing to serve, Five Hundred Pounds." J. Smyth, Esq., of Heath, near Wakefield, subscribed £1000 for the same purpose, and Sir R. B. Johnston, bart., most liberally subscribed £1000 annually during the continuance of the war. These examples were followed by many large towns and opulent individuals. The earls of Harewood and Carlilse each gave £4000, and the bank of England £200,000.

The duke of Norfolk, for toasting at a whig club in London, "*The Majesty of the People*," was dismissed from the Lord-lieutenacy of the West-riding of the county of York, which was given to earl Fitzwilliam.

A new peal of ten bells, at the Leeds parish church, was opened February 5th, by the Ashton-under-Line ringers.

In April, an armed association was formed at Leeds, by persons who found their own accoutrements, and served without pay. Each company had a captain and two lieutenants. In June they volunteered their services to Ireland, amongst whom were the 1st West York regiment; and on the 1st of April embarked for Ireland. At this time the spirit of military ardour wholly pervaded Great Britain, and all ranks eagerly formed themselves into volunteer corps.

The canal from Sowerby-bridge to Rochdale was opened December 21st.

On August 1st was fought the ever memorable battle of the Nile, for the services of which day admiral Nelson had the dignity of baron of Great Britain conferred on him by his majesty Geo. III., with a pension of £3000 a year.

1799

The large centre building of the extensive woollen manufactory of Messrs. Wormald, Fountain, and Gott, at Bean-Ing, in Leeds, was destroyed by fire August 11th: five days after which the river Aire overflowed its banks, and did much damage in the adjacent buildings, and the hay and corn fields.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

CHAP. VIII. A. D. 1800

The close of the 18th century, and the commencement of the 19th, marks an epoch in the annals of the world—manifesting in a remarkable manner the operation of two great principles, which have told more on the weal or woe of mankind, than any others which have been put in practice—these are war, which have so grievously afflicted mankind, and the pure and holy principles of Christianity, which have been, and ever must be the solace of human suffering.

Numerous petitions were sent to parliament by the woollen manufacturers of Yorkshire, praying that the exportation of wool to Ireland may not on any account be permitted.

On May 6th, the Leeds market was disturbed by a great RIOT, caused by the high price of wheat, which in July rose to from 42s. to 50s. per load of three bushels, or from 14s. to 16s. 8d. per bushel.

Sept. 5th. The island of Malta surrendered to the British after a blockade of two years; as did also the Dutch island of Curacoa, in the West Indies, on the 11th.

October 27th. Died at Edinburgh, in his 83rd year, Dr. Hugh Blair, professor of rhetoric and *belles lettres* in that university, and author of many popular works. The quartern loaf in London was at this time 1s. 10½d; and the average price of wheat was 133s. per quarter.

From the army returns, presented to the house of commons by the secretary at war, it appeared that the number of men raised for the army since the commencement of the war was 208,888. The number of men discharged on account of wounds, was 75,910; but this also included those who had been transferred from one regiment to another. The number of men killed in action, or who died in the service, was 38,971; and the number of effective men, including invalids, militia, and foreign corps in the pay of Great Britain, on the 24th December, was 168,082.

His majesty George III. narrowly escaped assassination, a pistol having being fired at him as he sat in the royal box at Drury-lane theatre, by a maniac named Hatfield, who was confined for life.

Notwithstanding four years had elapsed since the last bisextile year was observed as such, the present year was made into a common one of 365, by omiting the 29th of February, to prevent the necessity of an alteration of the style.

Jan. 1st. On this day commenced the Union of Great Britain with Ireland. The act of Union was first suggested by the Irish peers in 1703, in their addresses to queen Anne. At that time the British cabinet was averse to it. At the Union it was agreed that Ireland was to raise two parts of the revenue out of fifteen during the first twenty years of the Union. The proportion of representatives was fixed at one hundred in the house of commons; but they were raised to one hundred and five by the Reform Act in 1832.

On March 7th, the late Mr. Edward Baines became proprietor of the Leeds Mercury.

The first stone of the Methodist chapel in Albion-street Leeds, was laid April 30th.

A storm of thunder and lightning, on July 31st, killed William Sage, of Almondbury, near Huddersfield.

Brilliant illuminations took place in Yorkshire on the ratification of peace between Great Britain and France.

On October 13th, died Samuel Predam, of Leeds, aged 28, late lieutenant of his majesty's 54th regiment of foot, who was shot through the body on the 25th of August, near the gates of Alexandria, in Egypt, where he displayed the active zeal, the intrepid gallantry, and the invincible spirit and courage of a true British soldier.

The British armament, under the command of Lord Kieth, consisting of 175 sail, having on board an army of 15,330 men, commanded by the brave Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and destined for the recovery of Egypt, sailed from Minorca Bay, on the coast of Caramania, and arrived in Aboukir Bay on the 2nd of March.

1802

In this year that useful article gas, which had been under discussion among the philosophical for several years, was brought to a state of comparative perfection by Mr. Murdock, who in rejoicing for the peace of Amiens, made a grand display by illuminating the front of the Soho Works at Birmingham.

Battle of Copenhagen, when Lord Nelson took, sunk, or burnt, seventeen sail of Danish ships.

Messrs. Crowther and Hirst's scribbling mill, at Morley, near Leeds, was destroyed by fire, with a great quantity of wool. Also, the cotton and corn mill, at Blackshaw Head, near Halifax, was entirely consumed by fire.

The House of Recovery, in Vicar-lane, Leeds, was founded by subscription, and opened November 1st.

A quantity of silver pennies of William the Conqueror were found in digging the foundation for the New Gaol at York.

The parliament voted £10,000 to Dr. Jenner for the discovery of vaccine inoculation. On the same day £1200 was voted to Henry Greathead, ship carpenter, of South Shields, for the invention of the Life-boat; and £5,000 to Dr. J. C. Smith, for his disco-

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very of the nitrous fumigation for preventing the progress of contagious disorders.

A.D. 1803

Colonel Despard and nine others were tried in London for high treason; they were all found guilty, and colonel Despard and six others were executed.

M. Peltier, a French emigrant, was tried and found guilty at the Court of King's Bench, London, of a seditious libel on Napoleon Bonaparte, the first Consul of France.

Great Britain declared war against France on the 16th of May, after a peace of one year and sixteen days; and on May 22nd, Bonaparte gave orders to seize all the British subjects in France, and in all countries occupied by the French armies, who were to answer for those citizens of the Republic made prisoners by the subjects of his Britannic majesty previous to the declaration of war. Upwards of 11,000 persons were arrested in France in consequence of this decree.

An insurrection took place in Dublin on the 23rd of July, at the head of which were Robert Emmett and others. Lord Kilwarden, chief justice of Ireland, and his nephew, were murdered in Thomas-street, Dublin, by the insurgents; the insurrection was speedily quelled by the military.

In consequence of an act passed, requiring all the male inhabitants, between the ages of seventeen and fifty-five, to be enrolled for the defence of the kingdom, the lieutenancy, magistracy, and gentry of the county of York, met and resolved to have none but volunteers "to stand forth and resist an enemy threatening us with invasion and destruction." Subscriptions were immediately opened, and new corps of infantry volunteers formed.

The Yorkshire militia regiments were embodied at Leeds, York, Beverley, Richmond, and Doncaster.

War being re-commenced with France, and as Bonaparte continued to threaten us with invasion, all England, and especially London, kindled at the call of patriotism; the squares, gardens, and even church-yards of the metropolis and its vicinity became places of military exercise. The number of effective volunteers reviewed by George III. in Hyde Park, was 27,077.

Dr. Priestley died this year, aged 71. He was born at Fieldhead, near Leeds. His father was a clothier. He was educated at different schools in the neighbourhood of his native place, and at the dissenting academy at Daventry. The university of Edinburgh conferred on him the title of LL.D.

John Terry, and his fellow apprentice Joseph Heald, were found guilty of the wilful murder of Elizabeth Smith, aged 67 years, at Flaminshaw, near Wakefield.

1804

A melancholy accident happened at Blackshaw, near Halifax, to Robert Sutcliff, a poor aged weaver, who having been frequently injured by his neighbours, imagined that his room was haunted

by an evil spirit, and to allay which he sent for John Hepworth, the Bradford fortune-teller, who after pouring human blood mixed with hairs into a large iron bottle, corked it tightly up and put it into the fire, where it soon afterwards exploded with terrible violence, killed the old weaver, and greatly damaged the house, to the utter astonishment of the impious exorciser.

A memorable four mile race was rode at the York August meeting this year, by Mrs. Thornton, (backed by the Colonel) and Mr. Flint, the former staking 500, and the latter 1000 guineas. For three miles the fair jockey kept the lead, riding with great skill and spirit, but her horse, Vingarillo, having the shorter stroke of the two began to lag, and perceiving that she must lose, she drew up in a very scientific manner within two distances. It is said upwards of £200,000 depended upon this extraordinary match.

The earl of Carlisle presented the dean and chapter of York with some beautiful ancient painted glass, which is placed in one of the windows of the minster. The figures are as large as life, and represent the Annunciation of Mary, the mother of Jesus, and Elizabeth, the mother of John the Baptist. It was brought from the church of St. Nicholas in Rouen, in Normandy, and is supposed to have been copied from a design by Sebastian del Piombo, the great favourite of Pope Clement VIII.

A bill was introduced into parliament for the purpose of permitting corn to be exported when the price of wheat wasat or below 48s. per quarter, and to be imported when the average price was 63s. This bill afterwards passed into a law.

Died this year the Rev. Michael Bacon, D.D., who was forty years vicar of Wakefield.

1805 Battle of Trafalgar.

On the 21st of October took place the ever memorable battle of Trafalgar, a few leagues to the north-west of Cape Trafalgar. A long swell was setting into the bay of Cadiz; the British ships crowded all their canvass, moved majestically before it, with light winds from the south-west. Right before them lay the mighty armament of France and Spain, the sun shining full on their close set sails. Nelson, when he appeared on the quarter-deck, wore his admiral's frock coat, bearing on his left breast four stars, the insignia of the different orders with which he was invested. He was in good spirits, but calm and sedate; it was evident that he neither expected nor wished to survive the action. The last signal he ever made will be remembered as long as the British name shall endure—"England expects every man will do his duty." It was received by a rapturous shout throughout the fleet. "Now," said Nelson, "I can do no more; we must trust to the great Disposer of all events and the justice of our cause. I thank God for this great opportunity of doing my duty." The English first attacked in two columns. Nelson had thirteen ships of the line in the Victory; Collingwood fourteen in the Royal Sovereign. When the French admiral beheld the manner in which the hostile

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fleet was bearing down upon his line, he remarked to those around him that all was lost. After the action had raged for some time with unabated fury, as Nelson was walking on the quarter-deck, he was pierced by a shot from one of the French marksmen, not more than fifteen yards distant. "They have done for me at last, Hardy," said he. "I hope not," said Hardy. "Yes," he replied, "my back-bone is shot through." He was immediately carried below. The cock-pit was crowded with wounded and dying men; he insisted that the surgeon should leave him and attend to those to whom he might be useful, "For to me," said he, "you can do nothing." As the action continued, however, several ships of the enemy began to strike, and as the crew of the Victory cheered as each successive flag was lowered, at every hurra a gleam of joy illuminated the countenance of the dying hero. The combined fleet now presented the most melancholy spectacle. In every direction were to be seen only floating wrecks or dismantled hulks.

Twenty ships of the line had now struck, with Villeneuve, the commander-in-chief, and the Spanish admirals Alava and Cisneros, besides 20,000 prisoners, including the land forces on board, and the combined fleet was almost totally annihilated, while the loss of the British was only 1690 men killed and wounded. In this action the English fleet consisted of twenty-seven ships of the line and four frigates; the combined fleet of thirty-three ships of the line and seven frigates.

About 600 pieces of silver coin, mostly of the reign of Edward I., were found under an old wall at Knaresbrough priory, and taken to Sir Thomas Slingsby, the lord of the manor, who generously gave the finder their intrinsic value.

Earl St. Vincent visited York, and received the freedom of the city in a box of "heart of oak."

The amount of woollen cloth milled this year in the West-Riding of Yorkshire was 10,079,256 yards of broad, and 6,193,317 yards of narrow.

The remains of a Roman wall were discovered by some workmen behind the Grand Jury Room at York castle.. At the same time a block of freestone, inscribed "Divitati," in Norman characters, was found while the men were digging a drain. It was supposed to have been a boundary stone, and placed there in the reign of William the Conqueror.

1806 January 9th, the remains of the gallant Lord Nelson were interred in St. Paul's cathedral.

January 23. This day closed the career of that patriotic and eminent statesman, the Right Honourable William Pitt, the second son of the great Earl of Chatham.

August 26th, John Palm, a bookseller of Nuremburg, having published a pamphlet, entitled "Germany in the lowest state of degradation," was arrested by the order of Bonaparte, and condemned to be shot.

Sept. 13th brought to a close the life of that eminent and distinguished statesman and lover of freedom, Charles James Fox.

A.D. 1806

On the 28th of September, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Clarence arrived at Ledstone-hall, near Pontefract, on a visit to Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq. The prince paid a morning visit to Lady Irwin at Temple-Newsam, but was prevented by indisposition from going to Leeds, where his royal brother, however, arrived with Lord Dundas and Mr. Taylor, and visited the extensive manufactory of Messrs. Wormald, Gott, and Co.

On November 13th, William Wilberforce and Walter Fawkes, Esquires, were elected members of parliament for Yorkshire.

1807

On January 24th, Messrs. Fearnley and Company's worsted mill at Drighlington, near Leeds, was burnt to the ground.

On the 26th of February this year, the lieutenancy issued from Leeds militia warrants for fourteen thousand men, to be ballotted out of the population of the West-riding of the county of York.

Died at East-moor near Wakefield, Susannah Robshaw, aged 103 years. She was mother of twenty-three children—three of them at a birth. Also, George Mason, the noted astrologer of Calverley Carr, near Bradford. By his extensive impostures he had amassed several hundred pounds.

On May 4th, Wentworth House was the scene of the most munificent festivity, in consequence of Lord Milton, Earl Fitzwilliam's only son and heir, having attained his majority. Two oxen were roasted whole in the park, and these, with twenty sheep roasted in quarters, an immense quantity of bread and strong ale, given to the multitude assembled on the lawn, whilst at least a thousand gentry and tenants were sumptuously entertained in the house.

Great contested Election in 1807.

On May 13th was held the court for the nomination of candidates for the county of York, in the castle yard, when one of the most celebrated contests in the history of electioneering took place. The real contest was between the houses of Harewood and Wentworth for political ascendancy in the largest county and constituency in the British dominions. Lord Milton was enthusiastically received by the clothiers of the West-riding, when he appeared to pay his respects to them in the Cloth Halls at Leeds. The contest was carried on in the most determined spirit by the friends of the two rival candidates, Milton and Lascelles: and is said to have cost the two families at least £100,000 each.

The poll was duly opened from nine o'clock in the morning to five in the evening, except on the first and last days. Towards the close of the poll, when the number of objections to votes increased, the sheriff and the assessors continued sitting till eight in the evening; and those freeholders whose right to vote was established, were allowed to poll in court. In this case their votes were added to the numbers of the next day's poll.

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On the 15th day, about two hours after the close of the poll, the high sheriff declared William Wilberforce, Esq., and the Right Honourable Lord Milton duly elected.

The Ridings polled for the respective candidates as follow:—

Close of the Poll.

Riding.	Persons.	Wilberforce.	Milton.	Lascelles.
East	3556	2754	1313	1771
North	5621	3245	2237	3118
West	13,830	5807	7625	6100
	2,3007	11,806	11,177	10,989

In August, whilst digging for the foundation of a house, near the Mount, without Micklegate Bar, the workmen broke into a Roman Vault, about four feet from the surface. It was built of stone, and arched over with Roman bricks, with a small door of entrance at the north end. It was eight feet long, five feet broad, and six feet high. It contained a coffin of coarse ragstone grit, seven feet long, three feet two inches wide, four inches thick, and one foot nine inches deep, covered over with a flag of blue stone, and containing a human skeleton entire, with the teeth complete, supposed to have been a Roman female of high rank, and to have been deposited there from 1400 to 1700 years.

September 2. The offer of accommodation being rejected by the Danes, the bombardment of Copenhagen began, and was continued with uncommon vigour by Lord Cathcart, and with only a short interruption, for three days and nights. At length a great magazine of wood and the lofty steeple of Our Lady took fire, and threatened the destruction of the whole city, on which the Danes surrendered. Early in October the British fleet, under Admiral Lord Gambier returned to England, bringing with them their magnificent prize, consisting of eighteen ships of the line, fifteen frigates, six brigs, and twenty-five gun-boats, besides two sail of the line and three frigates which had been destroyed.

November 1st, died, in his 90th year, the Right Rev. William Markham, D.D., the learned and pious archbishop of York, who held the see thirty years. He was succeeded by the Honourable Edward Venables Vernon.

1808 Messrs. Ridsdale and company's warehouse and shops at Woodhouse near Leeds, were destroyed by fire; as also was a large corn warehouse belonging to Webster and company, of Wakefield.

The Northern Society for the encouragement of the fine arts was established in Leeds, on March 4th, but discontinued after three exhibitions.

On the 17th of March, 1809, Mary Bateman, the Yorkshire sorceress, was tried at York for the wilful murder of Rebecca Perigo, and being convicted on the clearest evidence, was executed on the Monday following.

Bradley Mills, near Huddersfield, were destroyed by fire on the 4th of September in this year.

On the 25th of October, being the day on which the Royal Jubilee was celebrated, the towns of Yorkshire were not behind the rest of the kingdom in public manifestations of loyalty and affection to their venerable monarch, George III.

Leeds obtained an Improvement Act this year, to amend and enlarge the powers of one passed in 1790, and to enable the commissioners to erect a new court house and prison.

On June 30th a most lamentable accident occurred in a coal mine at East Ardsley near Wakefield, owing to the miners breaking through into some old workings, whence there rushed upon them an immense body of water with such force, that three boys only who happened to be at the bucket, could immediately escape its overwhelming fury, leaving behind them eleven men and three boys, of whose safety but very faint hopes were entertained by their distracted relatives, who stood in painful solicitude at the mouth of the pit during the three days occupied in draining the mine, for which purpose two powerful engines were set to work, and the colliers from the neighbouring pits used every exertion to save their immured brethren, who it was supposed might possibly be alive in some of the chambers above the inundated passages of the mine; but only four out of the fourteen were extricated alive from their perilous situation, in which they had existed three days and nights in the darksome bowels of the earth without rest or sustenance, except a little bread which one of them happened to have in his pocket, and which he generously gave to his three companions, whilst he allayed his own hunger with some tobacco. Two of the lost men were some time alive with the unfortunate four, but were drowned in attempting to make their way out before the water had sufficiently subsided.

Whilst repairing Leeds parish church a stone coffin, supposed to have lain in the ground 700 years, was found under the entrance to the bell chamber. It was hewn out of a solid block, and contained a perfect skeleton, with some other human bones in good preservation.

Battle of Aspern.

On the 21st and 22nd of May was fought the famous battle of Aspern in Austria, between the Imperialists and the French. It was the first great action in which Napoleon had been defeated. The loss on both sides were enormous; of the Austrians 4000 were killed and 16,000 wounded; while the French lost above 30,000 men, of whom 7000 were buried by the Austrians on the field; and 5000 wounded fell into the hands of the Imperialists, who for several days after the battle were constantly occupied in burying the dead.

Battle of Talavera.

The battle of Talavera in Spain was fought on the 27th and 28th of July, between the French and English armies; and was the first for a century past in which the English had been brought to

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contend on a great scale with the French; and which in its lustre equalled, in its ultimate effects exceeded, the far-famed days of Cressy and Azincourt. Two-and-twenty thousand British had engaged for two successive days, and finally defeated above forty-five thousand French. Sixteen pieces of cannon, several tumbrils, and some hundred prisoners, taken in fair fight, were the proud trophies of this hard-fought action. The loss on both sides was great; but more on the part of the French than the British, owing to their much superior numbers and their system of attack in close columns. The English lost 6268 in the two days; the French 8794.

On August 28th died on the plains of Talavera in Spain, while gallantly fighting the battles of their country under Sir Arthur Wellesley, brigade major Beckett, of the Coldstream guards; and captain Walker, of the third guards: the former the son of Sir John Beckett, of Meanwood near Leeds; and the latter the fourth son of William Walker of Killingbeck hall.

Died at Stamford Mr. Daniel Lambert, in his fortieth year. He weighed upwards of fifty-two stone. His coffin was six feet four inches long, built on two axletrees with four wheels, and upon these his remains were rolled into the grave.

Ensign Henry Witham, of the Craven volunteers was drowned in the river Ouse at York, where his brother officers erected in the minster a white marble tablet to his memory.

1810 On the 14th of February two horse-dealers, Mr. Watkinson of Cheshire, and Mr. Isaac Tetley of Leeds, returning from North-allerton fair, rode their horses from Harewood Bridge to Leeds (nine miles) in twenty-six minutes and twelve seconds, for a wager of twenty guineas. Watkinson won by half a length.

A pewter chalice was found in Brotherton church-yard, near Pontefract, supposed to have been interred with some distinguished leader in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, in 1461.

This year died John Metcalf, commonly called Blind Jack of Knaresbrough, who, though deprived of sight at the age of four years, obtained in the different periods of his life proficiency as a musician, a soldier, a common carrier, a guide, and a projector and constructor of public highways. This extraordinary man breathed his last in the 94th year of his age, having previously published a memoir of his own life, dictated by himself.

September 27th, was fought the battle of Busaco in Spain, in which the French were defeated with the loss of 1800 men killed, and 3000 wounded, while the total loss of the Allies was not above 300.

The following Banking Houses stopped payment, this year, viz: Seaton, Sons, and Foster, of Pontefract; Seaton, Brooke, and company, of Huddersfield; and Seaton, Foster, and company, of Selby.

This year was rendered memorable from the committal of Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, by a warrant from the speaker of the house of commons.

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Lord Collingwood died March 7th, on board the *Ville de Paris*, his flag ship on the Mediterranean station.

November 2nd, died Princess Amelia, youngest daughter of George III., and the distinguished favourite of that domesticated monarch, aged 27.

On December 10th the Lord Mayor of York laid the first stone of the new Ouse bridge, which was finished in 1820, and the toll abolished in 1829.

1811

On February 4th, at Shipley, near Bradford, a steam-engine boiler burst in the Providence mill, and killed five young persons.

Died on the 6th of February, the Rev. Miles Atkinson, A.B., minister and founder of St. Paul's church in Leeds, and vicar of Kippax. It was owing principally to his exertions that Sunday schools were established in Leeds, where he was so long a useful and exemplary minister.

That stupendous effort of art, the tunnel of the Huddersfield canal was finished April 4th, after a labour of eighteen years.

Battle of Albuera.

The battle of Albuera in Spain was fought on the 16th of May. The force which was at the disposal of the English general was considerable in numerical amount; but in composition, with the exception of the British, very inferior to the veterans of the French marshal. The Anglo-Portuguese force numbered 15,000; the Spaniards had 16,000; so that the Allies had in the field 31,000. Soult's force was inferior in numerical amount, being only 23,000; but they were all veteran troops; so that, in real military strength, his force was decidedly superior to that of his antagonist. The action began early in the morning, by a strong body of cavalry and a division of infantry opposite the allied right. The British guns in the centre immediately opening upon the moving mass, ploughed through its columns with great effect; but still they pressed on, and the Spaniards were overthrown at all points, and the whole heights on which they stood fell into the enemy's hands, who immediately placed their batteries there, in such a manner as to command the whole field of battle. All seemed lost; when the firmness of one man changed the fate of the day. While Beresford was taking steps for a retreat, an officer on his staff, Colonel Hardinge, ordered up two fresh divisions. These brave men attacked the French on both flanks as well as in front; but a dreadful fire met them when they came near Gerard's infantry; and the whole brigade staggered by the iron tempest. "Suddenly recovering themselves," says Colonel Napier, "they closed on their terrible enemy, and then was seen with what a strength and majesty the British soldier fights. In vain did Soult by voice and gesture animate his men; in vain did the hardiest veterans sacrifice their

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lives to gain time and space for the mass to open out on such a fair field; in vain did the mass itself bear up, and fiercely striving, fire indiscriminately on friends and foes, while the horsemen hovering on the flanks threatened to charge the advancing line. Nothing could stop that astonishing infantry. No sudden burst of undisciplined valour, no nervous enthusiasm, weakened the stability of their order; their flashing eyes were bent on the dark columns in their front; their measured tread shook the ground; their dreadful volleys swept away the head of every formation; their deafening shouts overpowered the dissonant cries that broke from all parts of the tumultuous crowd, as foot by foot, and with a horrid carnage, it was driven by the incessant vigour of the attack to the farthest edge of the hill; and the mighty mass at length giving way like a loosened cliff, went head-long down the ascent. The rain flowed after in streams discoloured with blood; and fifteen hundred unwounded men, the remnant of six thousand unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on the fatal hill." The French lost eight thousand men; the allies nearly seven, but the British alone, four thousand three hundred, out of seven thousand five hundred engaged.

June 4th, His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, when Prince Regent, presented the city of York with a full length likeness of himself, habited in the robes of the garter.

In the house of peers, lord Stanhope brought in a bill to make it illegal to give more money for guineas, half guineas, &c., than the value they lawfully bear; and to make it also illegal to take Bank of England notes at a less value than they purport to be equal to; this bill passed both houses of parliament.

The workshop of Messrs. Butterworth, Livesey and Butterworth, engravers, Leeds, was struck by lightning; the electric matter being discharged down a bell wire, near a cupboard, containing glass, china, silver tea-spoons, and a Britannia metal teapot; the spoons being laid across each other, were partially fused at the points of intersection, and adhered firmly together. A circular hole was melted in the side of the teapot, and the cupboard wrenched from the wall. A number of flower pots, containing shrubs, were driven from their places in the window seat with great violence, and dashed against the wainscot on the opposite side of the sitting room. Mrs. Dinah and Mrs. Ann Butterworth were seated near the cupboard, but providentially sustained no injury.

Census for 1811.

The census of the population this year exhibited an increase of 1,500,000 during the last ten years. So great an augmentation, considering the protracted and bloody hostilities in which we had so long been engaged in every quarter of the globe, and the heavy drain on the male population, justly excited the surprise and called forth the congratulation of parliament and of the nation.

1812

Having determined to carry on the war in the Peninsula with

undiminished vigour, parliament voted to ministers ample supplies for its prosecution. The produce of the taxes for this year was £66,000,000; and £29,000,000 was raised by loan. The navy, during this year, consisted of 978 ships of all sizes. The army numbered 227,000 regular soldiers, besides 76,000 militia, and 335,000 local militia.

Fall of Ciudad Rodrigo.

On the 19th of January, Ciudad Rodrigo in Spain, surrendered to the British troops after a siege of twelve days, in the depth of winter, by an army of forty thousand men; whereas Marshal Massena, with one of eighty thousand, had been detained before its walls six weeks in the height of summer. The storming of Ciudad Rodrigo was one of the most brilliant exploits of the British army. A hundred and fifty guns, including the whole battering train of Marmont's army, and immense stores of every kind, fell into the hands of the Allies, who had to lament the loss of thirteen hundred men.

Badajoz surrenders.

Badajoz surrendered to the English on the 27th of March, after a siege of ten days. Five thousand men and officers had fallen during the siege, including seven hundred Portuguese. The prize was immense, and the consequences of the triumph decisive, in the end, of the fate of the Peninsula. One hundred and seventy heavy guns, five thousand muskets, and eighty thousand shot were found in the place; three thousand eight hundred men were made prisoners, and thirteen hundred killed and wounded on the part of the French.

The price of the quartern loaf was twenty-pence, or twelve loaves for a pound sterling; though in 1687, it cost only three-pence, or one pound for eighty loaves. The national debt was then £664,263, but in this year it had become £912,587,124.

Locomotive steam-engines were first erected by Mr. Trevethick, of Merthyr Tydvil iron works, in South Wales, in the year 1804. They were subsequently tried upon railroads at other places, but were not brought into constant use till 1812, when the locomotive steam-engines, which formerly plied on the railway between Leeds and the colliery belonging to the Rev. R. H. Brandling, at Middleton, near Leeds, commenced working on the 12th of August in this year, being the birth-day of George IV.

Luddites

For some months of this year the clothing district of Yorkshire was the scene of some unhappy disturbances which had for their object the destruction of certain machines, supposed to be highly prejudicial to the workmen, by reducing the demand for manual labour. Commotions for a similar purpose first broke out at Nottingham, about the close of 1811, and were there directed against machines used in the fabrication of lace and hosiery; and early in 1812 they spread into Yorkshire, where machines for the dressing of woollen cloth were attacked. The lawless system under which the workmen in these branches of business acted was called Luddism, and an imaginary personage styled General, alias Ned Lud,

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was their reputed commander. To effect the destruction of machinery, and to attack the buildings in which it was contained, fire-arms became necessary; hence bands of men confederated for the purpose, and bound by illegal oaths, were found prowling through the disturbed districts by night, rousing the inhabitants from their beds, and demanding the arms provided for the defence of their dwellings. In the West-riding several mills were entered by night, and the shears employed in the dressing of woollen cloth by the new system were broken and destroyed. Amongst the latest and most desperate attacks of this kind was that made upon the mill of Mr. William Cartwright, at a place called Rawfolds, in the township of Liversedge. For this hostile visit, which Mr. Cartwright had anticipated, he stood prepared, and for several weeks taken up his lodgings in the mill, the doors of which were by night strongly barricaded.

On the night of Saturday, the 11th of April, 1812, an attempt was made to enter the mill. A considerable body of men, to the number of some hundreds, principally, but not wholly, cloth dressers by trade, having assembled in a field at Kirklees, marched in companies, some of them armed with pistols, others with bludgeons and hatchets, and many of them unprovided with any weapon whatever. On their arrival at Rawfolds, a little after midnight, they instantly commenced a furious attack upon the mill, which Mr. Cartwright, supported by four of his own workmen and five soldiers, met by a vigorous and well sustained discharge of musketry. In the course of the engagement, several desperate attempts were made to break down the doors, and force a way into the mill, but none of them proved successful, and after a conflict of twenty minutes, in which two of the assailants were killed, and a considerable number wounded, they withdrew in confusion, leaving the gallant little garrison masters of the field. The bravery displayed by Mr. Cartwright, in the defence of his premises, excited the public admiration, and a subscription, amounting to upwards of £3000, was entered into and conferred upon that gentleman and his family.

Crime and violence are often progressive, and often rapid in their gradations. The first intention of the Luddites was simply to destroy an obnoxious piece of machinery; the next step was nocturnal plunder for arms, and this was followed by the assembling of a sort of insurrectionary army. After the defeat at Rawfolds, George Mellor, the General Lud of the district, announced to his infatuated followers that the system of operations must be changed, and that instead of attacking the mills, they must shoot the masters. The first victim marked out for assassination was Mr. William Horsfall, a considerable manufacturer at Marsden, by whom a quantity of the obnoxious machinery was employed. Mr. Horsfall, it appears, had expressed himself in strong terms against the delusions under which the workmen laboured, and was pro-

bably, on that account, selected out for destruction. To effect the diabolical purpose, George Mellor, William Thorpe, Thomas Smith, and Benjamin Walker, being each of them provided with pistols, repaired in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 28th of April, to a small plantation near Crosland Moor, on the way from Huddersfield to Marsden; and as Mr. Horsfall returned from the market, about six o'clock in the evening, two of the assassins discharged their pistols and inflicted upon him a number of wounds, of which he languished till the morning of the Thursday following, when he expired

Sixty-six persons were, in the course of the year, apprehended and committed to the county gaol; and in January following, a Special Commission of oyer and terminer was held at York, for the purpose of trying the offenders. Eighteen of the prisoners, including three of the murderers of Mr. Horsfall, were capitally convicted, and seventeen of them were executed. Of the others, six of them were convicted of simple felony, and transported for seven years, and the remainder were either liberated on bail or acquitted.

So terrible an example extinguished every vestige of Luddism; and from that time to the present but very few acts of popular excess have been committed in the county on account of the use of machinery in the manufacture of woollens; though several have since occurred in Lancashire and other places against the power-looms used in the weaving of silk, cotton and linen, which by some is said to have effected the great diminution of wages which has taken place within the last ten years.

In the spring of this year all Europe was held in anxious suspense by the evident approach of the dreadful conflict which had so long been preparing between France and Russia, which were thus about to bring the whole forces of Christendom into the contest. A general despair seized the minds of men; it seemed doubtful if even the British navy in the end could secure the independence of this favoured isle: and the general subjugation of the whole civilized world was anticipated. The roads of France and Germany were thronged by cavalry, infantry, and artillery, hastening to the scene of the approaching conflict, between the colossal powers of France and Russia.

On the 5th and 8th of April, treaties were concluded between Sweden and Russia, by which the two contracting parties mutually guaranteed each other's possessions; and that in the event of a war with France, Sweden was to assist Russia with a corps of thirty thousand men.

On the 14th of April a large riotous mob broke into the Local Militia store room at Sheffield, and destroyed eight hundred guns and bayonets.

The Leeds Commercial Bank stopped payment to the great consternation of the town and neighbourhood.

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The first stone of the Leeds Lancasterian school was laid by William Hey, Esq.; and a similar building was commenced at Wakefield on September 21st.

About four pounds weight of Roman copper coin was dug up on Wakefield Outwood, where the Romans are supposed to have had a station.

The best wheat sold at Leeds for £9 per quarter, in consequence of which a riot occurred in the market on the 18th, headed by a woman dignified with the title of Lady Lud.

Mr. Perceval stated in the house of commons, that Russia engaged in the contest with France on her own responsibility, and without any instigation on the part of England; and the Czar sought to animate the patriotism of the people by the assurance that they stood alone in the contest, and would share with none the glory of success.

Invasion of Russia.

Bonaparte invaded Russia with an army of more than half a million of men, and thirteen hundred pieces of cannon. No such stupendous accumulation of armed men had yet been formed in modern times, or probably since the beginning of the world. The forces which the Russian empire had to oppose to this crusade, were much less considerable. They had collected two hundred and fifty-three thousand men, and eight hundred pieces of cannon, they were, however, ultimately joined by the army of Moldavia, amounting to fifty thousand more.

On the 24th and 25th June the French army crossed the river Niemen and entered Russia, and shortly after the advanced guard took possession of Kowno.

In May, Spencer Perceval, the prime minister, was shot through the heart with a pistol-ball in the lobby of the house of commons, by a person of the name of Bellingham, who made no attempt to escape, but calmly said, "I am the man who shot Mr. Perceval," and surrendered himself without offering the least resistance. It appeared he had been residing at Archangel, where having become bankrupt, and conceiving himself aggrieved by the Russian government, he first solicited the British ambassador, and subsequently on coming to England, of which he was a native, memorialized the ministers to procure him redress, but failing in his application, he determined to shoot the first member of the administration who came in his way. He confessed that he had no personal hostility against Mr. Perceval, and would have preferred shooting the ambassador; yet as the matter had turned out, he was satisfied that he had only done his duty. He was found guilty of murder and executed. Mr. Perceval was succeeded by the earl of Liverpool in his official capacity as prime minister.

Battle of Salamanca.

The battle of Salamanca was fought on the 23rd of July, between the English and French forces in Spain. Marshal Marmont commanded the French; and Lord Wellington the English. The French left first came into action, and gained considerable success;

but in advancing rapidly, a chasm appeared between their divisions. Wellington's resolution was immediately taken: "At last I have them," was his emphatic exclamation. Orders were sent out to the commanders of divisions with extraordinary celerity. So rapid were the movements of the British, that it seemed as if the spirit of a mighty wizard had suddenly transfused itself into the whole host. The British columns formed into line as they marched, so that the moment they came in sight of the enemy, they were ready to charge. Right onward through the storm of bullets did the line advance. The British cavalry turned their left flank, and broke in like a flood into the openings of the infantry, and utterly routed the whole division, with the loss of three thousand prisoners. In another part of the field while the British right, under Cole and Leith, was warmly engaged with the French infantry, the dragoons came thundering down on their already shaken and bewildered lines; five guns were taken by Lord Edward Somerset with a single squadron; two thousand prisoners were made in a few minutes, and the whole French left, utterly broken and disordered, was thrown back into the wood in its rear, and in a military point of view annihilated. The French lost seven thousand killed and wounded, seven thousand prisoners, two eagles, six standards, and eleven cannon; the Allies five thousand two hundred killed and wounded.

Wellington enters Madrid.

On the 12th of August this year the British army, under Lord Wellington entered Madrid, not as conquerors but as friends, not as oppressors but as deliverers; amidst tears of gratitude and shouts of triumph. Garlands of flowers were displayed from every door; festoons of drapery descended from every balcony; men, women, and children came pouring out of every house to welcome their deliverers, eagerly pressing on them fruits and refreshments, and seeking to grasp the hands that had freed their country. In the evening a general illumination gave vent to the universal rapture: all distinctions of rank, sex, and profession were forgotten in the festive blaze; and the servitude of four years seemed to be lost in the intoxicating joy of the first moments of their long cherished deliverance. On that day the British chief drank deep of "the purest, holiest, draught of power."

Battle of Borodino

At six o'clock on the morning of the 7th of September, a cannon fired from one of the batteries of General Sorbier, announced the commencement of the battle of Borodino. The French columns advanced in echellon, with the right under Davoust in front: their masses moved on steadily, without firing, under cover of their artillery, notwithstanding an incessant discharge of all arms from the Russian position. Davoust soon had a horse shot under him, and several generals were killed as they hurried over the plain, or toiled at the foot of the intrenchments: the ground was covered by moving masses, which incessantly rolled forward to the line of flame which marked the position of the hostile batteries. General

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Campans was severely wounded at the head of his division; Rapp, who succeeded him in the command, soon shared the same fate; Dessaix also was struck down, who succeeded Rapp; and Davoust himself, injured by a contusion received in the fall of his horse, was for a short time disabled. The successive loss of all their chiefs for some time threw indecision into the French attack; but at length the redoubts on the left were carried: they were immediately retaken, however, by the second line of the Russians.

While this fierce conflict was raging on the right, Ney, impatient for the fight, was still inactive in the centre. At length the orders to attack the redoubts were given, and Ney's three divisions precipitated themselves to the charge. Gallantly facing the storm, they pushed on till they reached the foot of the intrenchments; and then, breaking off to the right and left, passed between them, and entered the redoubts by the gorge. Bagrathion not only expelled the enemy from their intrenchments, but pursued them for some distance into the plain. Eugene, however, on the left, carried the village of Borodino, on the right bank of the Kolotza, and immediately crossing his divisions over the bridges of that stream, prepared to assail the great redoubt in the centre of the Russian line.

Meanwhile an obstinate conflict was going on in the centre, where Barclay, after having lost the village of Borodino, still resolutely defended the great redoubt. The Viceroy, after having crossed the Kolotza, advanced with the utmost rapidity through the broken ground which lay in his front, overthrew the division of General Paskewitch, and aided by General Bonami with his brave brigade, in the midst of the fire of eighty pieces of cannon, carried the formidable intrenchment. Kutusoff brought forward his best troops, and not only took the redoubt, and made Bonami and part of his troops prisoners, but pursuing the broken battalions of the assailants, carried confusion and dismay into the French centre.

The attention of the Emperor, however, was soon arrested by a violent outcry and confusion on the left. While Bagawouth and Ostermann were traversing the field of battle from the Russian right to their left, to aid in the defence of the heights of Semenowskoie, Kutusoff ordered Ouvaroff, with eight regiments of Cossacks, to cross the Kolotza, and cover the movement by an attack on the left flank of Eugene's corps. This irruption was attended with the most signal success. A brigade of cavalry under Ornano was speedily overthrown; soon the Cossacks passed Borodino; Delzon's Italian division avoided destruction only by throwing themselves into squares; the Viceroy himself escaped being made prisoner only by throwing himself into one of the squares of infantry; the baggage and artillery drivers fled in confusion; and Napoleon himself deemed the attack so serious that he hastily galloped to the spot, accompanied by the cavalry and artillery of the guard. It

turned out, however, to be a false alarm, as Ouvaroff, unsupported by infantry, retired across the Kolotza when he found himself threatened by large bodies of the enemy.

When the Russian intrenchments, however, on the left were carried, Napoleon resolved to make a desperate effort to regain his advantages in the centre. For this purpose more than two hundred pieces of cannon were directed against the great redoubt; and while the Viceroy reformed his divisions for the assault, Caulaincourt, in command of Monbrun's division of curassiers, was directed to penetrate through the Russian line, and wheeling round, enter the intrenchment by its gorge. The Russians hastened, by all possible means, to support the point of attack: the corps of Ostermann was placed in front, and two regiments of the guards were stationed as a reserve in their rear. Caulaincourt, advancing with the utmost rapidity, overthrew the regiments of Russian horse whom Kutusoff had opposed to him, while the great redoubt continued to vomit forth an incessant fire upon its assailants. Eugene with his infantry was advancing to the attack: the bayonets of his troops were already gleaming on its slopes, when the columns of the curassiers were seen ascending through the clouds of smoke which enveloped the intrenchment: its sides seemed clothed in glittering steel; and the fire from its summit, after redoubling in fury for a few seconds, suddenly ceased. The flames of the volcano were extinguished in blood.

The death of Caulaincourt did not prevent the French from establishing themselves in their important conquest. Grouchy, hoping to profit by the consternation which its capture had occasioned, advanced at the head of his cavalry against the corps of Ostermann, drawn up on the heights in the rear; but they were met by the chasseurs of the Russian guard, overthrown, and driven back with severe loss. Kutusoff resolved to make a forward movement, in order to re-occupy the ground on which his army originally stood in the centre at the commencement of the action. Slowly and in admirable order the Russian masses moved forward under the fire of the redoubtable batteries which the French had established on the heights won from the Russians, and even reached the foot of the intrenchments, where eighty pieces of cannon thundered on their close ranks with a severity of fire unexampled in war; while their cavalry, by several gallant charges, even carried some of the redoubts, and erected the Russian standards on their old strongholds. It was all in vain: they were speedily retaken, and the Muscovite battalions, unable to advance, unwilling to retire, toiled and died at the foot of the field-works which they had lost. Wearied at length with the fruitless butchery, Kutusoff drew off, covered by his immense artillery, and the Russians were again re-established along the whole line on the heights, immediately in rear of their original position. Meanwhile, Milaradowitch planted

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the Russian batteries on the heights behind the redoubts; and from this second line the fire of artillery was so severe and incessant, that the French, far from advancing to the conquest, were obliged to shelter themselves on their knees, behind the intrenchments they had won. Thus the Russians at all points, at the close of the day, had lost their original line of defence. But, though driven from their first line, their columns with an immense artillery, were ranged in unbroken ranks on a second position still stronger than the first; while the enemy, exhausted by an engagement of unparalleled severity, were in no condition to commence a second battle to complete their successes. The cannon continued to fire with the utmost violence on both sides till night, but no further operations of importance were attempted: the French, exhausted with fatigue and carnage, at length fell back to the ground they had occupied before the battle; and the Russians strengthened themselves in their new position behind the ravine of Semenowskoie.

Such was the terrible battle of Borodino, the most murderous and obstinately disputed of which history has preserved a record. The dreadful loss on both sides demonstrated the unparalleled obstinacy of the contest. Fifteen thousand killed, thirty thousand wounded, and two thousand prisoners, presented a total loss of nearly fifty thousand men. On the French side, the total loss was twelve thousand killed, and thirty-eight thousand wounded. The trophies of victory were equally divided; The Russians took ten pieces of cannon from their enemies, who could boast of thirteen captured from them.

Moscow burnt.

The Burning of Moscow in 1812.—At midnight on the 15th of September, a bright light was seen to illuminate the northern and western parts of the city; and the sentinels on watch at the Kremlin soon discerned the splendid edifices in that quarter to be in flames. But it was chiefly during the night of the 18th and 19th that the conflagration attained its greatest violence. At that time the whole city was wrapped in flames; and volumes of fire of various colours ascended to the heavens in many places, diffusing a prodigious light on all sides, and attended by an intolerable heat. The wind, naturally high, was raised, by the sudden rarefaction of the air, to a perfect hurricane. The howling of the tempest drowned even the roar of the conflagration; the whole heavens were filled with the whirl of the burning volumes of smoke, which rose on all sides, and made midnight as bright as day; while even the bravest hearts, subdued by the sublimity of the scene, and the feeling of human impotence in the midst of such elemental strife, sunk and trembled in silence.

Alison.

Bonaparte long clung to the Kremlin, in the hope that the cessation of the fire would enable him to retain his long wished-for conquest. But at length the conflagration had spread in every direction; the horizon seemed a vast ocean of flame, and the cry

arose that the Kremlin itself was on fire. He gave vent to his rage by commanding the massacre of the unfortunate men who had been intrusted with the duty of commencing the fire, and, yielding to the solicitations of his followers, abandoned the Kremlin. The wind and the rush of the flames was so violent, that Berthier was almost swept away by their fury; but the emperor and his followers arrived in safety before night at the country palace of Petrowsky. For thirty-six hours the conflagration continued, and during that time above nine-tenths of the city was destroyed. The remainder, abandoned to pillage and deserted by its inhabitants, offered no resource for the army. Moscow had been conquered; but the victors had gained only a heap of ruins.

Alison's Hist. of the Wars.

While these terrible scenes were passing in the metropolis, the Russian army retired on the road to Kolomna, and after falling back two marches in that direction, wheeled to the left, and by a semicircular march regained the route to Kaluga, in the neighbourhood of the Smolensko road. In making this circular march, the troops were filled with the most meloncholy feelings. The burning of the holy city had effaced all lighter feelings, and impressed a religious solemnity on that memorable march. Words there were none spoken in that vast array; the heart of all were too big for utterance; the tread of the men alone was heard from the ranks; but the silent tears which trickled down the cheek, and the glance of fire which was turned towards the heavens, bespoke the deep determination that was felt. Silent and mournful they continued their way, interrupted only by the burning fragments which occasionally fell among their ranks, and for a moment illuminated the stern visages of the soldiers.

From the most moderate calculations, it appears that the losses of the French during the Russian campaign were as follows:—Soldiers slain in battle 125,000; prisoners 193,048; died of cold, fatigue, and famine 132,000; total 450,048; eagles and standards taken 75; cannon 929.

The number of those who escaped from the campaign were about 80,000; of whom 25,000 were Austrians and 18,000 Prussians; so that the survivors of the proper French army were not above 37,000, out of above 500,000 who entered the Russian teritory. The annals of the world afford no example of so complete an overthrow of so vast an armament.

The losses of the Russians, especially during the advance from Moscow, owing to the serverity of the weather, were very great, and almost equalled that of the French. Only 35,000 of Kutusoff's army reached Wilna; and of these, 18,000 were soon laid up in the hospitals. At Kalisch, when the campaign was finished, not more than 30,000 men could be assembled round the headquarters of the Emperor Alexander; but the number rapidly increased by the junction of convalescents, and detachments from the interior.

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On the 20th of February, the king of Prussia published an edict for abolishing that restraint on commerce called the Continental System.

March 4th, the Russians entered Berlin as friends, the French having quitted that city the preceding day.

In March, two Roman stone coffins were dug up in a field nearly opposite to Burton Stone, at Clifton, near York, each containing a skeleton entire, with the teeth completely perfect.

Hamburgh was evacuated by the French on the 12th of March; and taken possession of by the Russians on the 18th, to the great joy of the inhabitants. At the gate of the city the magistrates appeared with its keys, while thirty maidens, clothed in white, strewed wreaths of flowers before the victors.

Such had been the havoc which had been made in the French army in the Russian campaign, that out of six hundred thousand combatants who, from first to last, had entered the Russian territory with the grand army, only forty-two thousand had re-crossed the Niemen, of whom not nineteen thousand were native French.

Battle of Lutzen.

The battle of Lutzen was fought on the 2nd of May. The French army consisted of one hundred and fifteen thousand, the Russians and Prussians of seventy-one thousand. The success gained by the French was far from being decisive, the Allies having retreated the next day in admirable order, without the sacrifice either of prisoners, standards, or cannon, and with a loss of only fifteen thousand men, while the French were weakened by eighteen thousand, of whom nine hundred were prisoners.

The lay impropriators repaired the chancel of Wakefield parish church, in consequence of an action brought against them by the churchwardens.

On the 20th of May, the French army, commanded by Napoleon, made an attack on the allied army of Russia and Prussia; and on the 21st, another sanguinary conflict took place, and at five in the evening the allies found it necessary to retreat: the loss of the French, as stated by themselves, in these two days, was 12,000 killed and wounded. The allies claimed the capture of 3000 prisoners and twelve pieces of cannon.

The first stone of the new church called St. John in the Wilderness, situated at Marshaw Bridge, in the parish of Halifax, was laid this year.

Messrs. Fenton, Murray, and Wood, of Leeds, on the 18th of June exhibited a new steam-boat in the river Aire, when the novelty of the exhibition attracted an immense crowd of spectators.

The battle of the Katzbach, fought on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of August, was one of the most glorious ever gained in the annals of European fame. Its trophies were immense; eighteen thousand prisoners, a hundred and three pieces of cannon, and two hundred and thirty caissons, besides seven thousand killed and wounded, presented a total loss to the French of twenty-five

thousand men. The loss of the Allies did not exceed four thousand men. Indeed, there was scarcely any serious fighting; the French having been surprised by Blucher's attack when wholly unprepared for it, and subsequently prevented, by the dreadful weather and casual destruction of the bridges in their rear by the floods, from recruiting their broken bands, or forming any regular mass for resistance to the enemy.

The battle of Dresden was fought on the 25th of August, which terminated in the defeat of the Allies. Thirteen thousand prisoners, almost all Austrians, were taken, Six-and-twenty cannons, eighteen standards, and a hundred and thirty caissons, fell into the hands of the French. Including the killed, wounded, and missing, on the two days, the allied loss was not short of twenty-five thousand men, while the French were not weakened by more than half the number. In this engagement General Moreau was mortally wounded, by a cannon shot from the French batteries.

Battle of Culm in Bohemia. Alison.

The battle of Culm, in Bohemia, began (August 30th), by a vigorous charge of the Russian horse on the flank of the French left, which being outflanked, and turned at the same time that a corps advanced against its front, was thrown into confusion, and driven up against the centre, in front of Culm. Matters were in this critical state when a loud fire of musketry, followed by several explosions, was heard on the summit of the pass, in the rear of the French column, and on the only line by which they could escape. And now a scene ensued, unparalleled even in the annals of war. The French general had resolved to sacrifice his guns to save his men, when the advanced guard reported that the defile which they must immediately ascend was occupied in strength by the Prussians. Despair seized the troops; all order and command was lost; Corbineau, at the head of the French horse, dashed up the pass with such vigour, that though the ascent was so steep that in ordinary circumstances they could hardly have ascended at the gentlest trot, he pushed right through the Prussian column, cut down their gunners, and seized their artillery, which, however, he could not carry away, and got clear off.

The Prussians now imagined that they were themselves cut off, and at the point of ruin; and their whole infantry, breaking their ranks, rushed like a foaming torrent headlong down the defile, to force their way through the barrier which seemed to oppose their retreat at its foot. In the middle of the gorge they met the French column, in similar disorder and impelled by the same apprehensions, which was struggling for life and death, with the Russians thundering in their rear, to get up. A scene of indescribable horror ensued; close pent in a steep and narrow pass, between overhanging scaurs and rocks, nearly thirty thousand men on the two sides, animated with the most vehement passions, alike brave and desperate, contended elbow against elbow, knee against knee, breast against breast, mutually to force their way through each

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other's throng. In the confusion Kleist was seized by the French, but speedily delivered; Vandamme, however, was made prisoner by the Prussians. The remainder of his corps immediately dispersed through the neighbouring woods and wilds, and, throwing away their arms, made the best of their way to St. Cyr's corps. Nearly twelve thousand men escaped in this manner, though in woful plight, and totally ruined as a military force; but the whole remainder of the corps were either killed or made prisoners. The total loss of the French was not less than eighteen thousand men, while that of the Allies did not exceed five thousand.

Battle of Leipsic. Alison.

The desperate battle of Leipsic was fought on the 16th, 18th, and 19th of October this year. The Allies had two hundred and ninety thousand men, and thirteen hundred guns; while the French had only a hundred and seventy-five thousand men, and seven hundred and twenty pieces of cannon. At midnight on the night of the 15th, two rockets were sent up to a prodigious height from the head quarters of Prince Schwartzenberg, to the south of Leipsic, and were immediately answered by three, two of a blue and one of a red light, from Blucher's on the north. These awful signals told the assembled myriads, that all things were in readiness in both armies, and that the hour of the final struggle had struck. After two days severe fighting, in which the French were beaten on every side, the allied columns were pressing in on all sides; and the tumult in the interior of the city was such, that it was with the utmost difficulty, and only by the most energetic efforts on the part of Poniatowski, Lauriston, and Macdonald, who were charged with the maintenance of the post as long as possible, that any degree of order could be preserved in the defence. Despairing of the possibility of carrying off their innumerable artillery waggons and chariots, the French set fire to three hundred which were in park before the gate of Dresden; and the sight of the flames, by rendering it certain that the enemy intended to evacuate the place, redoubled the ardour of the allied troops. The resistance, however, was beyond expectation vigorous. Sacken was twice repulsed from the suburb of Halle beyond the Partha, and only succeeded at length in forcing his way in by the aid of Langeron's corps, and the sacrifice of almost the whole regiment of Archangel. Still the arch over the Partha and the inner suburb, were to be carried; but the Russians crossed the bridge in the face of two heavy guns pouring forth grape-shot, and driving down the main street, commenced a murderous warfare with the French, who were firing from the windows and tops of the houses. At the same time an obstinate conflict was going on at the barrier of Hinther-Thor, where Bulow, supported by six Swedish battalions, after a furious conflict, at length forced the gate, and commenced a guerilla warfare with the French at the windows and in the houses. The assailants, however, were now pouring in on all sides, and further resistance was unavailing. Woronzow, at the head of

several Russian battalions, forced the barrier of Grimma; Krasowski stormed that of the hospital; while Benningsen and the advanced guard of the grand army carried those of Sand, Windmuhl, and Pegau, looking to the south. On all sides the allied troops poured like a furious torrent into the city—the very steeples shaking with their hurrahs—bearing down all opposition, and driving before them an enormous mass of soldiers, carriages, artillery, and waggons, which, with the rearguard every where, yet bravely fighting, was rolled slowly onwards towards the west, like a huge monster, bleeding at every pore, but still unsubdued.

Bridge of Lindenau blown up.

At this dreadful moment the great bridge of Lindenau, the only remaining passage over the Elster, was blown into the air with a frightful explosion. The corporal charged with the mine which had been run under it by orders of Napoleon, hearing the loud hurrahs on all sides, and seeing some of the enemy's tirailleurs approaching in the gardens of the suburbs on either hand, naturally conceived that the French troops had all passed and the baggage only remained, and that the time was therefore come to fire the train, in order to stop the pursuit of the Allies. He accordingly applied the match; the arch was blown into the air, and the passage stopped; while the only other bridge over the river, hastily and imperfectly constructed, had shortly before sunk under the weight of the crowds by which it was beset. A shriek of horror, more terrible than even the loudest cries of battle, burst from the dense multitude which crowded to the edge of the chasm, when they found the arch destroyed; the ranks immediately broke, the boldest threw themselves into the river, where a few escaped across, but the greater part perished in the deep and muddy channel. Macdonald by great exertions succeeded in reaching the brink, and plunging in, swam his horse across, and escaped. Poniatowski also reached the side, and spurred his horse on; but the gallant charger, exhausted with fatigue, reeled as he strove to mount the opposite bank, and fell back on his noble rider, who perished in the water; Lauriston, Regnier, and twenty other generals, with fifteen thousand soldiers, were made prisoners; besides twenty-three thousand sick and wounded who lay in the hospitals and private houses. Two hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, nine hundred chariots and ammunition waggons; an incalculable quantity of baggage; the King of Saxony, two generals of corps, seven generals of division, twelve of brigade, and thirty thousand other prisoners, constituted the trophies, during the three days of a battle in which the total loss of the French was upwards of sixty thousand men. The loss of the allies was also immense; it amounted to nearly eighteen hundred officers, and forty-one thousand private soldiers, killed and wounded, in the three days' combat. A prodigious sacrifice; but which, great as it is, humanity as no cause to regret, for it delivered Europe from French bondage, and the world from revolutionary aggression.

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On November 30th, the New Inn, King-street, Hudderfield, was burnt down, and the three adjoining houses greatly damaged; the fire raged three hours, and a servant girl and boy perished in the flames.

Died at Royds Hall, near Bradford, on December 11th, Joseph Dawson, Esq., aged 73 years. He was justly esteemed one of the most enlightened, useful, and benevolent men in Yorkshire, being well versed in classical literature, mathematics, mineralogy, geology, and theology. He left a lasting monument of his scientific skill, ingenuity, and activity, in the extensive iron works at Low Moor, which twenty years before his death arose under his auspices, and were arranged and established by him in conjunction with several other wealthy and intelligent individuals.

At eight o'clock in the evening of December 28th, an alarming fire broke out in a detached building belonging to the York Lunatic Asylum, when two of the patients perished in the flames; though every door was speedily opened, and great exertions used to conduct the poor maniacs to a place of safety, two of them escaped during the confusion. The roof and the interior of several of the rooms were consumed. The walls sustained but little injury.

1814

On January 10th, died Joseph Linsley, aged 73, who for upwards of thirty-four years was governor of the Leeds workhouse, and filled that important, though often unthankful office, with infinite credit to himself and advantage to the town. This benevolent yet economical guardian of the poor was often visited by the philanthropic Howard, who wrote as follows:—"The poor of Leeds are well fed and taken care of; indeed, they and the people at large are happy in having a worthy and very honest man for the governor of the workhouse, a Mr. Linsley, who was formerly a manufacturer in the town. His temper and disposition, as well as those of his wife, seem peculiarly adapted for their charge; mildness and attention to the complaints of the meanest, joined with firmness of manner, gain the respect of those who are placed under their care. I am at the same time convinced, by his open manner in showing me the books, that he transacts the business of the town with rectitude and economy." He was attended to his grave by a great number of the respectable inhabitants.

The frost was so intense in January that all the canals were frozen, and many of the roads blocked up with snow. Mr. John Skelbeck, of Huddersfield, was frozen to death on the road near Healaugh; he had with him his son, ten years old, who was found next day, almost lifeless, in a brickmaker's hut, whither he had fled, after using his feeble exertions to awake his father from the fatal stupor into which the piercing action of the frost had thrown him upon the blanched road, within five hundred yards of his brother's house, to which he and his son were journeying from Tadcaster.

On April 7th, the joyful news of the fall of Paris was received

in Yorkshire with rapturous exultation, and was soon followed by a general peace, which was celebrated with splendid illuminations and processions, and sumptuous public festivities. As a beneficial memorial of the joy felt at Huddersfield, on the return of peace, the inhabitants established a dispensary, under the appellation of the "Huddersfield and Upper Agbrigg Infirmary."

A piece of Roman tessellated pavement was discovered in April, adjoining the rampart within Micklegate Bar in the city of York, supposed to have been the ground work of a general's tent. A part of it only could be preserved.

February 4th, a fair was held on the river Thames, between London and Blackfriars bridges, the surface being frozen over. The frost began the 27th of December, 1813, and continued with little intermission for about thirteen weeks.

On the 27th of February the British army, under Lord Wellington, defeated the French, under marshal Soult, at Orthes. The loss of the Allied army in killed and wounded was 2000.

On the 6th of March Lord Cochrane effected his escape from the prison of the King's Bench London, and repaired to the house of commons, where he voted. His lordship had previously been indicted together with his uncle Mr. Cochrane Johnston, colonel de Berenger, and Mr. Butt for a conspiracy, of which they were found guilty. A new trial was moved for June 15th by some of the parties, which was refused by Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough on the ground that all the parties did not join in the application for it. On the 21st of June the prisoners were brought up for judgment, when Lord Cochrane and Mr. Butt were sentenced to pay a fine of a £1000 each; and further sentenced to be imprisoned twelve months, and to stand one hour on the pillory. Lord Cochrane, on the 5th of July, was expelled the house of commons together with his uncle, the latter being also out-lawed; the sentence of the pillory was afterwards remitted.

30th. A severe action was fought on the heights round Paris; and on the following day the allied armies entered Paris.

On the 2nd of April, the French senate passed a decree, declaring that the emperor Napoleon and his family had forfeited all right to the throne of France.

A sanguinary battle was fought at Toulouse, between the British army commanded by Lord Wellington, and the French army under marshal Soult; the latter was defeated.

April 12th. Count d'Artois made his public entry into Paris.

On the 3rd of May Louis XVIII. entered Paris, having previously, at St. Ouen, issued a declaration regarding the new constitution, which he accepted under certain modifications.

May 20th, died the empress Josephine at Malmaison, near Paris, the divorced wife of Bonaparte.

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On the 30th of May, the treaty for a general peace of Europe was signed at Paris.

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This year the Emperor Alexander, and Frederick William King of Prussia, visited England.

On the 18th of June in this year, a grand entertainment was given to the Prince Regent, Emperor of Russia, and King of Prussia by the Corporation of London in Guildhall, at which about 500 sat down to dinner.

On the 24th of August, the city of Washington, the capital of the United States, was taken and destroyed by General Ross and Admiral Sir G. Cockburn; the sailors under whom displayed acts of gallantry worthy the British navy.

On the 17th of October, in the brewhouse of H. Meux, London, two beer vats burst suddenly with a tremendous crash, destroying several houses; some lives were lost, and the loss of property was estimated at near nine thousand barrels of beer.

Dec. 24th. A treaty of peace between Great Britain and America, was signed at Ghent.

National Jubilee observed to celebrate the return of peace, and the completion of a century from the accession of the House of Hanover.

1815

On February 3rd the festival of Bishop Blaize was renewed at Leeds after an interval of twenty-seven years.

The Leeds Soke, with the "King's Mills," was purchased for £32,000.

On February 9th, the archbishop of York consecrated the Vicar's Croft at Wakefield as a burial ground.

On April 8th Mr. Joseph Blackburn, an attorney at Leeds, was executed at York for forging a £2 stamp upon a mortgage deed of £180.

Bonaparte sailed from Elba on the 26th of February, on board his own corvette, the Inconstant, of twenty-six guns, and landed in the bay of Juan on the 1st of March.

On March 1st Mr. Robinson (now Lord Goodricke) brought into the house of commons the bill to amend the laws respecting the importation of foreign corn; it was passed on the 10th, and sent to the house of lords, where it passed by a majority of 128 to 21, and on the 23rd it received the royal assent. This bill enacted that no importation of foreign corn should be permitted until the average price of wheat should be 80s., rye 55s., barley 40s., and oats 26s. per quarter of eight Winchester bushels.

March 13th. A declaration was issued by the powers assembled at the congress of Vienna, in which it was stated that Napoleon Bonaparte, by breaking the convention which established him in the island of Elba, had destroyed the only legal title on which his existence depended, by appearing again in France.

May 2nd. Addington, in Surrey, was visited by a most dreadful storm, which began at twelve o'clock, and raged with unabated fury till six in the evening, during which time rain and hailstones as large as marbles fell in torrents, accompanied by thunder and lightning. A water-spout burst, and the water poured down from the Addington hills with great force. A public-house was flooded: the cellar blew up, and the casks floated for two miles distance. The church wall was washed down, the graves sank, a great part of the archbishop of Canterbury's garden-wall (twelve feet high) swept away by the current, and large portions of the wall forced forty yards up the garden. The adjacent villages were laid under water, and the poor cottagers suffered severely.

May 3rd. A dreadful accident happened at Heaton pit, near Newcastle, by the workings overflowing with water. Seventy-five men and thirty-five horses were lost.

On the 23rd of May the first stone of Southwark Bridge was laid by Lord Keith, in the centre of the river Thames; and on the 7th of June, 1817, the right hon. Matthew Wood, lord mayor of London, attended by several of the aldermen and the sheriffs of the city, accompanied by the committee of management, of which Sir John Jackson, bart. M.P. was chairman, laid the first stone of the north or London abutment of this bridge, which connects the city of London with the borough of Southwark.

June 16th. Napoleon attacked the Prussian army under marshal Blucher at the village of Ligny. The Prussians were defeated with a loss of 16,000 men, and several pieces of cannon, and forced to retreat to Wavre. Part of the British army which had come up, were attacked at the same time, and repulsed the assailants; but owing to the retreat of the Prussians, the British army fell also back to Waterloo. In this engagement the Duke of Brunswick was killed.

Battle of Ligny, June 16th.

The Duke of Wellington, although he had used his best endeavours to gain immediate intelligence when Bonaparte joined his army, does not appear to have been very early informed of that event, as in consequence of the want of provisions, and especially of forage, he had found it necessary to disperse his army very much. The British head-quarters were at Brussels. As soon as the movements of the French were ascertained, the whole of the army was ordered to advance upon Les Quatre Bras, and early in the morning the prince of Orange reinforced the brigade which had been driven thence, regained part of the ground, and commanded the communication with Blucher, who was posted on the heights between Brie and Sombref, awaiting the attack of the French, although the fourth corps under Bulow had not joined. Except the corps of Ney, who was at Frasne, opposed to the British at Les Quartre Bras, and of Grouchy, who was in the rear of Fleurus, Bonaparte attacked the Prussians with his whole force, bringing up not less than one hundred and ten thousand men against

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eighty thousand. About three in the afternoon he carried the village of St. Amand, after a vigorous resistance; and his next efforts were directed against Ligny, where the contest was maintained with the utmost obstinacy for five hours. About two hundred cannons from both sides were directed against the unfortunate village; and it took fire in many places at once. Sometimes the battle extended along the whole line. About five the Prussians, led by Blucher in person, recovered St. Amand, and regained the heights; and at this moment they might have profited greatly by their advantage if Bulow had arrived; but either the march of this corps had been miscalculated, or the nature and state of the roads had not been taken into the account. From the Duke of Wellington he could receive no assistance; for as many of his troops as had come up were themselves perilously engaged with superior numbers. As evening advanced the situation of the Prussians became more hopeless; there were no tidings of Bulow; the British division could with difficulty maintain its own position at Les Quatre Bras; and Blucher was at length obliged to retire upon Pilly, leaving behind him sixteen pieces of cannon, and a great number of killed and wounded. The retreat, however, was effected with such order that the French did not think it prudent to pursue him, and he formed again within a quarter of a league from the field of battle. The gallant marshal, in one of the charges of cavalry, nearly closed his long and illustrious life, his horse having fallen mortally wounded, and himself being ridden over by the French cuirassiers, who were repulsed and pursued by the Prussian cavalry before he was discovered and remounted.

Battle of Quartre Bras. June 16.

Early in the afternoon of the same day, (the 16th,) Marshal Ney, after skirmishing for a considerable time commenced his grand attack on the British at Les Qurtre Bras, with about forty thousand men; and the position was maintained with the most signal intrepidity by the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Brunswick, and Sir Thomas Picton, who completely defeated every attempt to get possession of it. In this action the French were not only superior in numbers, but were comparatively fresh, the Allies having been marching from the preceding midnight. In pursuing a French division, which was repulsed early in the engagement, some British troops exposed themselves unawares to a body of curassiers, who taking advantage of an inequality of ground, on which corn was growing as high as the shoulders of the tallest man, were posted in ambush; and the gallant forty-second regiment of Highlanders in particular suffered most severely. About three o'clock the Duke of Wellington came on the field with the British guards. At this period the French had dispossessed the Belgian sharp-shooters from the Bois de Bossu, which enfiladed the British position. General Maitland with the guards was instantly ordered to recover the wood, and the service was speedily effected. In this obstinate conflict the British lost many excellent officers;

and had particularly to deplore their gallant ally, the Duke of Brunswick, who was killed by a musket ball.

Marshal Blucher, who found himself so much weakened by the battle of Ligny, as to be under the necessity of continuing his retreat, concentrated his army near Wavre, about six leagues to the rear of his former position, and considerably farther disjoined from the line of the Duke of Wellington's operations. His march was followed by Grouchy, whilst Bonaparte with the rest of his army made a movement to the left, to unite himself with Ney and attack the English at Quatre Bras. Blucher's movement obliged the Duke of Wellington to retire upon Genappe, and thence upon Waterloo.

Wellington retreats to Waterloo.

The retreat began towards noon on the 17th, and was well covered by the cavalry and horse artillery. A large body of French cavalry, headed by lancers, followed with some boldness, especially at Genappe, where the little river which runs through the town is crossed by a narrow bridge; but the pursuit was not vigorous, and between five and six in the afternoon the whole army reached the appointed ground.

The position which the Duke of Wellington occupied was in front of the village and farm of Mont St. Jean, about a mile and a half in advance of the little town of Waterloo. The rain, which was heavy throughout the night, began to abate about nine in the morning, when Bonaparte, whose head-quarters were then at Planchenois, a farm some little distance in the rear of the French line, and about fifteen miles from Brussels, put his army in motion. His position was on a ridge immediately opposite to that of the British, at a distance varying from a thousand to twelve or thirteen hundred yards; the right on the heights in front of Planchenois; the centre at a little country tavern and farm, famous from that day in history for its appropriate name of La Belle Alliance; the left leading on the road to Brussels from Nivelles. The curassiers were in reserve behind, and the imperial guards upon the heights. Grouchy and Vandamme had been detached towards Wavre against the Prussians; and the sixth corps, under Count Lobau, with a body of cavalry, was in the rear of the right, ready to oppose a Prussian corps, "which," says an official French account, "appeared to have escaped Marshal Grouchy, and to threaten to fall upon our right flank." Thinking to bear down the British army by dint of numbers, he brought against their force, comprising altogether about seventy-five thousand, of which the British did not exceed thirty-three thousand, three corps of infantry and almost all his cavalry, amounting with artillery to one hundred and ten thousand men, forty thousand more being in reserve, or waiting the Prussians on the right.

Battle of Waterloo. June 18.

The two points of the greatest importance in the British position were the farm of Hougoumont, with its wood and garden in front of the right, and that of La Haye Sainte, in front of the left;

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and about ten o'clock Soult and Ney attacked the former with their usual impetuosity. This point the Duke of Wellington had strengthened as much as possible during the night; and so severe was the contest that, within half an hour, fifteen hundred men were slain in an orchard not exceeding four acres in extent. Great efforts were made by the assailants who surrounded the house on three sides, and burnt a great part of it to the ground; but it was defended with the utmost gallantry to the last. The assault upon Hougoumont was accompanied by a heavy fire from more than two hundred pieces of artillery upon the whole British line, and under cover of this fire, repeated attacks had been made, one of which was so serious, and made with such numbers, that it required all the skill of the British commander to post his troops, and all the courage and discipline of his soldiers to withstand the assailants. In this attack Sir Thomas Picton was mortally wounded by a musket ball in the head, and Sir William Ponsonby was slain by the Polish lancers.

On the left of the centre the enemy obtained a temporary success. Some light troops of the German legion had been stationed in the farm of La Haye Sainte; the French succeeded in occupying the communication between them and the army; and when all the ammunition of the besieged was expended they carried the farm house, and bayoneted the Hanoverians stationed to defend it. From this position they were never driven till the grand advance of the British in the evening.

The battle continued with the most desperate intrepidity on both sides, Bonaparte continually bringing forward his troops in considerable masses, which the British and their allies repulsed. The Duke of Wellington was every where, and never were his exertions more needful; sometimes he was rallying broken infantry, and sometimes placing himself within the squares. No man indeed ever had more confidence in his troops, and no troops ever more amply returned the confidence which they so well deserved. On this day both men and leaders were put to the proof: none of their former fields of glory, many as they had seen together, had been so stubbornly contested, or so dearly won. The carnage, owing partly to the confined extent of the ground, and the consequent intermixture of the contending forces, was such as the British army had never before experienced; but it would have been still greater had not the ground been soaked with rain, in consequence of which the balls seldom rose after they touched it, and the shells frequently buried themselves to a considerable depth in the ground.

Last charge of the French.

Bonaparte, about seven in the evening, made a last and desperate effort to force the left of the British centre near La Haye Sainte. The attack was led by Marshal Ney with eagerness and precipitancy; General Friant fell by his side, and his own horse was killed. He was opposed by the Duke of Wellington in person with such resolution, that the assailing columns turned and fled

in disorder. At this time, when the thickening cannonade on the French right, and the appearance of troops emerging from the woods announced that the Prussians were coming up in full force, the British army was ordered to advance, the centre being formed in line, and the battalions on the flanks in squares, for their security. The duke himself led them on, and in every point the success was most decisive. The enemy, exhausted by their own repeated and unsuccessful attacks, scarcely waited the charge; their first line was thrown back upon and mingled with the second; all order was abandoned; the panic spread rapidly; and the whole army, pressed by the British in front, and by the Prussians on the right and in the rear, fled in irretrievable confusion. Blucher, on proceeding to join the Duke of Wellington, left one division of his army at Wavre, under General Thielman, to oppose Marshal Grouchy, before whom he gradually fell back; and whilst Bonaparte was vainly encouraging his army with the hope of being succoured by the arrival of the marshal, that officer, who appears not to have been aware of the movements on his left, and that the fate of his master would be decided at Waterloo, was advancing on the road to Brussels exulting in his unprofitable success.

It was about half-past seven, at which time it was evident that Bonaparte's attack upon the British had failed, that the Duke of Wellington took that great and decisive step which crowned his glory and saved Europe. The Prussians made their attack shortly after, under the most favourable circumstances; and even if the British army had not repulsed the enemy, Blucher's movement would have been decisive. If the French had succeeded in their efforts against the Duke of Wellington, it would have prevented them from profiting by the success; but, being made at the critical moment of their defeat, it rendered the victory complete. A total rout cannot be more fully acknowledged than in Bonaparte's own account. "A complete panic," he says, "spread through the whole field of battle; the men threw themselves in the greatest disorder on the line of communication; soldiers, cannoneers, caissons, all pressed to this point; the old guard, which was in reserve, was infected, and was itself hurried along. In an instant the whole army was nothing but a mass of confusion; all the soldiers of all arms were mixed pele mele, and it was utterly impossible to rally a single corps. The enemy, who perceived this astonishing confusion, immediately attacked with their cavalry, and increased the disorder; and such was the confusion, owing to night coming on, that it was impossible to rally the troops, and point out to them their error."

Total rout of the French.

Bonaparte's station during the battle had been upon the Charleroi road, at the hamlet of La Belle Alliance; near which post, by a singular coincidence, when night had closed in, and the route of the enemy was complete, Blucher and Wellington met in the pursuit, and exchanged congratulations. As the British and

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Prussians were now on the same road, and the former having been twelve hours in action, were greatly fatigued, the duke readily relinquished the charge of pursuit to his gallant colleague, who declared that he would continue it throughout the night, and gave orders to send the last man and the last horse after the enemy. In this pursuit the Prussians took about one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, Bonaparte's travelling equipage, and the whole *materiel* and baggage of the army. An equal number of artillery had also been taken by the British.

Pursuit of the Prussians.

Such a battle could not be fought without great loss on both sides; and this victory was indeed achieved by a severe .sacrifice. On the side of the victors the total of killed and wounded, exclusive of the Prussians, exceeded thirteen thousand men, among whom were six hundred officers, including eleven generals. The loss of the French must have been tremendous: it is supposed that they left at least twenty thousand men dead on the field; and being pursued after the battle by a fresh and inveterate enemy, their numbers were so greatly thinned by slaughter and desertion, that of the hundred and fifty thousand men with whom Bonaparte commenced this campaign of four days, not a third part remained in arms, though the amount of prisoners did not exceed seven thousand.

On the 7th of July the British and Prussian troops occupied Paris; and on the same day Lord Castlereagh arrived there; on the 8th Louis XVIII. entered the city, and a ministry was appointed. Two days after the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia arrived; and on the 15th Bonaparte and suite went on board the British ship Bellerophon, and gave himself up to Captain Maitland. On the 16th he sailed for England, and arrived at Plymouth Sound on the 26th; and on the 15th of the following month the Northumberland, commanded by Sir G. Cockburn, arrived with him at St. Helena.

On the 4th of December Marshal Ney, was tried before the chamber of peers, for inciting the French army, (the command of which he had been entrusted with by the king) to declare for Napoleon. The trial lasted three days, when the chambers adjudged him to die. He was shot on the 7th according to his sentence.

Count Lavalette, who had been ordered for execution on the 21st, escaped from prison, disguised in his wife's clothes, she remaining in his stead. Early in the following month, three British subjects, viz: Major-general Sir Robert Wilson, Captain J. Hely Hutchinson, and Mr. Michael Bruce, a private gentleman, were arrested in Paris by the officers of police accused of facilitating the escape of Lavalette from Paris; they were tried before the assize court in Paris, found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

On April 13th, the Old Mill, at Crown Point, Leeds, with all its

machinery, and a considerable quantity of rape and lineseed was destroyed by fire; as also was several thousand pounds worth of cloth, in the warehouse of Mr. Moore, of Brockwell, near Halifax, on June 26th.

The first stone of Christ Church in Bradford was laid June 4th. An anonymous lady gave £800 towards the edifice, which was raised by subscription.

A curious antique stone, formed like a mortar, rudely ornamented in relief, and inscribed "S. H. V.—711," was found at Holbeck, near Leeds.

At Marsden, near Huddersfield, was observed for twenty minutes, on September 18th, that singular phenomenon a water-spout, apparently formed of a dense black cloud, and resembling a long inverted cone, the lowest part of which seemed nearly to touch the ground, whilst above it the clouds were white and fleecy, and seemed much agitated by the water, which after falling, appeared to rise again rapidly up the vaporous spout with a spiral motion.

This year was passed "An Act to amend and enlarge the powers and provisions of an act of George III. for erecting a Court-house and prison for the borough of Leeds, and other purposes; and to provide for the expense and prosecution of felons in certain cases; and to establish a police and nightly watch in the town and neighbourhood of Leeds."

On May 8th died the Rev. Joseph Whiteley, A.M., master of the Leeds Grammar School, vicar of Lastingham, and domestic chaplain to the Earl of Harewood. During his residence in Cambridge university he was greatly distinguished for the excellence of his theological compositions, by which he gained several of the Norrisian prizes.

On December 13th the Austrian archdukes John and Louis, visited the cloth-halls and principal manufactories of Leeds, where in rapture they exclaimed to the resident Catholic minister, "*C'est vraiment une ville d' industrie.*" It is truly an industrious town.

The first stone of Coley church, near Halifax, was laid February 26th; and of Luddenden church on March 14th.

The first stone of St. Anne's chapel, at Southowram, was laid by the vicar of Halifax on July 2nd. 1816

Liversedge church, at Littletown, built by the Rev. H. Robertson, was consecrated August 29th.

Mr. Henry Brougham in the house of commons moved for a copy of the treaty known by the name of the "Holy Alliance," which was refused, Great Britain not being a party to it.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales, the heiress apparent to the crown, was married to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg. This union in all respects a most happy one, was terminated by the death of the princess, who expired on the 6th of November, 1817,

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after being delivered of a dead child, an event which was deeply lamented by the whole nation. She was born in 1796.

Expedition against Algiers.—For a series of years the pirates on the coast of Barbary had committed great depredations on almost every civilized state, and at length attacked the English flag, in consequence of which admiral lord Exmouth with a portion of the Mediterranean fleet proceeded first to Tunis, and then to Tripoli; at both these places the deys were disposed to accede to any terms, and treaties were signed for ever prohibiting the capture of Christian slaves. Lord Exmouth proceeded to Algiers, where he proposed to the dey a similar treaty, against which he made a firm and resolute stand. His lordship departed for England with a determination to commence hostilities, on which the dey ordered the British consul M'Donald to be confined, and all the English vessels at Oran to be seized. On the 28th of July lord Exmouth again sailed for Algiers in the Queen Charlotte of 110 guns, with four other ships of the line, five frigates, and several sloops; he was joined at Gibraltar by a Dutch squadron, and arrived on the 27th of August: Algiers was well defended by about 1000 pieces of ordnance, and surrounded by a high wall, the southern side of which was adorned with men's heads: all proposals for conciliation having proved ineffectual, the firing commenced at three in the afternoon of the 27th, and continued until nearly eleven, the Algerines fighting all the time with the utmost fury; next morning the city and harbour exhibited a terrible scene of desolation, four large Algerine frigates, five corvettes, a great number of smaller vessels, the magazines, arsenals, and a large quantity of marine stores being destroyed; whilst their loss in men was between six and seven thousand; the English and Dutch fleet lost in killed and wounded upwards of eight hundred. The dey now accepted the proposals which he had before rejected, and agreed totally to abolish Christian slavery, to deliver up all the slaves in his dominions, and to return all the money he had received for the redemption of slaves since the commencement of the year. After the treaties had been negociated, and the dey had refunded 382,500 dollars to the governments of Naples and Sardinia, and had released 1083 Christian slaves, it came to the knowledge of lord Exmouth that two Spaniards were still held in custody on pretence that that they were prisoners for debt. His lordship insisted on their release, and prepared for the re-commencement of hostilities, in consequence of which they were set at liberty, and not one Christian prisoner remained in Algiers.

This year died R. B. Sheridan, the last of that constellation of talent which adorned the latter part of the eighteenth century. As an orator he yielded not even to Pitt; whilst in force and acuteness he may be compared with Fox; and in splendour of imagination with Burke.

On September 22nd, upwards of 100 pieces of silver coin of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. were found in an inclosure on Wike Common, near Bradford.

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On October 19th was opened the Leeds and Liverpool canal.

In December, the Grand Duke Nicholas (now emperor) of Russia visited Leeds, Harewood-house, York, and many other places in the county.

During this year two adult schools were established by the Quakers in Leeds, and a Sunday School Union by the various religious sects, who in the following year had 5,000 scholars under gratuitous instruction in the town.

The Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D. and F.S.A., vicar of Whalley, and rector of Heysham, in Lancashire, published this year his "*Loidis and Elmete*," and also a splendid edition of the "*Ducatus Leodiensis*" of Thoresby, the antiquary, whose last female descendant was espoused by the doctor, who died in 1822, having himself gained considerable celebrity both as an antiquary and historian,

The Independent chapel in Lendal, York, was built this year, and cost upwards of £3000.

A public house in York, known by the name of the "Hole in the Wall," becoming ruinous, was taken down; when on removing the materials a subterraneous prison was discovered some feet below the surface. The approach was by a flight of stone steps, at the bottom of which were two massy oaken doors one against the other, each five feet seven inches high, by two feet seven inches broad, and five inches in thickness. Through these doors entrance was obtained to the dungeon, which was thirty-two feet five inches in length, nine feet four inches broad, and nine feet high. The walls were four feet ten inches thick. On the side opposite the entrance were three sloping windows strongly guarded with iron; and attached to the walls were the remains of several staples. In the following year a rude piece of Saxon sculpture, cut upon a stone, supposed to have been the base of the arch over the doorway leading into this dungeon, was found. This singular relic represents a man in the agonies of death surrounded by demons, who are tormenting the body, and seizing the departing spirit. It is now deposited in the minster library.

1817

June 18th. To commemorate the battle of Waterloo the Prince Regent, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Wellington, opened the Waterloo Bridge. The first stone was laid October 11th, 1811, by the directors. It is composed of nine arches of equal span and elevation, supported by stone piers, and ornamented by two columns; the whole crowned by an elegant balustrade. The undertaking was carried on by a joint-stock company, under the auspices of parliament. It is one of the most beautiful ornaments of London; and its length exceeds that of any of the other metropolitan

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bridges. It is 1240 feet from shore to shore, and perfectly level. It was built under the superintendence of J. Rennie, Esq.

Peace not having brought with it the expected concomitant, plenty, numerous political meetings were held this year in Yorkshire.

To alleviate the distress of the unemployed poor, liberal subscriptions were raised by the company frequenting the following inns in Leeds, viz: the George and Dragon, Golden Fleece, Bee Hive, White Swan, and some others, from which upwards of 2,000 families were repeatedly relieved with beef, potatoes, soup, bread, and coals. Owing to the very bad harvest of 1816, wheat varied in price this year from 24s. to 55s. per load of three bushels.

The cries for reform in parliament continued to increase, owing to the great commercial distress which prevailed in England and Scotland, and these circumstances co-operating with a supposed disinclination on the part of government to listen to the petitions of the people produced much discontent, which in some cases assumed the air of disaffection. These feelings were considerably heightened by certain political emissaries, who in the spring of that year came down into the north of England, and who affecting to be themselves radicals, were in reality spies and instigators. The most distinguished of these characters was a person of the name of Oliver, a man of plausible manners and insinuating address. Mr. Oliver, introduced by a reputed delegate, visited the reformers in Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, and Lancashire, but the south-western part of the county of York was the favourite seat of his mission. Here, as in other places, he and his travelling companion sedulously inculcated upon their dupes the belief that the people in the metropolis, and in other populous parts of the kingdom, were ready to rise in open rebellion, and waited only to be joined by the reformers of the north, in order to overturn the government by physical force. To obtain credit with his employers for zeal and usefulness, he assembled several meetings of persons whom he dignified with the name of delegates.

One of these meetings was held at Thornhill Lees, on Friday, the 6th of June, at which Mr. Oliver attended in person. While the assembly, which consisted of about a dozen persons, were preparing for deliberation, they found themselves surrounded by a strong detachment of military, headed by Major-general Sir John Byng, the commander of the district, by whom ten of them were secured, and conveyed to Wakefield for examination before the sitting magistrates. Mr. Oliver, the prime mover of the assembly, was suffered to escape.

A few days after the capture of the delegates at Thornhill Lees, a full bench of magistrates, with the venerable Earl Fitzwilliam at their head, assembled at the Court-house in Wakefield, and after a patient inquiry into the circumstances of the case, the prisoners

were all discharged; but two of them were detained by a Secretary of State's warrant, under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, on a a charge of high treason.

Two days after the meeting at Thornhill Lees, some hundreds of persons assembled about midnight, at a place adjoining the town of Huddersfield, called Folly Hall Bridge, under a delusive expectation that they would be joined by other insurgents from various parts of the kingdom, and that when united their full force would be sufficiently strong to overturn the government of the country! The approach of half a dozen yeomanry cavalry produced considerable alarm in the ranks of the insurgents, but they mustered military ardour sufficient to fire several shots, and one of the cavalry horses was wounded in the head. The yeomanry, not considering it prudent to engage with so great a disparity of numbers, retreated for the purpose of obtaining a reinforcement, but before they could return to the field a panic had seized the motley assembly at the bridge, and in a few minutes their force was completely dispersed. Four and twenty persons, charged with having in some way participated in this futile enterprise, were subsequently apprehended and committed to York castle, and several others fled from justice and from their country. At the assizes in July ten of the prisoners were put upon their trial before Baron Wood, part of them charged with stealing fire arms on their way to the place of rendezvous, and the remainder with aiding and abetting certain persons unknown in firing at, with an intent to kill, maim, or disable Mr. David Alexander, the yeomanry cavalryman, whose horse was shot in the head. Both the charges being ill supported by evidence all the prisoners put upon their trial were acquitted, and the bills presented against the principal part of the other prisoners were thrown out. In fine, not a single conviction took place, and this marvellous sedition terminated without the loss of a drop of human blood, either in the field or on the scaffold.

In the latter part of this year the armies of the Allies were withdrawn from the French territories.

On February 7th, Lord Castlereagh announced in the house of commons that the Prince Regent, sympathizing with the sufferings of a generous public, had determined upon a cession of £50,000 per annum of his income; at the same time his lordship communicated the intention of ministers voluntarily to dispense with one-tenth of their official incomes. Lord Camden, as one of the tellers of the exchequer, relinquished the whole of the enormous profits of that sinecure office except £2,500, the regulated income of the other tellers; the expenditure of this year, on the reduced scale, was estimated at £6,500,000 less than that of the preceding one.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales died on the 6th of November, at half-past two in the morning. She had been delivered of a still born male child at nine o'clock on the previous evening.

The Gig mill of Willans and Sons, in Hunslet-lane Leeds, was

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consumed by fire on the 10th of November; and as the pipes of the engines brought to extinguish the flames were wilfully cut, it was strongly suspected that the fire had been lighted by an incendiary, for the purpose of destroying the machinery.

On the 12th of February died Joshua Walker, M.D , twenty-five years a physician of the Leeds Infirmary, where he paid unwearied attention to the duties of his office, and in a pecuniary point of view, was a liberal benefactor to that institution. He originally commenced his professional career at Hull, where his success was great. His removal to Leeds opened a wider field for the exertion of his talent, and he soon rose to considerable eminence. Poetry was his favourite recreation in his younger days; and his love of classical and polite literature was uniformly conspicuous during his whole life.

The Rev. Henry William Coulthurst, D.D., died on the 11th of December. He was twenty-five years vicar of Halifax, during which time he distinguished himself as a pastor by piety and zeal; as a magistrate by activity and judgment; as a subject by loyalty and patriotism, and as a man and a Christian by his urbanity and benevolence.

The Leeds Infirmary grounds were considerably extended this year by subscription; four thousand square yards were purchased by Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq. for £1500, which he gave to that institution.

The eight bells in Wakefield parish church were replaced by a new peal of ten, cast by Thomas Mears of London. The tenor weighs 31 cwt. 9lbs. The chimes which play on them were made in 1795 by George Goodall of Tadcaster.

1818 On the 7th of January, pursuant to the resolutions of a public meeting, a Savings' Bank was established in Leeds on the plan proposed by government. At the present time one of these provident institutions exists in almost every town in the kingdom.

A calamitous fire broke out on the 14th of January, and destroyed Atkinson's cotton mill at Colne bridge, near Huddersfield. Seventeen females, between the ages of nine and eighteen years, perished in the flames, as is recorded on a neat monument erected to their memory in Kirkheaton church yard.

On the 12th of March the first stone of that handsome structure, the Wellington Bridge, which crosses the river Aire at Bean Ing, Leeds, was laid by Benjamin Gott, Esq. It was built by subscription under an act of parliament; it was completed in 1819 at the cost of seven thousand pounds.

In excavating the sight of an ancient house in Wade-lane, Leeds, a quantity of copper coins were found, so much corroded that the inscriptions were very imperfect. Each bore a crowned head; and on the reverse some had a male, and others a female figure, in different attitudes. Probably they were some of the early Roman coins; one of them appeared to be of the emperor Otho.

At the general election in June this year, Lord Milton and the Honourable J. A. Stuart Wortley, were elected members of parliament for the county of York.

A.D. 1818

The Savings' Bank at Huddersfield was established this year.

A lizard was found alive in a solid block of coal raised from the middle of a seam, a hundred and fifty yards below the surface of the earth, in a coal mine at Wakefield Outwood. It was five inches long, and of the askers species. On being exposed to the air it died.

On the 30th of September several human skeletons without any coffins, were found in a gravel pit between York and Holgate, five or six feet below the surface. One appeared to be that of a female, for round one of the wrists was a curious plaited bracelet, and near the skull a pair of silver ear-rings. Three small coins were found at the same time, two of the emperor Constantine, and one of Crispus.

The West-riding pauper Lunatic Asylum at Wakefield, was opened on the 23rd of November. It cost upwards of forty thousand pounds.

On the 17th of November Queen Charlotte, consort of George the Third, died.

1819

The Leeds Independent newspaper was first published on the 7th of January. It languished in the hands of two proprietors till 1826. The Leeds Gazette was established in 1829. It lived twenty-two weeks.

The first stone of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society was laid on the 9th of July, by Benjamin Gott, Esq.

On the 23rd of March died, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, that highly talented occulist and eminent surgeon, William Hey, Esq., F.R.S., whose whole life was devoted to usefulness, in the double capacity of Christian teacher and medical adviser, being one of the founders of Sunday Schools in Leeds in 1789, belonging to the Church of England, of which he was a member, and giving advice as a physician to the poor gratis. He was a steady supporter of the schools in that populous town to the time of his death. He was surgeon to the Leeds Infirmary upwards of thirty years. In this noble institution there is a full length marble statue of him, which has been erected by subscription to his memory, with a suitable inscription on a marble tablet, beautifully and faithfully descriptive of his useful labours and transcendent talents.

The first stone of the Episcopal Chapel at Sowerby Bridge, near Halifax, was laid on the 24th of April, by Thomas Dyson, Esq.; and on the 10th of May that of the Independent chapel at Halifax by the Rev. Edward Parsons.

On the 29th of May, Mr. Asquith, of Hipperholme, was cruelly thrown over the battlements of Halifax bridge, by some unknown assassin, and being precipitated to a depth of forty-six feet, was found dead the next morning. Afterwards the bridge was sur

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A.D. 1819

mounted with iron palisades, in the hope to prevent any similar occurrence.

On the 17th December, Benjamin Surr, of Leeds, about thirty years of age, was found chained to the wall in his father's cellar, in which distressing situation he had been inhumanly confined during fifteen years, with nothing but a few sacks and a little straw for his bed, and such a scanty supply of food that his bones had in several places penetrated through his skin, which appeared not to have been washed for many years. He was removed to the workhouse, but only survived thirteen days.

This year a new spring was discovered at Harrogate, of the same quality as the Cheltenham water.

On the 21st of October Earl Fitzwilliam was removed from the office of Lord-lieutenant of the West-riding of Yorkshire, by the Prince Regent; and so strong was the public feeling against this sudden removal of an old and faithful statesman, that many distinguished persons resigned their commissions in the Yorkshire corps of yeomanry and militia. The office was bestowed on the Earl of Harewood.

As a number of labourers were excavating a piece of ground contiguous to the river Aire, near Leeds, about three feet below the bed of the river, they discovered three large oak trees, decayed, and as black as charcoal, and one quite sound at heart; they were employed by the Aire and Calder Company in making a basin, or dock, to communicate with the Aire, and to their astonishment found evident traces of a goit; large quantities of piles or stakes were discovered on each side of the course of the water, exhibiting the appearance of its having formerly been the course of the river. Part of a Roman ford was also discovered; the substance of which it was composed seemed calculated to defy the action of water, being as hard as iron, close and compact, and of a composition known only to that adventurous people. From observations made when the water was at a very low ebb, the ford appeared to have crossed the Aire in a line with the east end of the Aire and Calder Company's new corn warehouses stretching from Call-lane to the south side of the river, and nearly opposite to the flax manufactory in Dock-street.

CHAPTER IX.

CHAP. IX.

A. D. 1820

Death of George III.

This day (January 29th) closed the mortal existence of George the Third, who swayed the sceptre over the British empire more than fiifty-nine years. In 1761 he married Charlotte Sophia, of Mecklenburg Strelitz. It was his fate to be called to the throne of the only free empire in existence during the age of revolutions; to be destined to govern the vast and unwieldy fabric of the British dominions, when torn at one period by internal convulsion, and menaced at another by external subjugation; to be doomed to combat, from the commencement to the end of his reign, the revolutionary spirit, veiled at one period under the guise of liberality and philanthropy, flaming at another with the passions and the terrors of a burning world. Born and bred in England, he gloried in the name of Britain. Educated in the principles of the Protestant religion, he looked to their maintenance not only as his first duty, but as the only safeguard of his throne. His inflexible determination, in 1807, to admit no compromise with the Catholics regarding the Coronation oath, averted for twenty years that loosening of the constitution in Church and State, under which the nation has since so grievously laboured.

His character.

Like all men in high situations, during a period of popular excitement, of a really upright and conscientious character, he was, for a considerable period of his reign, the object of general obloquy; and to such a length was this carried, that open attempts to assassinate him were repeatedly made when he appeared in public; but he long survived, as real virtue generally does, this transient injustice. When a jubilee was appointed in the year 1809, the nation unanimously joined in it with thankfullness and devotion; and the more advanced of the present generation still look back to the manly and disinterested loyalty with which, in their youth, the 4th of June was celebrated by all classes with a feeling of interest, increased by the mournful reflection, that, amidst the selfish ambition and democratic infatuation of subsequent times, such feelings, in this country at least, must be numbered among the things that have been.

Died on the 21st of January, of an inflammation of the lungs, the Duke of Kent, in his 53rd year, father of our illustrious sovereign Queen Victoria.

March 20th, Lord Milton and J. A. Stuart Wortley, Esq., were elected members of parliament for Yorkshire.

August 6th, died Frederica Charlotte Ulrica, Duchess of York, in her 54th year; she was interred, by her express desire, in the village church of Walton, in Surrey.

CHAP. IX. A. D. 1820

On the 13th of February the Duke de Berri was assassinated by a man named Louvel, a menial in the king's stables, who thrust a poniard into his breast as he returned from the opera; and on April 28th and May 6th, two attempts were made to destroy the Duchess de Berri, who was pregnant, by placing lighted petards close to her apartments, so that their violent and unexpected explosion, as it was atrociously imagined, could not fail to throw her into such a state of terror, as must induce a miscarriage; both attempts however failed, and the widowed duchess was delivered of a son, on the 29th of September, who received the title of Duke of Bourdeaux.

April 3rd, died, at his house in Hanover-square, London, Edward, Earl of Harewood, in his 81st year, having survived his eldest son six years. His Lordship was succeeded by his second son.

The manufacturing parts of the country having laboured many months under extreme distress, a disposition to tumult and insubordination began to prevail amongst the operative classes, and on the night of Friday, the 31st of March, a simultaneous rising was appointed to take place in the populous villages around Huddersfield, where a large number of pikes were found. A plan of approach from various points, for the purpose of capturing the town, and giving a signal of successful rebellion, by stopping the stage coaches, was organized, and partly carried into effect. Towards the hour of midnight, considerable bodies of men marched from the different villages to their appointed stations, Huddersfield forming the centre and point of attack. The eastern division bivouacked near the obelisk at Kirklees, and committed some excesses on two or three persons who were travelling in that direction; from some cause not well ascertained, but probably from the detected treachery of their instigators, the insurgents not only here, but at all the other stations, dispersed suddenly, and returned to their homes without making their hostile attack. The itinerant emissaries, of which there were numbers passing about the country, represented this a premature movement, to remedy which, the night of the Wednesday following was appointed for the breaking out of the grand rebellion, and Grange Moor, a large plain centrally situated between Huddersfield and Barnsley, was the appointed place of rendezvous. A number of infatuated men, principally from the town and neighbourhood of Barnsley, many of them workmen out of employment, and none above the rank of labourers, repaired to the moor in the course of the night. After waiting till morning in anxious expectation of the approach of a triumphant army, which they had been led to believe was advancing from the north on its route to London, they began to disperse, and their movements were considerably quickened by the appearance of a body of the king's troops from Huddersfield. As soon as the first alarm had subsided, several of the insurgents, both in the neighbourhood of

Huddersfield and Barnsley, to the number of twenty-two, were apprehended and committed to York Castle, where they were arraigned for high treason, at the summer assizes, and charged with conspiring or intending to levy war against the king. On Monday, the 11th of September, an adjourned assize was held for the purpose of proceeding with the trials of these prisoners, but during the evening of the preceding day an offer had been made to them, by the authority of the law officers of the crown, to the effect that if they would consent to plead guilty of the charge preferred against them, their lives should be spared, and the sentence of death which must be passed upon them commuted to some more lenient punishment. The prisoners, on being placed at the bar, all pleaded guilty, and the final decision of the crown was, that they should all, without exception, be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years.

On October 11th, the extensive corn mill of Messrs. J. and L. Simpson, in North-street, York, was consumed by fire, with a great quantity of corn. The damage was estimated at £7,000, and the scene of destruction was rendered still more melancholy on the following day, by the falling of a ruined wall, which killed a boy and a girl, and severely bruised and wounded about twenty other persons, some of whom were subsequently obliged to undergo amputation.

Prince Leopold, of Saxe-Cobourg, visited York, and some other places in the county.

Amongst numerous presents manufactured for Queen Caroline, was a penknife containing 2016 blades, made by a cutler at Sheffield, where a subscription was raised for a splendid piece of plate for her majesty; but she did not live to enjoy these specimens of the varied manufactures of her Sheffield friends,

1821 On the 7th of April, died, at Bramham Park, near Tadcaster, in his 65th year, James Fox, Esq., nephew of Lord Bingley. He was universally respected.

On the 30th of April was laid the first stone of St. George's church, in Barnsley, which has in its windows some honourable testimonials of the abilities of Heaps and Fenton, of Leeds, in the fine and delicate art of glass staining.

The first annual meeting of the Yorkshire Horticultural Society was held at the Star Inn, Kirkstall Bridge near Leeds, on the 30th of April.

On the 4th of July a great vestry meeting was held by adjournment in the White Cloth Hall Yard at Leeds, for the purpose of electing an organist of the Leeds parish church, which office being in the patronage of the rate-payers, and there being three candidates, a poll was demanded. For three days Leeds exhibited some of the party spirit and confusion incidental to a contested county election. Numerous processions of voters from the out-towns in the parish

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came to poll, with music and banners. Sixteen booths were erected for the convenience of the clerks of the poll, which at the close stood as follows:—for Mr. Greenwood 2,608; for Mr. Hopkinson 1,242; for Mr. Theaker, 259.

On May 7th died Henry Clemetshaw, who was fifty years organist of Wakefield parish church. Though he lost his sight at the age of four years he rose to great eminence in his profession.

July 19th, being the coronation day of George IV., there was great rejoicing in all parts of Yorkshire, but the exclusion of the Queen from the ceremony caused much dissatisfaction. On the same day was laid the first stone of the new church at Pudsey, by the Rev. D. Jenkins. It has 2000 sittings, and was built under the million act, from plans by the late Mr. Taylor, architect, of Leeds.

During an alarming storm of thunder and lightning, on July 20th, the electric fluid struck Manningham Hall, near Bradford, the seat of E. C. Lister, Esq., and having thrown down a stack of chimneys, passed through the dining-room, where about thirty persons were sitting, but fortunately they were but slightly injured; most of the bell wires were melted, and the walls of the apartment bore visible marks of the awful visitation.

On Sunday, September 16th, a numerous body of Primitive Methodists having crowded into the upper room of a wool warehouse at Keighley, the floor suddenly gave way and precipitated them into the apartment below, where from fifty to sixty persons were severely crushed and wounded; one of them died on the following day, and eleven had broken bones.

Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, being situated at the junction of the Holm and Ribbleden rivulets, in a deep valley under those stupendous mountains termed the English Appenines, is liable to frequent inundations; but never did the inhabitants suffer more alarm and injury than on September 21st, when after a continuance of heavy rain, the great reservoir above Black-Sike mill burst its embankment, and rolled down the valley a prodigious volume of water, which forced down the buildings in its course, leaving the inhabitants and the workmen in the mill adjoining, and at Burn Lee dye-house below, only just time to hurry to the heights and escape its destructive fury. The flood commenced at seven o'clock in the evening, and the water had subsided at ten, but the inhabitants did not dare to retire to rest. The next day presented a truly affecting scene of desolation; mud, stones, timber, broken furniture, work tools, and prostrate trees were spread over the fields for a considerable extent, and the herbage, fences, and buildings in many places were destroyed. Happily no lives were lost.

Huddersfield was first lighted with gas on October 1st, by the contractors, Martin Cawood and Son of Leeds.

The Horse Barracks at Leeds were erected this year, pursuant

to a grant of £28,000 by government. They occupy about eleven acres of land.

A. D. 1821

March 31st, a ploughman turned up at Lingwell Gate, near Wakefield, a quantity of clay moulds, in which coin had been cast by the Romans, and four crucibles, in which the metal had been melted. Similar antiquities were found a century before at the same place, and silver Roman coins have often been found there.

The electors of Grampound having been convicted of general bribery and corruption, a bill was brought into parliament during the session of 1821 to disfranchise that borough; and in order to render the number of burgesses to serve in parliament complete, it was proposed that the borough of Leeds, having, as the bill sets forth, "of late years become a place of great trade, population, and wealth, should return two burgesses to serve in parliament, in lieu of the said borough of Grampound." As the bill originally stood, every man in the borough, occupying property to the amount of £10 a year, would have had a vote; but at the instance of J. A. Stuart Wortley, Esq., then one of the Yorkshire members, the qualification of a voter was raised to £20 per annum, and the bill in this shape passed the house of commons: it was however remodelled in the house of lords, and instead of two members being returned for Leeds, it was finally enacted by the three estates of Parliament, that "the county of York should return four members instead of two," which indeed gave more general satisfaction than the first proposal.

The curious cave at Kirkdale, twenty-five miles north of York, was discovered this year, and found to contain the Antediluvian bones of the hyæna, tiger, bear, wolf, fox, weasel, the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus and horse, the ox, and three species of deer, the hare, rabbit, water rat, and mouse; together with bones of the following birds, viz: the raven, pigeon, lark, small duck, and one about the size of a thrush.

Sir Francis Burdett was sentenced to three months imprisonment and fined £2000 for a letter addressed to his constituents on the proceedings at Manchester.

May 5th, died on the island of St. Helena, Napoleon Bonaparte, the ex-emperor of France.

1822

On Sunday, February 3rd, the river Aire again overflowed its banks, and at Leeds inundated Meadow-lane, Water-lane, and Hunslet-lane. The floods at Bradford, and all places communicating with the Craven hills were sudden and alarming, and did considerable damage, especially in Bradford, where Mr. Benjamin Baines unfortunately lost his life, after saving most of the perishable property in the lower story of his own house and workshop, and assisting Mr. Bradford at the Swan Inn to remove his. Having employed himself actively till four o'clock in the morning in rendering assistance to others, he returned home, and whilst examining a water mark, which he had set up on the wall of the

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laboratory, the heap of rubbish on which he stood gave way and precipitated him into a rapid current below, in which he perished unseen, and his body was not found till Wednesday, when it was discovered in the stream at Bolton, two miles below. The storm was severely felt at Wakefield; and at York the Ouse rose five feet perpendicular in the course of a few hours.

At eight o'clock in the evening of February 6th, a fire broke out in Mr. Marshall's stuff manufactory in Bowling-lane, near Bradford, and the two upper stories were speedily destroyed; but the stock of machinery in the lower parts of the building were saved from the flames.

In April, Mr. Wright, at Sheffield, walked 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours.

In a coal-pit near Sheffield, five men were killed by fire damp in July.

On the 20th of May, after a severe thunder storm, a cloud burst on the hills above Holmfirth and Meltham, and from the junction of the channels of those valleys, sent down the vale below a breast of water from seven to nine feet high; but happily no lives were lost.

In the spring of this year, in a garden near Well Close Place, Leeds, was found a small gold coin of the date of the second year of James I. It was called a half-crown, and was in value one-eighth part of a coin called an *Unitie*, from the union of England and Scotland. Legend on the head side, J. D. G. *Rosa sine Spina*, viz: James by the grace of God: a rose without a thorn. On the obverse side, *Tueatur Unita Deus:* God guards the Union.

A singular phenomenon was witnessed on the river Thames, on the 6th of March. The south west wind blowing with great violence, obstructed the progress of the tide for some hours, and several islands were formed between London and Southwark bridges,

On July 13th was completed, under the superintendence of J. L. M'Adam, Esq., the Leeds, Pontefract, and Barnsdale turnpike road, which not only passes through a pleasanter country, but is leveller, and four miles nearer from Leeds to Doncaster than the old north road by way of Ferrybridge.

July 5th, a "Peace Society" was formed in Huddersfield for the purpose of co-operating with a similar institution in London, "for the promotion of permanent and universal peace."

The inhabitants of Leeds met in the parish church, on the 31st of July, and by a great majority determined to remove the Middle-row, an ancient pile of buildings which included the Moot-hall, and extended along the centre of Briggate from Kirkgate end a little above Wood-street, contracting the road so much on each side that it was dangerous for two carriages to pass each other. The expense of effecting this great improvement was estimated at £12,000, which was agreed to be levied upon the inhabitants by five annual

rates of five-pence in the pound, and one rate of two-pence. The buildings were not removed till 1825.

A. D. 1822

On August 31st, all the carts attending Leeds market with vegetables, fruit, &c., and which formerly stood in Briggate, took their station in the Vicar's Croft.

The Duke of Sussex visited York August 24th, where he greatly increased his friends and political admirers.

December 7th, that fine old mansion, Burley Hall, near Otley, the seat of the Rev. T. F. Wilson, with all its costly furniture, was destroyed by fire. The loss was about £4000.

This year Mr. James Warbrick, of Bradford, a worsted stuff manufacturer, got a power-loom made as secretly as possible, and sent it privately to be set to work in a mill at the village of Shipley; but it was scarcely put in motion ere the bellman was sent round to the neighbouring villages to give notice of its arrival, consequently a great number of weavers assembled round the mill, and threatened the whole fabric with destruction if the obnoxious machine was not instantly removed: it was therefore immediately taken down and placed in a cart, under the convoy of a body of constables, but it was no sooner seen than it was attacked by the enraged weavers, who routed the civil power, destroyed the loom, and dragged its roller and warp in triumph to Baildon.

This year was established at York, the "Yorkshire Philosophical Society," with a museum and library, in a building adjoining the Ouse bridge.

The Bradford Gas Company was established this year.

1823

Wakefield was lighted with gas January 20th; and on the 29th, the first stone of two new churches were laid in Leeds, viz: St. Mary's and Christ church; the vicar of Leeds laying the first stone of the former, and Lord Pollington of the latter, assisted by the masonic body, of which he was the P. G. M. for the West-riding; after which the masons celebrated the event at their hall, where his lordship presided. Robert Dennis Chantrell was architect of Christ church, and the late Thomas Taylor, Esq. of St. Mary's.

The town of Halifax was first lighted with gas, February 15th.

George Ridsdale, Esq., laid the first stone of the new church at Alverthorp near Wakefield, on March 12th. On April 23rd, Benjamin Sadler, Esq., laid the first stone of Woodhouse church, in the parish of Leeds.

June 16th. A meeting was held at the Leeds Court House, of a number of persons favourable to the establishment of a public market-place in the south division of the town, at which it was determined to form a company for that purpose under the denomination of the Leeds South Market Company, when very commodious buildings were erected at the expense of £22,000.

The first stone of Christ church near Huddersfield, (which was built near his mansion, and endowed by John Whitacre, Esq., of

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Woodhouse, for the hamlets of Deighton, Bradley, and Fartown.) was laid July 24th, by Thomas Walker, Esq., of Berry Hill, near Rotherham. By an especial act of Parliament, the patronage of this church is vested for ever in the founder and his heirs.

August 7th. The first stones of two new churches in Dewsbury parish were laid. St. John's, on Dewsbury Moor, by John Haigh, Esq., of Crow Nest; and St. Paul's, at Hanging Heaton, by the Rev. John Buckworth, A.M., the vicar.

August 28th. The Fleece coach, on its road to Sheffield, was overturned at the foot of Shelly Bank, six miles from Huddersfield, owing to the coachman driving at full speed down the hill without locking the wheel. Amongst the passengers were nine Methodist preachers on their way to the conference at Sheffield; two of them, the Rev. Mr. Sargent and the Rev. Edward Baker Lloyd, were killed on the spot, and six of the others received either fractures, dislocations, or dangerous contusions, from which they ultimately recovered. A verdict of manslaughter was returned against the driver.

August 23rd. The first stone of St. Matthew's church at Wilsden near Bradford, was laid by the Rev. Henry Heap, vicar of Bradford.

August 28th. A meeting of the principal inhabitants of Leeds, and within a mile of the bars of the town, was held in the parish church, where they unanimously agreed that the vicarage house, with the outbuildings, yards, gardens, and croft, comprising altogether, about 9758 square yards of land, should be purchased for the purpose of widening the contiguous streets and lanes, and improving the market then held there, by providing ample and gratuitous accommodation for the dealers in cattle, pigs, hay, vegetables, fruit, and other produce. The farmers and graziers subsequently preferred paying a consideration, and a small toll is demanded.

In the same year, the town and parish of Leeds was blest with another great public benefit, viz: the commutation of all the mixed and personal tithes, payable to the vicar and clerk of Leeds, for an annual income of £500, arising from £14,000, one half of which was the munificent gift of Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq., M.P., and the other half was raised by subscription.

On September 23rd, and the three following days, was held the first Yorkshire Musical Festival, in the spacious nave and side aisles of York minster, for the benefit of the York County Hospital, and the three general Infirmaries of Leeds, Hull, and Sheffield. At an early hour of the first day of the festival, all the principal roads leading to York were thronged with carriages of every description, so that by ten o'clock the streets were crowded by vehicles and visiters hastening to the cathedral, where every seat was occupied long before the grand performance commenced, and many who wished for admission could not even be accommodated with stand-

ing places. The floor of the extensive nave and its aisles was boarded over, and the passages to the seats covered with matting. An immense gallery was also constructed at the west end, projecting eighty-three feet, and the seats covered with crimson cloth. The orchestra was erected beneath the great tower, and the whole was fitted up with great splendour and magnificence, in a style suited to the superb gothic character of the edifice. The performances consisted of selections of sacred music from Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Graun, Croft, Pergolesi, Marcello, Leo, and Jomelli. The number of the vocal band was 285, and the instrumental 180. Thomas Greatorex, Esq., was the conductor. The number of persons present on the first day was 3850, on the second 4685, on the third 4840, and on the fourth, 4145. The amount of the receipts, including the evening performances in the assembly rooms, was £16,174 16s. 8d., out of which sum, after paying all expenses, £7,200 remained for the benefit of the four charities, each of which received £1800. On the third day, Madame Catalani sung Luther's celebrated hymn, accompanied on the trumpet by Mr. Harper; and this venerable and simple melody produced a greater impression than any other during the whole of this extended festival, being admirably suited to the powerful voice and majestic style of that celebrated vocalist, whilst the sound of the trumpet, proceeding from nearly the top of the orchestra, appeared as if it descended from the open space of the great tower above; and the thrill of awe not unmingled even with terror, which it produced, was such as no pen can describe; and the harmony, when reinforced by all the voices in chorus, was inexpressibly powerful and affecting. Since this there have been two other musical festivals in the cathedral for the benefit of the same noble charities, under the patronage of George IV., and presidency of the archbishop.

York Musical Festival.

The second Grand Musical Festival was held September 13th, 1825, and three following days, when the entire band, vocal and instrumental, consisted of 615 performers; and the loud pealing thunder of the choruses, produced by their united exertions, was grand and almost overpowering. Additional galleries were erected in the side aisles; the orchestra was of ample extent, and like the other temporary erections, was handsomely decorated and lined with crimson. An ingenious apparatus was contrived by Mr. Ward, an eminent organ builder of York, by which the organ was played from the orchestra at a distance of one hundred and twenty-five feet from the instrument. The total number of persons present at the four performances was 20,873, and the total receipts, including the evening concerts, £20,876 10s.

Second Festival.

The third Musical Festival was held September 23rd, 1828, and the three following days; the aggregate number of the band was six hundred and eighteen, and the number of persons present at

Third Festival.

CHAP. IX. A. D. 1824

the four performances was fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty-five, which, like the receipts, £16,769 11s. 6d. was less than in 1825 by some thousands. The vast orchestra on this last occasion was led by Mr. Cramer, to the slightest vibration of whose bow it answered simultaneously, so that the numerous individuals composing it seemed as if they were all animated by one will.

As the servant man and boy of Mr. Evers, of Fleet Mills, near Leeds, were turning up some ground on the low side of Wakefield Outwood, in order to the erection of posts and rails, the boy struck his mattock against what he conceived to be a large stone, but which he being unable to remove, informed the man, who on examining the supposed stone found it to be a piece of Roman pottery, the cover of which the boy had accidentally broken: the whole mass was then extracted, and found to be filled with Roman copper coins of various emperors; they appeared imbedded together in an incrustation of verdigris, which when removed showed many of them in a state as perfect as when fresh from the mint. The whole of these weighed 62lbs., and consisted principally of coins of the emperor Constantine, and his sons Constans, Constantius, and Crispus, of Licinius and Macentius, together with the city coins of Rome and Constantinople.

Roman Coins.

The workmen whilst making a new road from Hunslet to Bellisle, near Leeds, uncovered a stone coffin, containing some thigh, leg, and arm bones, under a covering of plaster, which when removed exhibited the cast of a human body, with the impression of the linen which had enveloped it. The face appeared to have been covered with a semi-circular glass, which was partially decomposed; the skull had perished, but the teeth remained in excellent preservation. A considerable number of glass beads were found in the coffin of various colours and sizes; but though the coffin and its contents were carefully washed, no coin or inscription was found to fix the date of the interment.

On the 23rd of October was laid the foundation stone of the South Market, in Hunslet and Meadow-lanes, Leeds, by George Banks, Esq.

A Roman brick and tile kiln was discovered twenty inches below the surface, in the township of Longwood. The tiles were very perfect, together with several tubes used for conducting heat from the fire to the kiln; the former were twelve inches long by five broad, and one thick, and chequered, as also were the tubes. A piece of tile or brick was inscribed, "COH. IIII. BRE." an inscription which Camden says was often found upon bricks at Grimescar, near Huddersfield.

A piece of coal, completely covered with cockle-shells, was found at the depth of one hundred and fifty feet in a mine near Dewsbury.

A number of silver coins of the reigns of Mary, Elizabeth, Charles I., and James I. were found March 11th, under an ancient

building at Scholes, near Leeds. In the same village, about sixty years ago, a high wind blew down a thatched roof, and along with it a bag full of silver coin, which was found by two poor men who divided the prize, and cautiously concealed it from the old woman who occupied the dwelling, and also from the lord of the manor, who might have claimed it. This may serve as a specimen of the care used by the inhabitants to conceal their treasure during the civil wars.

On April 14th, Mr. Green ascended in his balloon from the Halifax Piece Hall, and alighted near Hornby castle, the seat of the Duke of Leeds, sixty-three miles from the place of his ascent.

On the 13th of May John Scott, of Morley, was shot dead by Mr John Royle, of West-Ardsley, near Wakefield, whilst robbing that gentleman's house.

The Leeds Old Gas Company was established in January, and in a short time obtained a capital of £20,000 raised in £10 shares.

York was first lighted with gas on March 22nd, under an act passed in 1823.

On the 26th of April was laid the first stone of Brunswick chapel, Leeds, of the Wesleyan Methodist persuasion.

Leeds Races commenced on the 23rd of June, and continued to be held annually till the year 1830.

The Leeds Patriot was commenced in April, 1824, by Messrs. Fothergill and Thompson, and was published on the Saturday for some time afterwards; the day of publication was then changed to Tuesday, subsequently it appeared again on the Saturday; and in December, 1828, became the property of Mr. John Foster.

A child kidnapped.

In June a child was stolen from William Rodgers and wife, of Hunslet, near Leeds, by Charlotte Peck, alias Shaw, a woman who had been accustomed to vagrant habits, who for a short time had taken lodgings in Hunslet, but subsequently went into the service of Mrs. Urquhart, in whose name she committed this cruel fraud, under pretence that Mrs. Urquhart was desirous of seeing the child. As soon as the little boy was missed by its distressed parents, suspicion fell upon the woman, who had often been seen noticing the child in the street, and who had not been at her employers since the hour when the child disappeared. The feelings of the parents may be better imagined than described; for three months they were doomed to the most distressing suspense, though week after week the father was running over the country in quest of his lost boy, then only four years old, and the newspapers in all parts of the kingdom reported his sufferings, and described the person and dress of the kidnapper, which active publicity furnished him ever and anon with a gleam of hope, and kept him in chase of the run-a-way, whose movements were so rapid, that during three months she travelled with the child upwards of 1500 miles in England, Scotland, and France, whither the father followed her to Calais, but found she had left before his arrival, a painful dis-

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appointment which he several times experienced. At length she was taken at Swansea in Wales; the child was restored to its natural guardians, but died soon after; the criminal was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Died on July 7th, aged 81, Sir George Wood, who during a great part of his life sat as Judge in the Northern Circuit, and was one of the barons of the exchequer. He was born at Barnsley, where he was articled to Mr. West, an attorney, who often declared, that "George Wood would become a judge:" so soon did he indicate that sound judgment in which he excelled on the bench, though he had not much oratorical power, and retained the characteristic bluntness of a Yorkshireman. He retired from office in 1823, and died worth £300,000.

The first stone of the Concert Room at York was laid on the 28th of July.

Disruption of a bog.

September 2nd, the inhabitants on the banks of the river Aire were greatly alarmed by the disruption of a bog at Crow-hill, above Haworth, in a wild part of the county of York, adjoining to Lancashire, which kept the water of the river Aire in such a turbid state, that for some time it could not be used either for culinary or manufacturing purposes. "Crow-hill, the scene of this phenomenon, is about nine miles from Keighley and six from Colne, at an elevation of about 1000 feet above the former place. The top of the moor, which is nearly level, is covered with peat and other accumulations of decayed vegetables of a less firm texture; the whole appeared saturated with water, and in most places trembled under the tread of the foot. The superfluous water at the east end of the moor drained into small rivulets at the bottom of a deep glen or gill, down a precipitous range of rocks, which presented the appearance of a gigantic staircase. This rivulet passes down the valley to Keighley, and enters the Aire, near Stockbridge, about a mile below that town. At the distance of about five hundred yards from the top of the glen, the principal discharge seems to have taken place: here a very large area of about one thousand two hundred yards in circumference, is excavated to the depth of from four to six yards; and at a short distance from this chasm there is a similar excavation, but much less in extent. These concavities have been emptied, not only of their water, but also of their solid contents. A channel about twelve yards in width and seven or eight in depth, has been formed quite to the mouth of the gill, down which a most amazing quantity of water was precipitated with a violence and noise of which it is difficult to form an adequate conception, and which was heard to a considerable distance. Stones of an immense size and weight were hurried by the torrent more than a mile. It is impossible to form any computation of the quantity of earthy matter which has been carried down into the valley; but that it is enormous is evident from the vast quantities deposited by the torrent in every part of its course. This

destructive torrent was confined within narrow bounds by the high glen through which it passed, until it reached the hamlet of Pondens, where it expanded over some corn fields, covering them to the depth of several feet; it also filled up the mill-pond, choking up the water-course, and thereby putting an entire stop to the works. A stone bridge was also nearly swept away at this place, and several other bridges in its course were materially damaged; and it is a remarkable circumstance, that it was not fatal to life in a single instance. The torrent was seen coming down the glen before it reached the hamlet by a person who gave the alarm, and thereby saved the lives of several children, who would otherwise have been swept away. The torrent at this time presented a breast of seven feet high. The track and extent of this inundation of mud may be accurately traced all the way from the summit of the hill to the confluence of the rivulet with the Aire, by the black deposit which it has left on its banks. The first bursting of the bog took place at six o'clock in the evening; and another very considerable discharge occurred on the following day, about eight in the morning, and it is highly probable that other extensive portions of the bog will, from time to time hereafter, be discharged into the Aire in a similar manner. No human being was on the spot to witness the commencement of this awful phenemenon, and of course we cannot arrive at an absolute degree of certainty as to its cause; the most probable one is the bursting of a water-spout. The suddenness and violence of the disruption strongly favours this supposition. It would evidently require a power acting with a great degree of *momentum* to move and break in pieces the large and almost solid masses of peat and turf which were forced down the hill, to say nothing of the detached rocks which were moved. The state of the atmosphere about the time when the disruption took place also renders this solution highly probable, the air being fully charged with electric matter."

This year an act for the "uniformity of weights and measures" was passed, which commenced on the 1st of May, 1825.

Died, on the 16th of September, Louis XVIII. king of France, and was succeeded by his brother Charles X., who was crowned at Rheims on the 19th of May, 1825.

St. Peter's church at Stanley, near Wakefield, was consecrated by the archbishop of York.

The new Market at Bradford was opened this year.

This year was commenced the building of St. John's church at Roundhay, which was founded and endowed by Stephen Nicholson, Esq., in whom and his heirs the patronage is vested for ever by a special act of parliament obtained in the 5th of George IV.

On the 26th of November was laid, by Lepton Dobson, Esq., the first stone of the Leeds Central Market, for the erection of which £20,000 had been subscribed. Francis Goodwin, of London, was the architect of this elegant covered market-place, which has an

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upper tier of shops approached by a gallery, and appropriated for the sale of hardware, fancy articles, &c.

A. D. 1824

On the 27th of December, the wife of Charles Hardy, of Bradley Mills, near Huddersfield, was safely delivered of three fine girls, who were baptized Faith, Hope, and Charity.

This year was established the Leeds and Yorkshire Assurance Company, a provident institution which had long been wanted in that populous town, where previously many thousands per annum had been paid to distant companies for policies of assurance instead of remaining for home circulation. The capital of this company is one million. About the same time was established in the city of York, the Yorkshire Insurance Company, with a capital of £500,000 for the insurance against fire, and on lives and survivorships; endowments of children; and for the purchase and sale of reversions and annuities.

This year the duke of Devonshire sold the town of Wetherby, in one hundred and seventy-four lots.

The celebrated Lord Byron, the poet, died at Missolongi, in Greece, April 19th, aged 37 years.

This and the following year were notorious for a multiplicity of joint-stock companies, by which immense loss was sustained by individuals in all parts of the kingdom.

1825

The Leeds Mechanics' Institute was established on the 1st of January.

On the 12th of January, twenty-five men and boys were killed by a dreadful explosion of fire damp in the Gosforth coal mine, at Middleton, near Leeds.

On the 21st of February a Mechanics' Institute was established in Bradford.

As the workmen were employed at the height of fifty-one feet, in fixing the roof of the new Independent Chapel, at Back-green, Huddersfield, a plank of unusual length, without any support in the centre, suddenly broke, and precipitated seventeen men into the body of the chapel, where two were killed on the spot, two more died soon after, and the rest were dreadfully hurt.

The demolition of the Middle Row, at Leeds, was completed May 30th, and Briggate, in which the ancient pile stood, was rendered one of the finest provincial streets in the kingdom.

On July 6th, was opened the new turnpike-road from Leeds to Birstall, by way of Wellington bridge; it is fifty feet wide, and avoids all difficult ascents: the committee, and many other gentlemen, perambulated the whole line.

June 14th, commenced the famous strike of the wool combers and stuff weavers of Bradford and the surrounding villages. These workmen, amounting to about 20,000, associated themselves under the name of the Bradford Union, for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, an advance of wages, but they were perseveringly opposed by their masters; and after remaining unemployed twenty-three

weeks, subsisting on collections made in various parts of the kingdom, they were obliged to turn in again at the old prices.

On the 7th of July, were opened the new Baths at Slaithwaite, where some years before a spa was discovered, rising in the channel of the river, from which it has been seperated. About the same time the spa at Lockwood, near Huddersfield, was first brought into notice.

A large block of grit stone, with the indention of a palm leaf near the base, and exhibiting other symptoms of ORGANIC REMAINS, has been brought from the quarry at Bramley Fall, to the Central Market, Leeds, where the workmen have prepared it for building. But large masses of petrified timber are so common in this neighbourhood, as scarcely to produce any surprise in the mind of the geologist. In the quarries on Headingley-moor specimens of organic remains abound. The Euphorbia, a native of Asia, the sugar cane of the East, and the palm tree of Egypt, are all to be seen, many of them erect in the mine, with their fibrous roots shooting from the trunk to the distance of several yards, and leaving not the slightest doubt of their vegetable origin.

On the 30th of June the merchants and manufacturers of Saddleworth, gave a public dinner with a silver cup of the value of fifty guineas, to William Hirst of Leeds, "as a testimony of the high sense they entertain of his abilities and perseverance as a woollen manufacturer; and of their esteem for his frankness and liberality in communicating his improvements to the public."

One of the projecting wings of Armley Mills was destroyed by fire on the 30th of July. The damage was estimated at five thousand pounds.

Much interest was excited in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield by the discovery of some Diluvian remains, with impressions in the sand stone of animals and plants; a number of them evidently exotics, and such as could only have existed in tropical climates.

Died on the 25th of October, at his house in Portman-square, London, Walter Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley Hall, near Otley.

Public credit in Yorkshire received a very severe shock on the 9th of December, by the stoppage and bankruptcy of Messrs. Wentworth, Chaloner, and Rishworths, the bankers of London, York, Wakefield, and Bradford, which was preceded and followed by the failure of many other banking houses in various parts of the kingdom, assisting to produce a general panic. From the 15th to the end of December no fewer than forty-four country banks stopped payment, together with several of the London houses.

At the Crown and Anchor Tavern, London, a meeting took place on the 4th of June, to form a company for erecting and endowing a university, to be called the London University. H. Brougham, Esq. M.P. was in the chair. The capital for the undertaking was estimated at two hundred thousand pounds, in transferable shares of one hundred pounds each.

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In consequence of the prevailing distress, particularly in the manufacturing districts, in which Yorkshire participated greatly, not merely from a depression of trade, but also from the stoppage of several banking houses, the government determined that one and two pound notes should be temporarily put into circulation. An order was also issued to the officers of the mint to expedite an extraordinary coinage of sovereigns. There are eight presses, which can each coin forty sovereigns in a minute, or jointly three hundred and twenty in that time, or nineteen thousand two hundred in one hour; by which means one hundred and fifty thousand sovereigns per day were coined for one week, and proved a most seasonable relief to a sinking country, especially to the manufacturing towns and populous villages.

During the winter of this year, the inhabitants in several places in the West-riding of Yorkshire, had their feelings wounded by the atrocious deeds of a gang of "Resurrection Men," who at midnight were in the habit of visiting the cemeteries, and depriving the graves of their newly interred dead, for the purpose of supplying the surgical colleges of Edinburgh with anatomical subjects.

1826

In March this year, the long pending Wakefield Soke Cause, which commenced in 1820, was terminated at York, before Judge Bayley and a special jury, who by their verdict established the custom of the Soke, in favour of the plaintiffs, Sir Edward Dodsworth, Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth, Esq., Sir William Pilkington, and Jose Luis Fernandez, the miller. The defendants were W. Ingham, Charles Adams, and Joseph Smith, Esqs. of Ossett. The places which were included in the Soke by the plaintiffs were Horbury, Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe, Alverthorpe-cum-Thornes, Wakefield, Stanley-cum-Wrenthorp, Sandal, Criggleston, and New-millar Dam, the inhabitants of which places are compelled to grind their corn, whether for their own consumption or as an article of trade, at the Soke Mills.

Since the late reduction of duties, there have been imported from France and Spain to the amount of nearly three million sterling, in addition to what was previously the regular supply from those countries, of which wool formed by far the most important article, amounting in value to no less a sum than one million six hundred thousand pounds sterling.

As some workmen were removing an ancient wall at Garforth, near Pontefract, they found a leathern purse, containing forty-one pieces of coin, of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I., which are supposed to have been deposited there in the time of the civil wars.

Sir Sandford Graham gave the munificent sum of five hundred pounds towards the erection of a church at Kirkstall, near Leeds.

Died, on the 16th of February, Lindley Murray, who wrote and published so many excellent elementary and other works, principally for the use of schools. He expired in his eighty-first year,

at Holdgate near York, where he had lived many years. He was the son of a millar, and was born at Swetara, in Pennsylvania, in America, which country he left in 1784, and settled in England.

On levelling a piece of ground near Fishergate Bar, for the new Cattle market at York, many relicts of mortality were exposed, it having been formerly the site of All Saint's Church, an ancient rectory, given by William Rufus to the abbess and convent of Whitby, on condition that the monks there should pray for him and his heirs. The expense of the land, pens, and buildings of this new and commodious market-place was eight thousand four hundred pounds. The tolls were soon after let for three hundred and ten pounds per annum; and the large inn, with two closes of land, for ninety pounds per annum.

Meeting of unemployed workmen.

On the 1st of May a meeting of unemployed workmen took place on Fairweather Green, in the neighbourhood of Bradford. The number of persons assembled was about three hundred, who, after consulting together for some time, proceeded in the afternoon to the mill of Messrs. Horsfall in Bradford, which contained a number of power looms for weaving stuffs, and commenced a partial attack upon the mill, but without doing any serious injury, except breaking the windows. They then proceeded to Bradford moor, about a mile on the Leeds road, where they were joined by two hundred more; with this reinforcement they returned to the mill, and made a second attack between eight and nine o'clock; but the riot act being read, the mob after some time separated. This was on Monday, and all remained quiet until Wednesday, when another public meeting was held on Fairweather Green, far more numerous than that on Monday. After forming in several groups till about twenty minutes past three, they again moved in a body to the mill, where they arrived a little before four o'clock. They began throwing stones as before; the squares which were broken on Monday, two hundred and forty in number, had since been glazed. They continued the attack half an hour, when they had completely demolished three of the windows, staunchcons, frames, and every thing connected with them. But on Tuesday, iron bars had been fixed in front of the low windows, and as the doors were secured by three inch planks, it was next to impossible to force an entrance. At half past four Colonel Plumb Tempest, accompanied by a number of special constables, stood on the ground adjoining the mill, and read the riot act. However, the mob still showed no disposition to disperse, but continued throwing stones. All other efforts hitherto adopted proving unavailing, and the mob having fired a pistol into the mill, the persons who were defending it, amounting to one hundred, fired from twenty to thirty shots upon the mob, by which two persons were killed and a considerable number wounded. Soon after the mob dispersed. Two of the rioters were sent to York Castle.

The Riot Act read.

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The first stone of the Leeds Commercial Buildings was laid this year, which may be considered as an Exchange for the merchants and manufacturers. They are splendid, elegant, and classical. The building commenced in May, 1826, and was finished in 1829, from designs by Mr. Clark. The plan is a parallelogram, with its south-western corner rounded off, and formed into a spacious portico of four fluted Ionic columns, crowned with an entablature, and surrounded with a concave attic, the hollow of which is filled with steps set on the main wall of the edifice. Behind the portico rises a circular dome, crowned with a cornice, and enriched with Grecian tiles. The two facades branching from the portico correspond in their architectural features, but differ in their length, one having four, and the other two fluted columns. The other sides, not being so open to observation, are of a plain character. The interior corresponds with the external appearance. The staircase, formed within a circular hall forty-four feet in diameter, and crowned with a beautiful panelled dome, and a light of stained glass, is magnificent. The news-room, to the right of the vestibule, is extensive and beautiful, and has two rows of six Corinthian columns, supporting an architrave cornice, rich with mouldings. The ceiling in the centre division is carved and panelled, and those over the side divisions are flat, but adorned with sunken panels. Above the news room is the concert room, which is large and elegant, having attached beautiful frieze.

Captain Polhill, of the First Dragoon Guards, then stationed at Leeds, undertook for a considerable wager to drive himself in a light vehicle fifty miles, to ride on saddle fifty miles, and to walk fifty miles, in twenty-four successive hours, the whole to be performed on the Leeds race course. This arduous task he effected in twenty-one hours, finishing his engagement by walking six miles in an hour and a few minutes.

Upperhead Row, top of Briggate, Leeds, was improved and considerably widened by the removal of the old dilapidated buildings, and the erection of good shops, two inns, and the Corn Exchange, in the front of which is that splendid marble statue of queen Anne, by Carpenter, which was removed from the front of the Moot Hall when the Middle Row was taken down.

The foundation stone of the Bradford Dispensary was laid by the Rev. Henry Heap, vicar, on the 29th of May in this year.

A family at Halifax sent a secretaire and bookcase to Mr. Lister, auctioneer, of that place, to be sold, which on examination was found to contain three bags of gold, amounting to £192 10s. 6d., which he returned to the family, as much to their satisfaction as to his own honour.

Four knights of the shire were elected on the 21st of June, at York, to serve in parliament, viz: Lord Milton, the Hon. William Duncombe, John Marshall, Esq., and Richard Fountayne Wilson,

Esq. Five candidates were nominated by the high sheriff, and a poll was confidently expected; but previous to the day of election, Richard Bethell, Esq., withdrew his name in hopes of obtaining his election at some future period, without the ruinous consequences of a contest, the absence of which, on this occasion greatly disappointed hundreds of the worthy freeholders of Yorkshire, who up to the day of election held themselves in readiness for a journey to York, to give a suffrage to their favourite candidate; and though there was no poll, the city was crowded with an immense number of voters.

This year, in June, one of the most severe thunder storms ever remembered prevailed in the neighbourhood of York. At Poppleton, to the west of that city, hailstones fell in great abundance, and of unusual dimensions, some measuring five inches in circumference. Several inhabitants had every square of glass in their premises broken, and many of the gardens were laid waste by the storm. Near Tadcaster bar a man, by trade a wire worker, was struck by the lightning and killed on the spot. During the storm a young woman was killed by the electric fluid whilst working in a hay field near Wetherby. Such was the drought and sultriness of the weather, that prayers were publicly offered up in most of the churches and chapels of England for rain, even in the midst of hay harvest; and in July the extensive moors in the West-riding of Yorkshire were in a state of conflagration, which not only spread over a wide extent of surface, consuming the moss, but also burnt to a great depth, igniting the peat underneath. Hawksworth moor was entirely consumed; on Ilkley moor five hundred acres were burnt; Thornton moor was entirely destroyed, and Burley moor was on fire. With the destruction of Thornton moor is to be enumerated the loss of all the young plantations, which cost upwards of two thousand pounds. Oaksworth moor was entirely burnt; and Ovenden moor, Holme moss, Burnsall fell, also Hebden, Grassington, Romalds, and Harden moors were on fire. The flames and smoke together presented an imposing and formidable appearance from high grounds, whence a view of them might be obtained. Lightning was the supposed cause of these conflagrations.

It was ascertained with some degree of certainty that there were at this period, in this country, not less than 15,000 steam-engines at work, some of almost incredible power.

On the 28th of December was paid over to the Consolidated Fund the sum of nine thousand four hundred and sixty-seven pounds, five shillings, and ninepence, the contribution to the public service of the Marquis Camden for the present year! The sum received by the public since July, 1817, when Lord Camden made this sacrifice of private emolument, is eighty-six thousand, eight hundred, and seventeen pounds, thirteen shillings, and tenpence. His lordship's contribution during the war amounted to

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forty-three thousand, four hundred and fifty-seven pounds, seven shillings and sevenpence. In the whole, to one hundred and thirty thousand, two hundred and seventy-five pounds, one shilling and sixpence.

This year, J. A. Stuart Wortley, Esq., of Wortley Hall, near Peniston, was raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron Wharncliffe, previous to which he had been many years member of parliament for Yorkshire.

On the 18th of September, in this year, at his seat, Gledhow, near Leeds, died Sir John Beckett, Bart., aged 84 years. He was born in 1743, and in 1774 married Mary, third daughter of Dr. Christopher Wilson, bishop of Bristol, grandfather of R. F. Wilson, Esq., and had by her eight sons and three daughters. Sir John was created a baronet in 1813, was twice mayor of Leeds, and as a magistrate for that borough and the West-riding, he was distinguished for legal knowledge and impartiality. He was succeeded in his title by his son, the late Right Honourable Sir John Beckett, M.P., who married lady Anne Lowther, third daughter of the Earl of Lonsdale.

On the night of November 18th, the dyehouse of Messrs. Halliley, Son, and Brook, of Dewsbury, was discovered to be in flames by the watchman, who immediately alarmed William Hanson, one of the company's overlookers, a faithful servant, who had been in their employ thirty-three years. When poor Hanson arrived and saw the building in flames, his feelings were so deeply affected that he fell to the ground and instantly expired. The sequel of this mournful occurrence was still more affecting, for on the following day, whilst Mr. Wigglesworth, the coroner, was preparing for an inquest on the body of Hanson, he was suddenly seized with a fit of apoplexy, and in the presence of the jury, fell into the arms of Mr. Brooks, and died in a few hours afterwards.

About this time the colonists of Van Dieman's Land began to export considerably, loading several ships each season for England with wool, bark, and oil. The island also was divided into eight police districts, each of which was placed under the charge of a stipendiary magistrate.

The chancel of the chapel of ease at Burton Agnes was re-built by order of William St. Quintin, Esq., lord of the manors of Harpham and Lowthorpe. The chapel of ease to Burton Agnes is of considerable antiquity; it is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north chapel, with a tower at the west end. The entire edifice appears to have been erected in the latter part of the fifteenth century. The interior is very neat; the pulpit is of oak, carved in a handsome style, and at the west end of the church is a gallery. Beneath this is a curious font of wood. In the windows of the chapel are the armorial bearings of the honourable family of St. Quintin, from 1080 to 1770, in stained glass, executed by Mr. Peckett, of York.

His Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York died January 5th, in his 64th year.

In taking down the premises adjoining the Union Inn, in Ivegate, Bradford, an eight pounder cannon ball was found in the roof, supposed to have been shot from one of the field pieces used by the army of the Earl of Newcastle in the siege of 1642.

For some weeks previous to July 4th, indications of a fire beneath the surface of the ground had been observed in St. Peter's square in Leeds, and on this day the smoke issued in such quantities as to create considerable alarm in the neighbourhood. An excavation being made to discover the cause of this extraordinary phenomenon, a large body of fire was discovered, which on the accession of air burst into a vivid flame. Engines were procured, and a quantity of water thrown into the excavation, which for the time appeared to have extinguished the fire; but on the two following days the smoke was seen to issue in various places, in very considerable quantities, when a number of excavators were employed to remove the earth and ascertain the cause, which was discovered to proceed from the ignition of a bed of coal, about two feet in thickness, and only five feet beneath the surface of the ground, a considerable portion of which was reduced to ashes. The ignition of the coal was produced by the furnace of a pipe-maker, which had been erected immediately over it, which was cut out, and the space filled up with gravel, well saturated with water.

July 17th, as Jonathan Wilson was looking at the lion, Wallace, in Wombwell's menagerie, then at Leeds, he incautiously placed his hand upon the bottom of the den, when the ferocious animal made a spring at him, and with his claws drew the unfortunate man's arm against the grate, inflicting upon it with his fangs several dreadful wounds, of which he died at the infirmary by mortification eight days afterwards.

On Monday, August 6th, a fortnight sheep and cattle fair was held in the Free Market at Leeds; but on October 10th the day was changed to Wednesday, on which day it is still held.

August 8th, died the Right Hon. George Canning, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, which elevated situation he had held only four months. He was born on the 11th of April, 1770, and was buried in Westminster abbey, on Thursday, the 16th of August. He was followed to the grave by the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex, all the cabinet ministers, Marquis Clanricarde, the dukes of Portland, Devonshire, &c. &c. Meetings were held in Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other places, to pay tributes of respect to his memory.

August 23rd, the Leeds Branch Bank of England was opened under the management of Thomas Bischoff, Esq.

On September 24th, in this year, his grace, Arthur, Duke of Wellington, the hero of Waterloo, made his public entry into the city of York, preceded by a grand procession of the Lord Mayor,

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corporation, and a great number of nobility and gentry. His grace visited many other places in the north of England, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm a grateful people could evince, for the eminent military services he had rendered his country.

October 15th was laid the first stone of a new church at South Crossland, on ground given by Richard Henry Beaumont, Esq. The structure was finished in July, 1829.

The battle of Navarino was fought on the 20th of October, and the Turkish and Egyptian fleets completely destroyed by the combined squadrons of England, France, and Russia, commanded by Sir Edward Codrington.

Early in the morning on the 24th of October, Mr. James Cordingley, a tanner, of Little Horton, near Bradford, was found in his yard nearly dead, having been worried by his two dogs, which he kept for the protection of his property; his arm was nearly severed from his body, and his throat dreadfully lacerated, with the windpipe partly torn out; he expired soon after he was found.

October 24th. The archbishop laid the first stone of the Yorkshire Museum, a beautiful edifice, in the Grecian Doric order, situated near the ruins of St. Mary's abbey, in York, where many relics of antiquities were found in digging the foundation.

On the night of December 1st a fatal affray occurred in Kirklees Park, between Sir George Armitage's gamekeepers and watchers, and a body of poachers. Uriah Womersley, one of the watchers, was killed by a bludgeon, which fractured his skull, and several of his party were severely wounded by these desperadoes, six of whom were secured and taken to the hall, and one of those who escaped died of his wounds soon after the conflict. Six of the poachers were tried at the ensuing assizes, and were acquitted of murder; five of them afterwards pleaded guilty to the charge of being out armed at night with the intent to kill game, and were sentenced to be transported seven years.

December 7th. The foundation stone of the beautiful new church at Oulton, near Leeds, was laid by John Blayds, Esq., son of the late John Blayds, Esq., of Leeds and Oulton, who munificently bequeathed the funds necessary for building and endowing the edifice, which is dedicated to St. John, and erected from plans by Rickman and Hutchinson, architects.

A curious discovery was made in the cathedral at Durham, which caused a great sensation in the city. In carrying into effect certain alterations and improvements at the eastern end of the church, and in that part known as the Chapel of Nine Altars, an old oaken coffin was found, containing the remains of some distinguished personage, believed to be no other than the patron saint, St. Cuthbert, whose restless body in the 309th year after his first burial, was with all funeral pomp enshrined in the White church at Durham, in the year 995. The skeleton was found to be re-

markably perfect, and inclosed in the remains of robes richly worked with gold. A large and bright gold ring, having a crucifix apparently of silver appended, was found lying on the breast, and below it, the remains of a book; a large comb was also found in the coffin. The wood of which the coffin was composed was three inches in thickness, and strongly clamped together with bars of iron.

1828

In January, an ornament of red leather, resembling a bunch of lotus flowers, was found among the bandages of the mummy, presented to the Philosophical Society of Leeds, by the late John Blayds, Esq. The parts representing the half expanded *calices* of the flowers, are stamped with hieroglyphic characters, which determine the date of this very interesting monument of antiquity; they are the royal legend of Rameses the fifth, the father of Sesostris, and in all probability the opponent of Moses. His reign commenced in the year 1493 B. C., and lasted nineteen years. It is hence inferred, that the individual whose remains are still in so perfect a state of preservation, died during that period, that is, three thousand three hundred years ago.

February 28th. The new Royal Brunswick Theatre, in Wells-street, London, fell with a dreadful crash, occasioned by the suspension of an improper weight to the roof, by which one of the proprietors, Mr. Maurice, four of the performers, and five other persons were killed on the spot, and several others much bruised and wounded. The roof was of cast-iron, and a sliding weight was hung therefrom, against the express desire of the architect, Mr. S. Whitwell.

March 5th. An extraordinary spring-tide in the Thames did considerable damage to the contiguous wharfs, &c. On November 4th, 1777, it ebbed and flowed twice in three hours. On the 22nd of March, 1682, it ebbed and flowed three times in four hours, as it had done twice in three hours in 1658. It was made navigable to Oxford in 1624. In the summer of 1592, its channel was so shallow, that a man might ride over it near London bridge. In 1489, the conservation of the Thames was given to the Lord Mayors of London; in 1225 it rose so high that the lawyers were brought out of Westminster-hall in boats.

March 25th. The money collected in England for the year ending at this date, for the relief of the poor, amounted to £7,391,528; of this sum, £729,905 was collected in the county of Middlesex; in Yorkshire £556,999; and in Lancashire, £496,776.

March 28th, was opened a new branch canal, from Salterhebble to Halifax.

March 30th. About two o'clock in the morning, a most dreadful and destructive fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, broke out in the extensive premises of Messrs. Joshua Lockwood and Co., manufacturers of cotton and woollen cords, in Manchester street, Huddersfield, and the devouring element raged with such

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fury, that in about twenty minutes the roof of the principal mill fell in, and shortly after all the floors in succession; the whole factory, six stories high, then became one mass of fire, and the flames rose perpendicularly to such a height, as to be seen by all the surrounding country to a great distance. Fortunately, by dint of unremitting exertions, the remaining part of the premises were preserved. This was the most dreadful conflagration which had happened in the town or neighbourhood of Huddersfield for many years. The loss sustained was about £10,000, and no part of the premises was insured.

July 29th. The ancient and beautiful mansion in Bramham Park, the seat of George Lane Fox, Esq. was destroyed by fire, with most of its costly furniture, plate, and paintings. The house was built by the first Lord Bingley, in the reign of Queen Anne.

In December, numerous public meetings were held at Leeds, and other towns in Yorkshire, as well as in all other counties, and petitions sent to parliament, both for and against Catholic Emancipation.

This year the external appearance of the York Assembly Rooms was greatly improved by the erection of a new facade, of polished free stone.

In a stone quarry at Southowram, near Halifax, were found three horns petrified and imbedded in the flag-stone, quite perfect. When found they were soft, but became hard by being exposed to the air. They were found in a bed of two and a half yards thick, having one yard above them, and one and a half yard below. They were two feet long, and nine inches round in the thickest part, ringed from the point to the root, and grained likewise between the rings, which were one inch apart.

This year, the young Queen of Portugal, Maria da Gloria and suite, arrived at Grillon's Hotel, Albemarle-street, London. A guard of honour was drawn out to receive her, and every respect shown on the occasion.

October 25th was fixed by the directors of the St. Catherine's Dock Company, London, for the opening of the dock, then completed. At a quarter before two o'clock the noble ship Elizabeth made her majestic entry amidst a discharge of artillery and universal English huzzahs! This extensive undertaking was commenced and completed in a very short space of time.

A labourer who was digging at Low Moor near Bradford, turned up a large quantity of ancient silver and copper coins. They all appeared to be of Roman origin, though struck in different provinces of the empire; some having Greek, and others Egyptian characters, mixed with the common Roman letter. They are principally of the age of Julius and Augustus Cæsar.

The Earl of Liverpool departed this life on the 4th day of December. He was elevated to the helm of affairs in this country at a crisis of unexampled difficulty, and when the national pros-

pects were to all appearance gloomy in the extreme, was almost from the moment of his elevation borne forward on an uninterrupted flood of success; and that, though inferior in capacity to many of the great characters who had preceded him in the struggle, he exceeded them all in the felicity of his career, and the glorious events which, under his adminstration, were deeply engraved on the monuments of history. Much of this extraordinary prosperity is doubtless to be ascribed to his singular good fortune. He had the almost unprecedented felicity of being called to the highest place in government at the very time when the tide, which is ever discernible in the affairs of men, was beginning to turn; when the stream-flow of Napoleon's triumphs was turing into ebb; and when the constancy of Britain, long conspicuous in adverse, was to be rewarded by the gales of prosperous fortune. He thus reaped, with little exertion of his own, the fruits of the seed sown by the efforts of others; and was called, during his long ministry, rather to moderate the vices consequent on excessive prosperity, than to sustain the national spirit under the trials of long-continued and searching adversity. His capacity could not have been the least, who stood foremost in rank through those memorable years: granting to Alexander, Wellington, and Castlereagh, the merit of having been the main instruments in the deliverance of Europe, the British premier may at least justly lay claim to the subordinate but important merit of having strenuously supported their efforts, and furnished them with the means of achieving such important triumphs. His judgment in counsel, temper in debate, and conciliation in diplomacy, seconded admirably their heroic efforts. The resources brought by England to bear upon the fortunes of Europe at the close of the struggle, were unexampled since the beginning of the world; and if the spirit of the nation put them at his disposal, no small wisdom and skill were displayed in the use which he made of them. Notwithstanding all their successes, the allied sovereigns were sometimes, from the jealousies and separate interests inherent in so vast a coalition, exposed to serious divisions; and on these occasions the judgment and prudence of Lord Liverpool were of the highest service to the common cause. He could not be called a powerful debater, and his speeches made little impression at the time on either house of parliament; but they abounded in matter and sound argument, and gave a view of the principles on which the war was conducted.

Alison's History.

Prosperity of England

His private life was irreproachable, his domestic habits pure and amiable; and, like all the great statesmen of that heroic period, he long held the highest offices, and disposed of uncounted wealth, without a spot upon his integrity, or having conferred a more than moderate share of patronage on his connexions.

Lord Liverpool's integrity.

In January, the workmen employed in excavating the foundation of the York Museum, on the Manor Shore, near the ruins of

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St. Mary's abbey, found seven antique statues, of a strong and robust appearance, and clad in antique drapery, which has been splendidly coloured and gilt. One of them represents Moses, bearing the tables of stone, (and the brazen serpent,) with a beard, which has been richly gilt: two of the others have books in their hands, and other two have lost their heads. They are all barefoot, and five of them are in a very perfect state.

On the 6th of March, Michael Thomas Sadler, Esq., of Leeds, was returned member of parliament for Newark.

On the 13th of March, the Roman Catholic Relief Bill received the royal assent, thus setting at rest that question, which for half a century had agitated the empire, embarrassed the government, and divided the people.

The Leeds Commercial News Room, in the Exchange, was opened May 1st, by five hundred subscribers of one guinea and a half each per annum.

April

During this month a number of rare organic remains were found in a stone quarry near Huddersfield. The most remarkable of these relics is that of a petrified fish, resembling the anguilla species, and about three feet six inches in length; near the head the circumference is eleven inches, in the middle six inches, and just above the tail four inches. The singularity of this specimen is increased by the division of the whole length of the fish into joints five or six inches from each other, resembling the joints of a branch or trunk of a tree. The exterior of each joint has also that sulcated appearance, so common in many of these lithophytic remains, which has often been compared to oriental bamboo. The number of joints in the fish are nine; but in some of the smaller specimens the exterior appearance is the same, though the joints are fewer. Along with these remains were collected some petrified shells, apparently of the muscle genus, and others more like oysters. These geological discoveries are the more remarkable, as almost all that have hitherto been discovered in this coal district are evidently remains of the vegetable kingdom.

Melancholy accident in a chapel.

A fatal accident happened in the Methodist chapel, at Heckmondwike, where, during the time that Mr. Dawson was preaching to a crowded congregation for the benefit of the Sunday school, the noise occasioned by the falling of a stove pipe created such an alarm, that the people, fearing the gallery was falling, made a simultaneous rush towards the doors, and in an instant such a scene of consternation and confusion ensued as no pen can describe. Those who first gained the narrow passages, leading from the galleries, were thrown down by those behind, who, in their turn, were overturned by those rushing from the body of the chapel. In vain did the preacher endeavour to calm the tumult, for his voice was drowned in the shrieks of the terrified and the groans of the dying. When the alarm had subsided, the most appalling spec-

tacle presented itself; two heaps of persons unable to rise were piled up at the doors to the height of four or five feet, and five persons were taken out dead; six or seven were removed apparently in a lifeless state, and twenty others were slightly injured.

On the 18th of April, the Halifax Tithe Commutation Bill, intituled "An Act for extinguishing tithes, and payments in lieu of tithes, mortuaries and Easter offerings, and other vicarial dues and payments within the parish of Halifax, in the diocese of the county of York; and for making compensation to the vicar in lieu thereof, and enabling him to grant certain leases of lands belonging to the vicarage," received the royal assent. By this Act the annual stipend of £1409 15s. 6d. is to be paid to the vicar of Halifax, levied by an assessment on all inhabited houses, corn mills, and arable, meadow, and pasture lands, orchards, and gardens in each of the townships in the parish.

On the 16th of May, B. Haigh Allen, Esq., of Greenhead, was interred in Trinity church, Huddersfield, which edifice he had recently built and endowed. Such general esteem had his character as a magistrate and a gentleman acquired him, that his funeral was attended by about seven hundred persons, clad in deep mourning, and all the shops and warehouses in the town were closed during the melancholy ceremony, which was rendered truly affecting by the sorrow and regret depicted in the countenances of the inhabitants.

A sturgeon was caught in the river Ouse, near Selby, which weighed one hundred and seventy-six pounds, and measured seven feet three inches in length. On the following morning this monster of the deep was brought to Leeds, where it was purchased by Mr. Denny for the Museum of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society.

On the 26th and 28th of August this year was held on the Humber at Hull, a splendid regatta for yachts; sailing vessels under forty tons, six oared boats, four oared jolly boats, and gold dusters; these and many others being intermixed with a great number of steam-packets, trimmed like the rest, with holiday flags, rendered the whole an amusing and interesting spectacle.

Bursting of a Reservoir.

On the night of July 11th a dreadful inundation occurred in Leeds and the neighbourhood, occasioned by the bursting of a reservoir situate at Black Hill near Adle, about seven miles north-west of Leeds, which broke down its banks. The reservoir is situated nearly at the head of the stream known by the various names of Adle Beck, Woodhouse Beck, and Sheepscar Beck, through which places it passes in its course to Leeds. The dam occupies an extent of from twenty to twenty-five acres, and is rather formed by natural than artificial means, the only embankment being at the east end, which is fifteen feet high, and it was the breaking or giving way of this embankment which caused the flood. A breach having been made, the water rushed through

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with dreadful impetuosity, swelling the small rivulet to mighty stream, and carrying ruin and desolation along with it, until it emptied itself into the river Aire at Leeds. Nothing could arrest its progress. It threw down bridges, levelled walls, uprooted fences, and carried devastation into all the adjoining lands. Nor was the injury confined to mill-owners and those of large property; the dwellings of the humble cottagers were deluged, many of whom suffered severely, and some were deprived of every vestige of clothing and furniture they had in the world. The whole contents of this vast reservoir emptied itself in two hours.

July

During this month, the men employed in lowering the road at Quarry Hill, Leeds, discovered several specimens of fossils, and other relics of "olden time," amongst which was a quern, in good preservation; an utensil which, in the time of the Anglo-Saxons, was used in every family for the purpose of grinding corn into flour.

Conspiracy to rob Wentworth House.

For more than three years the seizure of the half-year's rents of the Right Honourable Earl Fitzwilliam had been in contemplation by a desperate gang of London thieves. To secure success in this daring enterprise, the thieves had procured complete plans of the house, including the sleeping rooms of the servants, and the night of Friday November 20th, the last day of receiving the half yearly rents, was the time fixed upon for putting their plans into execution. So well was the scheme laid that it was considered scarcely possible to fail, and would probably have succeeded, had not an accomplice quarrelled with his principal associates, and given information to the London police. The city marshal informed the secretary of state, from whom a letter was received by Earl Fitzwilliam's agent, on the Wednesday previous, stating the plan, and the probability that some of the gang had already quitted London to put this daring scheme into execution. In consequence of this information a number of persons were retained to sleep in various parts of the house: the rents were received, and every thing went on as usual until Thursday evening, when the city marshal, accompanied by a police officer, arrived at Wentworth house with another letter from the secretary, communicating more particular information, and giving directions how the depredators should be secured if they attempted their nefarious design. On Friday, about noon, the venerable earl left Wentworth house for his seat at Milton, and amongst the crowd met as usual to take their leave of him, two or three of the thieves were recognized by Mr. Brown, who in turn was remarked by the freebooters, and this probably led to an abandonment of the design, as no attempt was made to execute the plan.

The largest spot which has been seen on the sun for many years, was observed at eight o'clock on the morning of June 30th. The diameter subtended an angle of thirty-seven seconds of a degree, and therefore, taking the sun's diameter at 800,000 miles, it

extended 23,750 miles in length, and being nearly circular, it covered 443,000,000 square miles of the sun's surface.

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Death of George IV.

George the Fourth breathed his last on the 26th of June, without pain, perfectly resigned to the afflicting dispensation of divine Providence, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and the eleventh of his reign. His majesty had the good fortune to wield the sceptre of Great Britain during the most glorious reign in its long and memorable annals; and yet no sovereign ever owed so little to his own individual wisdom or exertions. The triumphs which have rendered his age immortal were prepared by other hands, and matured in a severer discipline. It was his good fortune to succeed to the throne at a time when the seeds sown by the wisdom of preceding statesmen, the valour of former warriors, and the steadiness of the last monarch, were beginning to come to maturity; and thus he reaped the harvest prepared, in great part, by the labours of others. Yet justice must assign him a considerable place in the temple of glory constructed during his reign: if the foundation had been laid, and the structure was far advanced, when he was called to its direction, he had the merit of putting the last hand to the immortal fabric. To the vast and unprecedented exertions made by Great Britain towards the close of the contest with France, he gave his cordial concurrence; he resisted the seducing offers of peace, when they could have led only to an armed neutrality; and, by his steady adherence to the principles of the Grand Alliance, contributed in no slight degree to keep together its discordant elements, when they were ready to fall to pieces, amidst the occasional disasters and frequent jealousies of the last years of the war. The unprecedented triumphs with which it concluded, and the profound peace which has since followed, left little room for external exploits during the remainder of his reign; and the monarch was of too indolent a disposition, and too limited a range of intellectual vision, to influence those momentous internal changes which ensued, or take any part either in advancing or retarding the vast revolution of general thought which succeeded to the excitement and animation of the war. Yet history must at least award to him the negative merit of having done nothing to accelerate the changes which grew up with such extraordinary rapidity during that period, so fertile in intellectual innovation; of having been the last man in his dominions who assented to that momentous change in their religious institutions, which first loosened the solid fabric of the British empire; and of having left to his successors the constitution in state, at a period when it was seriously menaced by domestic distress and general delusion, unimpaired.

Alison's History.

Accustomed from his earliest youth to the society, not merely of the most elegant but the most intellectual men of his age; the companion not less than the friend of Burke and Fox, of Grey and Sheridan, he soon acquired that skill and delicacy in conversation which such intercourse alone can communicate, and shone with the

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reflected light which so often, in those habituated to such society, dazzles the inexperienced beholder, and supplies, at least during the hours of social intercourse, the want of original thought or solid acquirements. Yet his talents were not entirely imbibed from the brilliant circle by which he was surrounded. His perceptions were quick; his abilities, when fairly roused either by the animation of conversation or the lustre of external events, considerable; and many of his holograph letters are a model of occasional felicity both in thought and expression. His features were handsome; his figure, in youth, graceful and commanding; and both then and when it was injured in maturer years by the hereditary corpulence of his family, his manners were so perfectly finished, that he was universally admitted to deserve the title which he acquired, of the First Gentleman in Europe.

His talents

His conduct to Queen Caroline.

But with these, no inconsiderable qualities it is true in a sovereign, the meed of praise due to his memory is exhausted; and his conduct to Queen Caroline, whatever the demerits of that princess may have been, was unpardonable; for it began to be unjust before those demerits could have been known, and continued to be unfeeling after misfortune had expiated them by suffering; and if it be true, as is generally believed, that he gained possession of the person of a most amiable and superior woman, Mrs. Fitzherbert, by a fictitious or elusory marriage ceremory, and afterwards made, as he certainly did, his friends in parliament deny its existence, and subsequently deserted her, he was guilty of an act which passion cannot extenuate and royalty should not excuse.

Election for the County.

On the 9th of July, Miles Stapylton, Esquire, came forward and announced to the freeholders of Yorkshire his intention of soliciting their suffrages at the general election, on the honourable principle of freedom of election, by the freeholders coming to the poll at their own expense. The Honourable William Duncombe also announced to the freeholders his intention of again coming forward for the county.

On the 23rd of June a meeting was held at Etridge's Hotel in York, for the purpose of inviting two independent gentlemen, of liberal principles, to become candidates to represent the county, when it was resolved to call forward Lord Morpeth and Henry Brougham, Esq. On the 21st, Richard Bethell, Esq., of Rise, also declared himself a candidate, having been called upon by a numerous body of freeholders. Thus there were five candidates in the field. Thursday, August 5th, was the day appointed for the election, when the city of York witnessed a vast influx of freeholders on that morning. The several candidates arrived at the Castle-yard between nine and ten o'clock, on horsback, wearing court dresses. Around the Castle-yard twenty-one booths were erected for the accommodation of the voters going to poll. When the proceedings commenced it was calculated that there were upwards of twenty thousand persons present. The high sheriff, the

Hon. Edward Robert Petre, entered the Castle-yard in his carriage at a quarter before ten o'clock, and the usual preliminaries being gone through, Sir William Foulis, Bart., proposed the hon. William Duncombe, who was seconded by Mr. Alderman Hall of Leeds. Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., proposed Lord Morpeth, seconded by Charles Wood, Esq. Richard Bethell, Esq., was proposed by William Beverley, Esq., and seconded by J. S. B. Morritt, Esq.; and Henry Brougham, Esq., was proposed by Daniel Sykes, Esq., M.P., and seconded by William Birkbeck, Esq. As no one came forward to propose Mr. Stapylton, that gentleman proposed himself. After the several candidates had addressed the meeting, the high sheriff put the propositions in the usual way, when there appeared very few hands in favour of Mr. Stapylton, who, however, when the question was put to him by the high sheriff, demanded a poll, which was commenced and kept open till eight o'clock in the evening. At a few minutes past ten on the following morning the high sheriff and the candidates appeared on the hustings, when the poll was again opened, and kept open until three o'clock; Mr. Stapylton having absented himself, the high sheriff demanded of each of the candidates if they objected to his making proclamation that the poll should close; the other four candidates by themselves or friends replied, that they did not. He then addressed the freeholders, stating that, if any freeholder was dissatisfied with his peremptorily closing the poll, he was then invited to come forward and he should be heard; and no objection being made by any freeholder, the under sheriff then brought up the result of the poll, which was as follows:—Lord Morpeth, 1464; Mr. Brougham, 1295; Mr. Duncombe, 1123; Mr. Bethell, 1064; Mr. Stapylton, 94. The four first gentlemen were of course declared duly elected, who respectively returned thanks to their friends. One important feature in the above election is, that of the members being returned free of expense, which in a county so extensive as Yorkshire, has hitherto been attended with almost ruinous consequences. At the great contested election in 1807, the expenses of the three candidates amounted to a quarter of a million. And at the election for 1826, when there was no contest, but only a preparation for one, the four candidates had to pay £150,000!

Close of the Poll.

August 19th, a most melancholy accident occurred on the river Ouse near York, by which seven persons lost their lives, six of them being members of one family, the particulars of which are as follows:—On the afternoon of that day the family of Mr. John Rigg, nursery and seedsman, Fishergate, York, consisting of three daughters and four sons, with Miss Robinson, from Ayton near Scarbro', and Mr. Thomas Sellers, son of Mr. Sellers, of the Falcon Inn, left home in the full flow of health and spirits, and went on board a pleasure boat for a water excursion. The party proceeded up the river, and had been out rather more than an hour, when they came in contact with a keel which was coming down the river

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before the wind, under a press of sail, and the boat being struck on the larboard quarter she immediately swamped, and the whole party was precipitated into the Ouse. Assistance was soon at hand, but only two of the number were saved. It is a singular coincidence that the very day on which the above dreadful accident happened, a similar occurrence took place on the river, near Norwich, where three brothers were drowned in the presence of their parents, who were in another boat upon the spot, and witnessed the dreadful catastrophe, without being able to render any assistance. Another boat accident happened at Beal, near Ferrybridge, on Thursday, the 29th of this month, when three young men lost their lives. Their boat was carried by the stream over the dam and upset.

From the report of the Parliamentary Commissioners concerning charities, it appears that the income arising from the pious use property in the town of Leeds is as follows, viz: property and funded stock belonging to the Free Grammar School, £1,674 17s. 6d.; for providing clothing for the poor of the parish £267 17s. 10d.; for repairing the highways, roads, &c., in the parish £818 15s. 6d.; making a total annual income of £2,761 10s. 10d.

Wardrobe of Geo. IV.

The wardrobe of the late king (George IV.) was immense; it became the property of the pages of the back stairs, six in number. The sale is said to have realized £15,000. The Earl of Chesterfield gave two hundred guineas for the sable pelisse, which has been valued at six hundred, and was a present from the Emperor Alexander. Boots and shoes were sold at five shillings a pair, one with another. The cambric and silk handkerchiefs produced a guinea each, although not worth more than seven shillings. The cellar of snuff produced four hundred pounds sterling.

The whale fishery in Davis' Straits has this year been much more disastrous in the number of vessels wrecked than any former year. On October 9th, the Abram arrived at Hull, from the above station, with the melancholy intelligence that no less than eighteen vessels had been lost, out of ninety-one which sailed this year from the ports of England and Scotland. Six of the ships wrecked belonged to the port of Hull; but happily only ten or twelve lives were lost out of all the crews, and these casualties were occasioned by the severity of the cold.

In the month of October, an ancient British celt (stone battle axe) was found by Mr. Thomas Pitt, of Huddersfield, on the south of the Mount and above the Meltimers, near Pike Law, one of the highest points in the interesting and romantic district around Holmfirth. It measures rather more than seven inches in length, and about three inches in breadth at the broadest part. Its weight is 2lb. 10oz.; in shape it nearly resembles the common axe used at the present day; the cutting edge is wedge shaped, and three inches broad on the face; the other end is rounded, and five and a half inches in circumference.

Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

This line of Railway is one of the most stupendous works ever executed by the enterprise of individuals, and will be one of the most important in the advantages which the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests of the country will derive from it. Few things contribute more to the wealth and prosperity of a country than the excellence of its internal communications; and railways possess a very great advantage over every other medium of conveyance, both in respect of rapidity and cheapness. The immense traffic and intercourse which exist between Liverpool and Manchester pointed out those places as particularly requiring the establishment of this superior mode of communication between them; and perhaps there is no district in this or any other country where a railway is so likely to succeed. Liverpool is the port of Manchester, as well as of the vast manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire; the raw materials of the most extensive manufactures are received through that great mart, and the manufactured goods are exported through the same channel.

Opening of the Line.

On Wednesday, September 15th, this great national work was opened for the conveyance of passengers and merchandise, on which occasion his grace the Duke of Wellington honoured the directors of the railway with a visit and took part in the ceremony. There was also present a large assemblage of noblemen and persons of rank both in the political and scientific world. The procession of carriages was not appointed to start from Liverpool until ten o'clock, but large crowds were in motion as early as six in the morning, pressing towards different parts of the railway in order to obtain places for viewing the spectacle. A great number of stands, several of them capable of holding from four to five hundred persons, had been erected, and were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and even the ground in the fields adjacent to the road was let off at a shilling or eighteen-pence a head. Soon after ten the Duke of Wellington arrived at the mouth of the tunnel, and was received with loud cheers. About the same time Mr. Huskisson also arrived, accompanied by his lady, and though not in strong health, he appeared in excellent spirits. The duke took his station in the front of the carriage, and looked remarkably well. About twenty minutes past ten the procession began to move through the smaller tunnel. The carriages proceeded at a moderate pace until they had passed the Wavertree road, when their speed was accelerated. The viaduct was rapidly passed, and the engines entered on the Kenyon embankment, and at Parkfield, seventeen miles from Liverpool, they stopped to renew the feeders and take in a fresh supply of fuel. Here occurred a melancholy and frightful accident, which converted all the enjoyment of the company into lamentation. On the stoppage at the station a number of gentle-

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men descended from their carriages to converse with their friends in the other part of the procession, and, amongst them, Mr. Huskisson alighted from the front part of the duke's carriage, in which he had been seated, and whilst he was passing to speak to some of the ladies in the centre part, the Duke of Wellington perceived him, and gave him a cordial recognition and shake by the hand. He then advanced between the two railways, which were but four feet asunder, towards Mrs. Huskisson, who was sitting amongst a group of ladies near the duke, and, in order that he might the more freely communicate with her, he opened the carriage door, which was unfortunately very wide. The line of rails on which this carriage stood was that to the south of the road, and immediately a cry was raised that the Rocket, with its train of carriages, was approaching on the north line of the railway. Before the Rocket came directly opposite the duke's carriage, Prince Esterhazy and Mr. Littleton, the member for Staffordshire, were pulled into the carriage, and several voices exclaimed—"Come in."—"Take care of Mr. Huskisson." Alas! the admonition was in vain. The fatal engine arrived, and striking the open door of the car which Mr. Huskisson held in his hand, that gentleman was violently thrown down before the engine, his body being between the lines of rails, and one of his legs lying across the inner rail, the wheels of the engine, and one wheel of the first carriage attached to it, passed over the limb, and taking a diagonal direction over the upper part of it, crushed the thigh to within three or four inches of the body. A loud and simultaneous shriek issued from all the witnesses of this appalling catastrophe, and the unfortunate gentleman lay stretched upon the ground, bleeding most profusely. Mrs. Huskisson, overwhelmed by her feelings, sunk into a state of insensibility, from which she was aroused only to witness the reality of her most fearful apprehensions. The right hon. gentleman was raised from the ground by the Earl of Wilton and Mr. Joseph Parkes, of Birmingham, to whom he exclaimed, "I have met my death—God forgive me!" At nine o'clock on Wednesday night Mr. Huskisson breathed his last at the vicarage at Eccles. From the moment the accident happened, the right honourable gentleman displayed the utmost resignation to the divine will, and before the world closed upon him for ever, he had sufficient composure to receive the sacrament from the hands of his reverend host, and to dictate a few alterations in his will.

Death of Mr. Huskisson.

Mr. Huskisson was descended from a family of ancient standing but moderate fortune in Staffordshire, and received the elements of education in his native county. He was early sent over to receive the more advanced branches of instruction at Paris, under the direction of Dr. Gem, physician to the British embassy at that metropolis; and he arrived there in 1789, just in time to witness, and in some degree share, the enthusiasm excited by the capture

of the Bastile in that year. The intimate acquaintance which at this period he formed with Franklin and Jefferson, as well as the popular leaders in the Club of 1789, of which he was a member, had a powerful influence on his character, which was never obliterated through life, and eventually no inconsiderable effect on the fortunes of his country, to the chief direction of the commercial concerns of which his great abilities ultimately raised him. He was first brought into parliament in the close of the year 1796, for the borough of Morpeth, under the nomination of Lord Carlisle, and about the same time appointed Under-Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, in which laborious and inportant situation his business talents were speedily discovered, and he enjoyed the intimate friendship, and was often called to the private counsels, both of Mr. Dundas and Mr. Pitt. He retired from office with Mr. Pitt in 1801, along with Mr. Canning, with whom, throughout life, he maintained the closest intimacy; but was re-instated in the situation of Secretary to the Treasury on Mr. Pitt's return to power in 1804; which important trust he continued to hold, with the exception of the brief period when the whigs were in power, down to the retirement of Mr. Canning from Downing Street, in September, 1809. In 1814 he was appointed a Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, and from that time till his appointment to the important office of President of the Board of Trade, in January, 1823, he devoted his attention almost exclusively to subjects of trade, navigation, and political economy, in which his vast information gave him great weight, and of which, even before he became a cabinet minister, he had acquired almost the exclusive direction. The return to cash payments, by the celebrated bill of 1819, the reciprocity treaties, and abandonment of the navigation laws, and the free-trade system, were mainly occasioned by his influence; and he continued, whether in or out of office, almost entirely to direct the commercial concerns of the nation, till the time of his death.

First represents Morpeth.

Mr. Huskisson was the first of that class of statesmen who have arisen with the prodigious increase in the commercial transactions and industrial activity of Great Britain in later times, and whose attention is chiefly devoted to the material interests and statistical details of the nation. He was not endowed by nature with any remarkable oratorical abilities; he had great powers of thought and application, but neither the fire of genius nor the soul of poetry in his character; and though in the later years of his life he was listened to with profound attention on both sides of the house, yet this respect was owing rather to the vast stores of varied information which he never failed to bring to bear upon the subject of debate, and the luminous views which he advanced regarding it, than any faculty of captivating a mixed audience with which he was gifted. His reasoning faculties were of a very high order; and there is no statesman of that period to whose arguments the his-

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torian can now so well refer for an exposition of the principles which, during the interval between the peace and the Reform Bill, governed the commercial and maritime policy of England. He first brought to bear upon legislative measures the resources of statistical research; and, to the industry and perseverance requisite for such an undertaking, he united the rarer faculty of philosophic reflection, and the deduction of general principles from an immense detail of particular instances. He was never taken unawares on any subject of that description; the details of the parliamentary returns were ever present to his memory; and, by the skilful use which he made of them in debate, he acquired, for the last ten years of his career, a weight in the House of Commons on all subjects connected with trade and navigation which was well nigh irresistible.

The New Beer Act.

This Act was passed in the 11th of George IV. which repeals the duty of ten shillings per barrel on ale and porter, both of which are commonly called beer, and which authorises the sale of beer on the premises, the dealer taking out a license annually, for which he is to pay two pounds two shillings, and a further sum of two pounds if the parties brew the liquor, came into operation this year. The immediate consequence was, that a vast number of public houses were opened under the regulations of the new Beer Act in all parts of the country, especially in the manufacturing and mining districts; in some parts of Yorkshire, they amount to more than double the number of the houses licensed on the old system. Intoxication, accompanied with every evil which it generally produces, universally prevailed during the first week, and then in some measure subsided. It is, however, much to be feared, that the demoralizing tendency of the measure, by filling the country with facilities for the perpetration of vice, will continue to produce the most lamentable effects. The ostensible object of the Bill is to reduce the price of a good and wholesome beverage to the labouring classes, and this, so far as the regular publicans are concerned, has been partially effected, they having reduced the prices of their beer to the full amount of the duty taken off. The houses licensed by the excise under the new Act, have their sign boards painted in black letters on a white ground, or white letters on a black ground, and exhibit many ludicrous inscriptions.

The neighbourhood of Bretton West, near Wakefield, was thrown into a state of the greatest alarm from the sudden disappearance of Mr. George Watson, farmer and tanner, of Bentley Grange. It appeared that Mr. Watson had left Wakefield on Friday, October 22nd, at seven o'clock in the evening, and next morning his horse was found near the Suspension Bridge over the river Calder, and about two miles further on the Wakefield and Denbydale road, his pocket book, together with some letters and papers strewed about, were discovered. An alarm was immediately given, and a search instituted, with the strongest supicion that he had been robbed

and murdered. It is supposed that upwards of two thousand persons were employed in the search, which was kept up till the Tuesday night following; the woods and adjacent fields were examined, and the river Calder and the canal carefully dragged. Amongst other means taken to ascertain the fate of Mr. Watson, a "Wise Man," of the name of Abraham Lockwood, of Thornhill Edge, was summoned to Bentley Grange, who discovered by his art, that Mr. Watson had been riding on the turnpike road, when suddenly three desperate fellows sprung upon him, and after dragging him from his horse, inhumanly murdered him; as to the body he could not then tell what had become of it; but he very sagely observed, that if it was not found within seven days from the time of the fatal deed, it would not come to light. It however turned out, that the supposed murdered man had been seen alive and well on the Tuesday morning, at Liverpool. As soon as this fact had been ascertained, a visit was paid to the fortune-teller, who, being ignorant of the discovery, was asked what he had further to communicate. Having placed himself in the seat of knowledge with due solemnity, he announced that Watson was really murdered, and if his body was not found before Sunday, he would never more be seen. In confirmation of this declaration, the gentleman who questioned him was placed in the chair, with a kind of prism in his hand, through which he was to see the murdered man; but though he looked for upwards of an hour, the ghost never appeared, and when at last he informed the diviner, that Watson had actually been seen alive twice since Friday, the wizard sunk abashed.

Watson was apprehended in Liverpool, on his way to America, and prevented from completing his intended journey, and compelled to make a retrograde movement. He had put himself on board the Florida, bound for the United States, but was, with near a hundred other passengers, detained in harbour by contrary winds for several days. In the mean time, one of his creditors who had followed him to Liverpool, obtained a warrant against him, and arrested him on board, on November 1st. He gave himself up without any apparent reluctance, affirming that other circumstances as well as a wish to escape from his creditors, had prompted him to quit his native country. He said he had been robbed of sixty pounds, near Bulcliff Wood, on his way home, by two men; but this tale is improbable, for it appears that, after leaving his horse, he returned to Wakefield, proceeded to Leeds, and from thence to Liverpool. He would have sailed for New York, by the Minerva, on the 24th of October, and had paid his passage, but was left behind. He was immediately confined in the borough gaol at Liverpool.

The highest tide known for many years at Hull occurred on November 2nd, when there was twenty-nine feet four inches water at the Humber Dock gates.

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A. D. 1831

Ancient Coins.

Of the immense sum of money deposited in the bottom of the river Dove, at Tutbury, Staffordshire, no account whatever was heard until the present year. Two bridges had been built, a corn mill erected, and subsequently a cotton mill; weirs and dams had been formed, and many alterations made in the river, without the treasure having ever been brought to light. On the 1st of June, the proprietors of the cotton mill commenced deepening the river for the purpose of giving a greater fall to the water from the wheel, the workmen found among the gravel, about sixty yards below the bridge, a few small pieces of silver coin of such a kind as they had never seen before. Mr. Webb, the proprietor of the cotton mill, in order to effect his purpose of prolonging an embankment between the mill stream and the river, much farther below the bridge than it formerly extended, it became requisite to wheel a considerable quantity of gravel out of the bed of the river, from the end of the watercourse, as far up as the new bridge. While they were engaged in the operation they found the coin just noticed, and as they proceeded up the river they continued to find more; these were discovered lying about half a yard below the surface of the gravel, apparently as if they had been washed down from a higher source. On Tuesday, the 7th of June, several thousands were obtained, and as they advanced up the river they were still more successful, for on Wednesday the 8th, they discovered the grand deposit of coins whence the others had been washed, about thirty yards below the present bridge, and from four to five feet below the surface of the gravel. The coins were here so abundant, that one hundred and fifty were turned up in a single shovelful of gravel, and nearly five thousand of them were collected by two of the workmen thus employed on that day. They were sold to the by-standers at six, seven, or eight shillings and sixpence per hundred. The next day a less quantity was procured, and the prices of them advanced accordingly. At length the officers of the crown asserted the king's right to all coin which might subsequently be found in the bed of the river, since the soil thereof belonged to his majesty in right of his duchy of Lancaster. A commission was issued from the Chancellor of the duchy prohibiting all persons, excepting those appointed therein, from searching, or authorising others to search, for coin in the river; and for the purpose of insuring the king's rights, the commissioners were directed to institute a further search on behalf of the crown, which commenced on the 28th of June, and was discontinued by them on the 1st of July, after having obtained under it upwards of fifteen hundred more coins, which were forwarded to his majesty William IV. and the chancellor of the duchy. The total number of coins thus found, is supposed to have been, upon the most moderate computation, one hundred thousand. Besides a number of sterlings of the Empire, Brabant, Lorraine, and Hainault, and the Scotch coins of Alexander III., John Baliol, and Robert Bruce,

there was found a complete English series of those of Edward I., who at various times had his money struck at London, York, Canterbury, Chester, Durham, Lincoln, Bristol, Exeter, Berwick, St. Edmund's, Kingston, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and also of those he had struck at Dublin, Waterford, and Cork. There were also found specimens of all the prelatical coins of Edward I. and Edward II.; as of bishops Bock, Kellar, and Beaumont, bishops of Durham; some others, bearing upon them "Rob de Hadley," and a few issuing from the archiepiscopal see of York. Besides those enumerated, there were many of Henry III., both of the first and second coinage. On the whole, a finer specimen, or museum, of early English, Scotch, and Irish coins was never before seen. One coin of Edward I. was a beautiful one of silver, of about the size of a half crown. There was also found one ring alone in the river, which was conjectured to have been lost by some one of the earl's officers in fording the Dove, five hundred and nine years previously to its being found. It was rudely chased, and bore within the circle the motto "Spreta Vivant."

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Died, near Kiltormor, county of Galway, Ireland, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and twenty years, the widow Bagot, in the full possession of all her faculties.

It is no less an historical fact than a botanical curiosity, abundantly proving the longevity of the oak, that the very identical tree which had an influence in producing the death of William II. is still standing, though in the last stage of decay, near Melwood castle, in the centre of the New Forest, though it is upwards of seven hundred years since the death of the red-haired king in 1100. An arrow discharged at a deer by Sir Walter Tyrrel, glancing from its sturdy bole, struck that monarch to the heart and killed him on the spot. This tree was first paled round by an order of Charles II.

1832

A new beautiful Roman catholic chapel was opened for divine worship in Huddersfield. A grand high mass was celebrated on the occasion, by the right reverend Dr. Penswick, bishop of the northern district, assisted by a numerous clergy. The Rev. Mr. Sheane preached in the morning; and in the evening the Rev. T. M. M'Donnell, of Birmingham, delivered an eloquent discourse. The selection of music was grand, and most effectually performed under the direction of Mr. Walton, and led by Mr. Bywater, of Leeds, in a truly masterly style.

Died Adam Clarke, LL.D., an eminent preacher among the Methodists. He was born in 1763. His father was of an English family, his mother a Scotchwoman. He was a travelling preacher in various circuits from 1782 to 1805, when he took up his residence in London, where he passed a considerable part of his subsequent life. He was learned in the Oriental languages, and published a Commentary of the Holy Scriptures and various other

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works. He died of that awful disease cholera, at Bayswater, in 1832.

The clock of Christ church, Leeds, has four faces opposite the four cardinal points; one of cast iron, the other three of stone. They are a great ornament to the sacred edifice, and useful to the public. It is constructed on a different principle to the generality of horological pieces, and is the workmanship of Mr. Harrison, grandson of the celebrated John Harrison, of mechanical renown. Neither he nor his paternal grandfather were brought up to the clockmaking business, being a joiner by trade, but a man of great scientific research, intense study, and unwearied application to mechanics. Mr. Harrison has constructed this clock on the principle of a time-piece, for the invention of which he received twenty sovereigns and a handsome gold snuff box from the Society of Arts.

The first attempt at periodical literature was made in England in the reign of Elizabeth; it was in the shape of a pamphlet called "The English Mercurie," the first number of which, dated 1588, is still preserved in the British Museum. The first newspaper, called the "Public Intelligencer," was published by Sir Roger L'Estrange, on the 1st of August, 1661. Periodical pamphlets, which had become fashionable in the reign of Charles I., were more rare in the reign of James II. The English rebellion of 1641, gave rise to a great number of tracts filled with violent appeals to the public. Many of these tracts bore the title of diurnal occurrences of parliament. The first gazette in England was published at Oxford, on November 7th, 1665, the court being then held in that city. On the court being removed to London, the title was altered to the London Gazette. The Orange Intelligencer was the third newspaper published, and the first after the Revolution in 1688. This latter continued to be the only daily paper in England for many years; but in 1690, there appears to have been nine London newspapers published weekly. In Queen Anne's reign (1709) the number of papers was increased to eighteen; but still there continued to be but one daily paper, which was called the London Courant. In the reign of George I. the numbers were three daily, six weekly, and ten published three times a week. In 1753, the number of copies of newspapers annually published in the whole of England was 7,411,757. In 1760, the circulation had increased to 9,404,790; and in 1830 it amounted to 30,493,941.

The last accounts printed by order of the House of Commons respecting the British Museum states the number of persons who had been admitted to view the museum from Christmas 1826, to Christmas 1832, from which statement it appears that the whole number of visitors, for each of the six years to which it refers, was as follows:—In 1827, 79,131; 1828, 81,228; 1829, 68,108; 1830, 71,336; 1831, 99,112; 1832, 147,896; total, 546,811.

From some unknown cause, great was the falling off in the number of visiters in 1829 and 1830; but in 1831, the increase was considerably higher than in any of the former years; and in 1832 more than doubled either of the two deficient years.

Amount of postages collected in the following cities and trading towns in the United Kingdom during the years 1831 and 1832.

Amount of Postages.

	1831.	1832.
London	£628,641	£637,178
Birmingham	23,864	28,684
Bristol	36,870	33,887
Hull	15,030	14,603
Leeds	20,963	20,315
Liverpool	70,974	70,018
Manchester	52,320	53,449
Sheffield	11,163	11,026
Edinburgh	42,621	42,758
Glasgow	35,641	35,754
Dublin	101,520	80,640
Cork	10,760	11,511

Associations of Middleham Castle, in Wensleydale, carry us back to a desolating era of English history, since which more than six hundred and fifty years have elapsed. Robert Fitz Ralf, or Ranulph, on whom was bestowed the whole of Wensleydale, is said to have erected it, about the year 1190. Here the Earl of Salisbury, son of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland, and father of the notorious Earl of Warwick, had his seat, into whose family it came by the marriage of Mary, daughter of Ralph Fitz Randolph, with Ralph de Neville, and ancestor of the Earl of Salisbury. Here, too, Edward IV. was detained a prisoner, under the custody of Alexander Neville, forty-sixth archbishop of York. Here, too, Richard III. had his residence, and in this castle was born Edward, Prince of Wales. The historian, Stow, says that here Falconbridge was beheaded; but this is contradicted by another authority which states that he was executed at Southampton. The constableship of the castle, an office derivative from the Crown, is vested in the Duke of Leeds. Such are the main historical features associated with Middleham Castle, a ruin which Dr. Whitaker describes as "Majesty in decay."

The chief wealth of England is derived from her extensive mines and manufactures, which are numerous in Yorkshire, as well as in other parts of the country; even the improvements of agriculture may be traced to this source. Her principal minerals are coal, iron, copper, tin, lead, and salt. Her coal fields are immense, covering a space of seven hundred miles, without including the vast coal districts of South Wales; containing together a sufficient quantity to last two thousand years The annual consumption is twenty-two millions of tons, chiefly obtained from English mines,

Minerals.

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employing between London and the North of England forty-five thousand persons. The annual produce of iron is six hundred and seventy thousand tons, employing two hundred thousand persons; the annual produce of copper is fourteen thousand tons; tin four thousand five hundred tons, giving employment in Cornwall alone to seventy-six thousand persons, and fifteen thousand horse power of steam engines. Annual consumption of salt is one hundred and sixty-one thousand tons, and exports three hundred thousand tons: The salt trade of Cheshire employs more than eight thousand individuals. Lead fifty thousand tons. The fisheries employ about fifty thousand men and boys about the island of Great Britain. The woollen manufacture gives employment to three hundred and sixty thousand; the yearly value of the produce is eighteen millions sterling. The cotton trade, in England, some years ago, was one thousand and seventy factories; and one hundred and eighty-two thousand mill operatives. The factory operatives of the whole empire is supposed to be two hundred and fifty thousand; of which two hundred thousand belong to England. The annual value of the cotton trade of the empire is thirty millions sterling. Persons below the age of eighteen years employed, is upwards of eighty thousand. The average wages for adults and non-adults, is about ten shillings a week. The cotton trade employs directly and indirectly nearly one million persons. The linen trade for the united kingdom has been valued at ten millions sterling, annually employing about one hundred and eighty thousand persons; the greater proportion in the flax mills are females. Flax mills are more unhealthy than cotton mills. The silk is about the same value as the linen manufacture; the total number of power looms in Great Britain and Ireland, are one hundred and fifteen thousand eight hundred, of which ninety-six thousand seven hundred and sixty-four belong to England and Wales. The number of operatives employed in cotton, woollen, silk, and flax mills, in England alone, amount three hundred thousand. Hardware and cutlery manufactured in Great Britain, are estimated by Mc'Cullock, at seventeen million pounds, employing three hundred thousand persons.

Factory operatives.

CHAPTER X.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM IN THE YEAR 1832.

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Parliamentary Reform.

Without the aid of oracular divination, it was no difficult task for a man of limited political knowledge, at the commencement of the nineteenth century, to predict that the people of this country, guided by eminent statesmen, would demand and obtain a reform in the commons' house of parliament. The promulgation of liberty has been received with ardour by the multitude in every age, and fostered in every clime, where civilization and science have shed their luminous beams on the human mind. The progress of knowledge, and the extended range of freedom of thought, having been nearly commensurate, and uniformly recognized and identified together, for where this rears its glorious standard, that extends its enlightening rays through every grade of society. Knowledge infallibly leads man to a full participation of its distinguished blessings, founding itself on an immutable basis.

However diversified the opinions of men may be on subjects affording scope for speculative theories, however varied their organization, conferring different powers of perception, yet, in the claims of freedom, all nations seem to harmonize; self-defence in its enjoyment being universally allowed to constitute the first law of nature. It is a theme on which the rapt poet has dwelt with delight through successive ages, from the remotest eras of antiquity; a theme that has been heard, read, and universally admired by the most enlightened nations of the earth. Liberty being to the mental world, what the sun is to the material one; from which, if it wholly withdraws its fructifying influence, the sweetest fragrance and the most blooming beauties of creation would languish and decay. Withdraw liberty, and the most distinguished and unbounded property of man, stretching its capacious powers to the planetary system, there tracing the flaming comet's elliptical orbit with precision, in its rapid flight towards the sun; that reason which can solve every thing, except impossibilities, robbed of liberty, is at once laid prostrate in the dust, entombed in the wreck of human degradation, so that the voice of nature unceasingly proclaims its ligitimate sway.

Prior to, and during the American War of Independence, the press of this country teemed with publications of a political nature,

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advocating parliamentary reform; such were the "*Crisis*,"—"*Common Sense*,"—"*The Rights of Man*,"—and other works, of a like tendency, which were circulated and extensively read both in England and France.

More than half a century has elapsed since the termination of the first American war, during which period the subject of parliamentary reform has more or less engaged the attention of some of the leading statesmen of the British senate. That acute reasoner, William Pitt, made a motion in the house of commons in 1782, on that subject, urging all the arguments of his comprehensive mind in its favour, but in vain; though his speeches were considered the epitome of oratory, graced with the most decorative flowers of rhetoric, and delivered in the accents of persuasive eloquence, his motion was negatived by a majority of twenty. In the same year, Mr. Sawbridge ventured to bring forward a similar motion, which was negatived by a majority of eighty-eight. Mr. Pitt, in the following year, again displayed his unrivalled talents in the advocacy of the measure, and again the motion was lost, by a majority of one hundred and forty-four. Undaunted by defeat, his master mind displayed its boundless energies, on the same important question, in the year 1785, when his motion was again negatived by seventy-seven votes; this was the last time that great statesman advocated parliamentary reform in the house of commons, of which he soon after became the leader.

Continental affairs were of such interest and magnitude, as to absorb every other consideration, and for a time laid the reform question to rest, till, in the year 1790, Mr. Flood renewed it, but ultimately withdrew his motion.

Public Meetings for Reform.

Public meetings were held in most of the manufacturing towns in England, to petition for reform. Notwithstanding which three years were allowed to pass before any motion was made on the subject. In 1797, Mr. Grey renewed his efforts to obtain what appeared to him necessary to the salvation of the constitution, but in vain. His third motion was submitted to the house in 1806, and was negatived by a majority of one hundred and forty two. The next effort was made by Sir Francis Burdett, in 1809, with no better success, though a much less majority, namely, fifty-nine, which in the very next year 1810, on the motion of the hon. J. Brand, was swelled to one hundred and nineteen. Nothing intimidated by defeat, the same hon. gentleman renewed his endeavours in the year 1812, when the house again negatived his motion by a majority of one hundred and twenty-seven. In the same year ministers, who were decidedly hostile to the most modern reform, defeated the motion of the Marquis of Tavistock. Such was the altered views of the nation generally, that, in 1821, Mr. Lambton's motion, notwithstanding the powerful influence of the government, was lost in the house of commons only by the small majority

of twelve. Fixed in principle, as inflexible in honour, a majority four times as great as the one against his first effort to amend the representation could not have driven him from his purpose, or have repressed the ardour of his mind; no wonder that we find him renewing his efforts in 1822, and the two following years.

The voice of the country had become loud, while the sentiments it uttered were of the most impressive nature in favour of reform; some expressing a willingness to accept a moderate and practical one, while others, more sanguine in their views, avowed themselves favourable to a radical one, without which they declared the country could not be regenerated, or saved from its impending fate.

Four different defeats, in four successive years, had not extinguished the desire for reform in the breast of Lord John Russell, nor damped his ardour in the pursuit of what he considered would prove a national blessing if obtained; for though he had witnessed the hon. Mr. Abercromby's failure in attempting to obtain the great object of his solicitude in the year after his last motion had been negatived; in the very next year his lordship brought forward his fifth motion on the same subject, when notwithstanding all that was advanced in its favour in the house, and notwithstanding meetings were held in nearly every manufacturing and commercial town of any importance, and petitions to parliament for what their respective inhabitants considered a most desirable object, his lordship had the mortification of again witnessing the measure negatived by a majority of 124.

Motion for Reform rejected.

On the accession of William IV. he retained in office the ministers of the late king; but on the meeting of parliament, in November, the opposition to the Duke of Wellington and his cabinet had become so strong, on account of their resistance to parliamentary reform, that the duke and his colleagues found themselves unable to carry on the government, and consequently tendered their resignation, which the king accepted, and a whig administration was formed, at the head of which was Earl Grey.

On the first of March, 1831, the Reform Bill was brought into the house of commons by Lord John Russell. The object of this important measure was to provide for a more equal and extensive representation of the people in parliament. A number of the smallest boroughs were disfranchised, or deprived of the privilege of elective representation, and others, which had formerly sent two members to parliament, were restricted to one.

Again brought forward.

This judicious arrangement made way for other towns which had not before possessed the elective franchise; and the number of county members were considerably increased; by it a new electoral qualification was introduced in the boroughs. The power of voting for representatives being conferred on the occupiers of houses, or other tenements in the boroughs, of ten pounds yearly rent and upwards. In the counties, the old qualification of pro-

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perty, of the annual value of forty shillings was continued, with the addition of the occupation, as tenant, of land of fifty pounds yearly rent and upwards. This clause was introduced in the progress of the measure through parliament. Such are the general features of the Reform Bill, as it was ultimately passed; it encountered, however, a long and strenuous opposition. The house of commons, soon after the bill was brought in, having voted that the number of members for England and Wales should not be altered, as was proposed, the king dissolved the parliament.

The Bill rejected.

When the new parliament met, the bill was again brought forward, and passed the house of commons on the 21st of September, 1831, but was rejected by the house of Lords on the second reading. A second bill, similar to the one lost, was immediately brought in, again passed the house of commons, and again met with such a powerful resistance in the lords, that the ministers finding themselves unable to carry it through that house, tendered their resignation to his majesty. The situation of prime minister was offered to Sir Robert Peel, but he declined to accept it. Meanwhile the people, in some parts of the country, exhibited signs of great political agitation, one remarkable indication of which was a run on the Bank of England, from which, in the course of two or three days, money was drawn out to the amount of above a million pounds sterling. In these circumstances, the Duke of Wellington himself recommended the recall of the king's ministers, who were accordingly re-instated. At the same time the members of the house of lords, who had hitherto resisted the bill, withdrew their opposition. It then passed the house of Lords without any further impediment, and on the 7th of June, 1832, received the royal assent and became the law of the land.

Reform Bill passed.

SUMMARY.

Before Reform Act.		*After Reform Act.*	
Cities and Boroughs...	14	Cities and Boroughs...	18
Members	28	Members	31
Population	138,306	Population	447,745
Houses	22,384	Houses	85,929
Ditto of £10 value ...	6,013	Ditto of £10 value ...	23,177
Electors	9,308	Electors (1846).....	30,721
Assessed Taxes.....	£45,021	Assessed Taxes.....	£92,460

The old borough system is now no more. Whether corruption has been extinguished, or has only changed hands; whether the purchase of a borough, or the purchase of a crowd be the purer transaction; are topics which may be safely left to common judgment, and to the bribery committees which have since flourished in such luxuriance. By the new system the struggle is not between the people and the peerage, for what struggle can subsist between

an aristocracy stripped of every vote in the commons, and the masters of the commons? The true contest is between the populace and the elected; and the only question is, whether we shall have representatives of the nation, or the delegates of the multitude? The course of such a contest is easily foreseen. The people at this hour, deny to their representatives any other character than that of delegates. Pledge or not pledge, they look upon them as equally bound. In a few years, custom will take the shape of law. Every member of the house will have but one point of view; the verdict of the crowd. The question that faces him at all points of the political horizon must be—What will the populace think of this; how shall I excuse myself to my masters in the streets; how shall I secure my next election in the mouths of the multitude? Thus the pyramid will be completely inverted. The course of national council must begin thenceforth with the club, and end with the legislature. While the peerage-members of the commons subsisted, they partook in some degree of the stability which makes the chief value of the peerage; nearly independent of popular influence, they were not constrained to veer about with every breath of popular caprice; connected with the property of the land, they naturally resisted the violences with which the democratic feeling in all legislatures threatens property; naturally conversant with the opinions of the higher orders, they brought to the debate a consideration for authority, a soberness of view, an educated and established dislike of useless innovation, and a respect for the principles by which British greatness had been erected; all of the highest value for the purposes of sound legislation. But this class has been almost totally extinguished, and the vessel of the state has been deprived of one of the securest of her anchors.'

Life of Burke.

Bolton Castle.

About three miles north-west of the village of Wensley, in the North-riding of Yorkshire, are the ruins of Bolton castle, erected in the reign of Richard II. by Richard, Lord Scroop, high chancellor of England; according to Leland, it consisted of four principal towers, and was eighteen years in building, at a cost of £12,000, with timber brought from Inglewood Forest, in Cumberland, the conveyance of which was the chief cause of the great expense. In one of the towers, Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned for about two years, ending in 1569. Vestiges of an extensive religious building are discernible near the village: about forty years since, large quantities of stone, and some fine specimens of highly-carved Gothic windows, were dug from the ruins; and in sloping a precipitous bank near them, in the spring of 1843, the skeletons of thirty human bodies were removed, and interred below. Near the foot of an ancient yew-tree of immense magnitude, human bones, and those of horses, with various implements of war, were found some years since, in a mass of black earth.

Nicholas Saunderson, the eminent mathematician and author of the "Elements of Algebra," and a "Treatise on Fluxions," was born

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at Thurlestone, near Penistone, in the West-riding of Yorkshire, in 1682; he lost his sight in infancy, but learned to read by passing his fingers over the inscriptions on the gravestones in the church-yard; and in addition to a profound knowledge of the mathematics, though blind, made himself perfect master of the dead languages. There is an inscription to his memory on a wall opposite the mansion of John C. Milner, Esq.

The Anglers' Club, at Great Driffield, was established this year, and is under the management of a president and a committee of seven members, with a secretary, who is also treasurer; each member contributes five pounds yearly towards the expense of preserving the fishery, and the club hold an annual meeting on the first Tuesday after the 19th of April.

Ancient relics.

At Egton, six miles from Whitby, on clearing some ground on the farm of Julian Park, the foundations were discovered of an extensive range of buildings, supposed to have been the baronial seat of the Lords de Mauley, and also a piscina of elegant form, in perfect preservation, which, with other relics, is placed in the gardens of the inn at Egton Bridge. The Roman road from Dunsley to Cawthorn Camp passed for several miles through the township of Egton.

The village of Auburn, near Bridlington, in the East-riding of Yorkshire, has been reduced by the encroachments of the sea, to a single farm containing about three hundred acres of land, and the chapel was totally destroyed by the waters about sixty years ago.

In the latter part of the 17th century, Saddleworth, in the West-riding of the county of York, is described in several deeds and public documents as the parish of "Saddleworth-cum-Quick," and for all civil purposes is now considered a distinct parish; but in ecclesiastical matters it is subject to the vicar of Rochdale, in whose patronage the living, a perpetual curacy, is. The old chapel, dedicated to St. Chad, is still existing, but the tower was rebuilt in 1746, and the nave and chancel were enlarged and almost rebuilt in 1833, by subscription and church-rates, aided by a grant of £400 from the Incorporated Society; it is a neat specimen of the later English style, and contains 1104 sittings, of which 872 are free. In the north aisle is a tablet to the memory of John Winterbottom, paymaster to the 52nd regiment, born at Saddleworth in 1781, and who died at Barbadoes in November, 1838, having served with distinction as a private at Ferrol; as sergeant-major at Copenhagen and Vimeiro; and as lieutenant and adjutant at Corunna, Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, Tarbes, Toulouse, and Waterloo. The tablet was erected by one hundred and thirty officers of his regiment and other military friends, to commemorate his bravery as a soldier, and worth as a man.

The remains of the ancient abbey at Whitby, situated near the parochial church, on the summit of a cliff two hundred feet above the level of the sea, and from their exposed situation, have

at various times sustained severe injury from storms; the south wall of the nave was blown down in 1763 to the very foundations; in 1830, the remains of the central tower with its massive columns fell; and in 1839, part of the south wall of the choir was levelled with the ground, so that this once stately and majestic structure is now greatly mutilated. The style is chiefly of the early and decorated English, of which many elegant details are discernible; and such of the windows of the later style as are still entire, are enriched with beautiful and elaborate tracery.

The hospital at Wrixley, eleven miles north-west of York, is a spacious and handsome brick building, consisting of a centre and two wings; in the hall are portraits of the founder and Queen Mary II., and the building contains separate lodging-rooms for the inmates, with spacious dining and drawing-rooms for their joint use, and a chapel, in which divine service is performed daily by the chaplain, who has a stipend of £20 per annum; attached to the house are two large gardens, with pleasure-grounds. Each of the inmates has an allowance of £50, which sum includes one shilling and sixpence per day for provisions; they are elected on petition, and are generally decayed clergymen and gentlemen, and must be fifty years of age at least previous to admission; they are eligible if born in Great Britain, but must be members of the Church of England. The hospital is under the immediate care of a receiver, and the direction of the governors of Greenwich and Chelsea hospitals, the master of the Charter-house, the president of the College of Physicians, the treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, and the master of Caius and Christ's colleges, Cambridge; the present warden is Mr. John White.

Tower of London.

The Tower of London stands on the northern bank of the river Thames, and consists of a large pile of buildings, the irregularity of which arises from its having been erected and enlarged by various sovereigns, at distant periods of time: it served the purpose of a fortified palace to many of the early monarchs of England. Tradition ascribes its origin to Julius Cæsar, but the earliest authentic account of it is, that William the Conqueror, having little reliance on the fidelity of his new subjects of London, on fixing his residence in the metropolis, built a strong fortress to overawe them, on part of the present site of the tower. In 1078, he appointed Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, a skilful architect, to superintend the building of a larger fort, being the same, though repaired or rebuilt by some of his successors, which is now called the White Tower. It is situated in the centre of the fortress, and is of a square shape, with four watch-towers, one of which is used as an observatory; this part of the building contains, besides a small armoury for the sea service, an old Norman chapel, dedicated to St. John, in which the kings and queens who resided here performed their devotions: it is of an oblong form, circular at

White Tower.

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the east end, and supported by short round pillars, and in it the ancient records of the kingdom are now kept. In 1082, William Rufus laid the foundations of a castle southward, and near to the river, which was finished by his successor, Henry I: beneath it were two gates, one called Traitor's Gate, through which state prisoners were conveyed to their cells, and the other bearing the name of the Bloody Gate. Henry III. added a strong gate and bulwark to the west entrance, repaired and *whitened* the square tower, which probably gave it the name it still retains, and extended the fortress by a mud wall, which was superseded by one of brick by Edward IV. who built within this enclosure the present Lion's Tower. Charles II. and the succeeding sovereigns down to George IV. made various additions and alterations within the area enclosed by the ancient fortifications; and the exterior walls now include an area of twelve acres and five roods. The exterior circuit of the ditch, which entirely surrounds it, is 3156 feet; it is separated from the Thames by a broad quay, behind which is a platform for mounting sixty-one pieces of cannon, which are brought out and fired on all occasions of public rejoicing. The interior, which forms a parish within itself, subject to the visitation of the Bishop of London, contains several streets, and a variety of interesting buildings, which, before the recent fire, consisted of the Tower parochial church, or Royal Free Chapel of St. Peter *ad Vincula*, the White tower, the ordnance office, the record office, the jewel office, the horse armoury, the grand storehouse, the new or small armoury, houses belonging to the officers of the Tower, barracks for the garrison, and two suttling-houses commonly used by the officers of the garrison. The great fire, by which a large portion of this noble edifice was destroyed, took place on the 30th of October, 1841, and extended to the grand storehouse, the Table or Bower Tower, with two stores on each side of it, and the Butler's Tower, in the armoury, which was 345 feet long, were no less than 280,000 stand of arms, ready for use, besides a quantity of military trophies, many of them ancient and of great historical interest; and during the conflagration, the regalia, used at coronations, which were kept in the Jewel Office, were hurriedly, but safely, removed. The government of the Tower is entrusted to a Constable, generally a person of high rank, under whose command are a lieutenant and a deputy-lieutenant, the latter being called the governor, with several subordinate officers, besides forty wardens, who bear the same rich antique uniform as was worn by the corps at its formation by Henry the Seventh. *The Mint*, originally situated within the limits of the Tower, and the business of which was afterwards for some time carried on at Soho, near Birmingham, now stands at the north-eastern corner of Tower-hill, on the site of the old victualling office; it contains steam-engines, and all the numerous mechanical works for facilitating the operations of the coinage.

Exterior Walls.

Great Fire.

The Mint.

At Wickersley, near Rotherham, there are ten quarries of excellent stone for grindstones, from which the Sheffield manufacturers are supplied, and in which a hundred men are constantly employed: fossils of various kinds are frequently found in these quarries.

Scarbro' Castle.

During the civil war in the reign of Charles I. the parliamentary forces, commanded by Sir John Meldrum, besieged Scarbro' castle, which held out under its brave governor, Sir Hugh Cholmley, for more than twelve months. At length, however, on the death of Meldrum, who fell in the assault, the command devolved upon Sir Matthew Boynton, to whom, after the exhaustion of its military stores, the fortress was surrendered in 1645, upon honourable terms. Colonel Boynton, who succeeded Sir Matthew in the command of the castle, having declared for the king, it came again into the possession of the royalists; but it was finally surrendered to the parliament in 1648, and soon afterwards dismantled. George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, was confined in it in 1665. During the rebellion in 1745, the building was put into a state of temporary repair; since which time batteries have been erected for the protection of the town and harbour; and within the inclosure are barracks for the accommodation of 120 men. This once formidable fortress comprised within the boundary walls an area of more than nineteen acres, and occupied the summit of an eminence 300 feet above the level of the sea, which surrounds it on all sides except the west, by which it is connected with the town; on the north, east, and south is a vast range of perpendicular rocks. The entrance is through an arched gateway, on the summit of a narrow isthmus, flanked by bastions, and formerly defended by two drawbridges within the gates of a deep fosse. The principal parts remaining are the keep, a square tower, the walls of which are twelve feet thick, and some portions of the semicircular towers that defend the ramparts, now falling rapidly to decay; some slight remains of the chapel, also, are still discernible within the walls The castle and its precincts are extra-parochial.

Spa at Slaithwaite

A few years ago, a valuable spring was discovered at Slaithwaite, near Huddersfield, strongly impregnated with sulphur, and also a chalybeate spring, in their properties closely resembling the waters of Harrogate; and a spa has been established by Mr. Richard Varley, who has erected baths with every requisite accommodation for the use of the waters, built several cottages for visitors, and laid out gardens and pleasure-grounds which are tastefully embellished. On an analysis of the waters by Mr. West, of Leeds, an imperial gallon of the sulphurous spa was found to contain, 0·7 grains of chloride of calcium, 0·4 of chloride of magnesia, 2·5 of chloride of sodium, and 20·4 of carbonate of soda; the gases are sulphuretted hydrogen, 0·75 of a cubic inch; of carbonic acid, 1·25, and of carburetted hydrogen, 4·75; an inflammable gas arises from the surface of the water. The chalybeate spring was found to contain in an imperial gallon, 3·4 grains of sulphate, 4·0 of carbonate of lime, 2·4 of carbonate of magnesia, and 3·3 of oxide of iron

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Westminster Abbey.

Westminster Abbey is ascribed to Sebert, king of the East Saxons. Edward the Confessor rebuilt the church in 1065; and by Pope Nicholas II. it was appointed the place of inauguration for the kings of England. On the general suppression of the religious houses, Henry VIII. converted the Benedictine abbey attached to this church into a college of secular canons, under the government of a dean, and afterwards appointed a bishop, making it the head of a diocese, comprising the entire county of Middlesex, except Fulham, which was retained by the bishop of London; but this establishment was, a few years afterwards, dissolved by Edward VI., who restored the college, which was again changed by Queen Mary into an abbey. Elizabeth put an end to that institution in 1560, and founded the present establishment, which is a *college*, consisting of a dean and eleven secular canons, or prebendaries, who have the patronage of the six minor canonries and of twenty-four benefices, with one other, alternately: the net revenue amounts to £19,543. A *school* was attached to the collegiate establishment by Elizabeth for forty scholars, called the Queen's, to be educated in the liberal sciences, preparatory to their removal to the university; private scholars are also admitted, and some of the most illustrious characters in the kingdom have received their education here. To the establishment also belong choristers, singing men, an organist, and twelve almsmen. It is supposed that a school was annexed to the abbey so long ago as the time of Edward the Confessor. The present church was built by Henry III. and his successors, and completed by the last abbot, with the exception of the two towers at the western entrance, which are the work of Sir Christopher Wren, and the northern doorway, called "The Beautiful Gate," which was erected at the expense of the unfortunate Bishop Atterbury. Its length is three hundred and sixty feet, the breadth of the nave seventy-two feet, and the length of the transept one hundred and ninety-five feet. Some late improvements have exposed this venerable structure to the view, by pulling down the houses on its northern side, and forming a square before it, neatly planted with low shrubs. On entering the western door, the whole body of the church, highly impressive from its loftiness, lightness, and symmetry, presents itself at one view, terminated at the further end by the fine painted window over the portico of Henry the Seventh's chapel. The nave is separated from the choir by a screen; the choir, in the form of a semi-octagon, was formerly surrounded by eight chapels, but there is now only seven, that which was then the central chapel at present forming the porch of that of Henry VII. The roofs of the nave and transept are supported by two rows of arches, one above the other, resting on beautiful lofty clustered columns of Purbeck marble. Corresponding with the central range of pillars are demi-pillars in the side walls, which, as they rise, spring into semi-arches, and meet others opposite in acute angles; by which means

Built by Henry III.

the roof is thrown into a variety of segments of arches decorated with ornamented carvings. The side aisles receive light from a middle range of windows, which, with the four large ones at the ends of the nave and transept, give light to the whole of the main building. The great western window is splendidly painted, representing figures of the patriarchs Moses and Aaron, the arms of Edward the Confessor, those of Westminster, and other devices. The choir, one of the most beautiful in Europe, is terminated towards the east by the ancient high altar, beyond which, at a small distance, is seen the magnificent shrine of Edward the Confessor, rising from the centre of the chapel which bears his name. The pavement before the altar table is a splendid specimen of ancient Mosaic work, and one side of the inclosure is formed by the venerable tombs and effigies of Aymer de Valence, Edward Crouchback, the monuments of king Sebert, Anne of Cleves, &c. The choir is inclosed on the northern and southern sides by handsome stalls, the floor being paved with black and white marble, and the roof ornamented with white tiles, divided into compartments, which are bordered with gilt carved work. The ceremony of the coronation of the king's and queens of England is performed in this part of the abbey. The best executed monuments are the productions of Roubilliac, Rysbrach, Flaxman, Westmacott, and Bacon. In the southern extremity of the transept are monuments to the memory of many of the most eminent British poets, whence this spot has received its name of *Poet's Corner;* and here are, amongst others, the names and memorials of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Milton, Dryden, Butler, Thompson, Gay, Goldsmith, Addison, Johnson, &c.; with the tombs of Handel and Garrick. In the southern aisle the most remarkable monuments are those of Dr. Watts, W. Hargreave, Esq., and Captain James Cornwall. At the western end of the abbey are those of Sir Godfrey Kneller, Dr. Mead, Sir Charles Wager, the Earl of Chatham, &c. On the northern side of the entrance into the choir is a monument of Sir Isaac Newton, and near it that of Earl Stanhope. Near the great gates, and opposite the tomb of the Earl of Chatham, lie the remains, about twelve feet from each other, of the two great political rivals, Charles James Fox, and William Pitt, the monument of the latter of whom is over the western entrance. A monument to Lord Mansfield is erected under one of the lofty arches at the northern end of the transept. Around the choir are eight chapels, dedicated respectively to St. Benedict, St. Nicholas, St. Paul, St. Erasmus, St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, St. Michael, and St. Andrew; and in them is a variety of tombs erected to the memory of distinguished persons: the three last-named chapels have been converted into a single one. Besides these are two others deserving particular description, namely, the chapel of Edward the Confessor, and Henry the Seventh's chapel. Edward the Confessor's chapel

Great western window.

Poet's Corner.

Henry Seventh's Chapel.

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stands immediately behind the altar of the church, upon an elevated floor, leading to which there is a flight of steps. It is remarkable for containing the shrine of its patron saint, King Edward the Confessor, and the tombs of several of the ancient English monarchs, from which circumstance it has been denominated "the Chapel of the Kings." The saints' shrine, erected pursuant to the orders of Henry III., by Peter Cavallini, stands in the centre, and was curiously ornamented with Mosaic work of coloured stones, with gilding and other embellishments, but only some fragments now remain. Of the regal monuments around that of Henry III., is distinguished by large panels of polished porphyry, inclosed with Mosaic work of scarlet and gold, and that monarch's effigy of brass gilt, the size of life. The remains of Edward I. are contained in a plain coffin of grey marble The tomb of Edward III. has his statue of brass gilt, and is surrounded by statues of his children, and others. There is a tomb erected to the memory of Richard II. and his queen, Anne of Bohemia, with their effigies. Editha, consort of the Confessor; Eleanor, the affectionate wife of Edward I.; and the heroic Philippa, consort of Edward III., have tombs with their effigies, the tombs of brass gilt, and the effigies of alabaster. The tomb of Henry V. is enclosed in a beautiful chantry chapel. The coronation chairs, and thes tone brought from Scone by Edward I.; the sword and shield of king Edward III.; the saddle and helmet used by Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt; and various models of churches, by Sir Christopher Wren, are shown among the curiosities here. Along the frieze of the screen of the chapel are fourteen legendary sculptures, relating to the history of Edward the Confessor, which were executed in the reign of Henry III., and are well worthy the attention of the antiquary.

Coronation Chairs.

Sowerby-Bridge, near Halifax, at the commencement of the present century, comprised only a few scattered houses called the Old Causeway, has since that period increased with surprising rapidity in extent and population. The town consists of a spacious street of well-built houses, about a mile in length, and of numerous detached and pleasant villas.

A few years ago, an altar was found at Greetland, in the parish of Halifax, on the summit of a hill, inscribed, as dedicated by Titus Aurelius Aurelianus, to the god of the city of the Brigantes, and to the deities of the emperors.

In the dale of Goadland near Whitby, within the ancient honour of Pickering Forest, the tenants were bound, by the tenure of their lands, to promote the breed of a large species of hawk that resorted to a cliff called Killing Nab Scar, and to secure them for the king. these birds continue to haunt the same place, but it is remarkable that there is seldom more than one brood produced in a year.

The district church of Golcar, near Huddersfield, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1829, at an expense of £2865, granted by the parliamentary commissioners, with the exception of £500,

raised by subscription; it is a handsome structure, in the latest English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and contains 950 sittings, of which 430 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the vicar of Huddersfield, with a net income of £150.

In 1831, Mr. Witham, of Lartington, in the North-riding of York, laid the foundation-stone of a building at that place, which has been completed as a museum, and contains an extensive collection of geological and mineralogical specimens; it is open to public inspection at all times, and visited annually by numerous ameteurs and professors of that science, for the promotion of which he has published a treatise on the internal structure of vegetable fossils, the study of which he has successfully reduced to method. The building is sixty-three feet in length, and of proportional breadth and height, and is of handsome architecture, with a highly-ornamented ceiling; the walls are hung in splendid mirrors, and adorned with a valuable and well-chosen collection of paintings, by the most esteemed masters of the Italian and Flemish schools, and with others of more modern date. A beautiful clock was presented to Mr. Witham in 1838, by 2098 of the inhabitants of Barnard-Castle, in testimony of his attention to the interests of the town, and his exertions to promote infant education, and diffuse useful knowledge among the humble classes.

Museum at Lartington.

The Free Grammar School at Stokesley, in the North-riding of York, was founded by John Preston, Esq., who, in 1814, bequeathed £2000 for its endowment; the validity of the bequest was disputed by the next of kin, and the funds consequently accumulated to £4000. The school-house was rebuilt by the trustees, in 1833, and the school has been since conducted by a head master, who had a salary of £80, and an under master who has a salary of £50; it affords gratuitous instruction in the classics, and in writing and arithmetic, to about twenty-seven boys, and the building, which is in the early English style of architecture, is well adapted to its purpose.

Laughton-en-le-Morthen, near Rotherham, during the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, suffered greatly from the Lancastrian party, in an attack made upon it by the Baron of Mowbray and his adherents, who greatly injured the town, and nearly destroyed the church.

Lockwood Spa, near Huddersfield, was erected in 1827, in a deeply sequestered spot, sheltered by a lofty and well-wooded ridge on the east side of the river, is a handsome range of building, comprising warm, tepid, vapour, cold, and shower baths, with a large swimming bath, and every requisite arrangement for the internal and external use of the water, which issues from a spring, and is pumped into the baths by a steam engine. The water, which has a strong sulphureous smell and taste, contains a small proportion of carbonate of lime and sulphate of magnesia, with

Lockwood Spa.

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35 parts of carburetted, and 17 of sulphuretted hydrogen, 7 of carbonic acid, and 41 of azotic gas.

Stainley-South, near Ripley, was formerly the property of Sir Solomon Swale, who, having suffered severely for his loyalty during the parliamentary war, was presented with the first baronetcy conferred after the Restoration. Sir Solomon, in those unsettled times, having neglected to sue out a renewal of the lease by which he held some property under the crown, a chancery clerk, noticing the omission, obtained it for himself, and involved the baronet in a litigation which, in a few years, ended in his becoming a prisoner in the king's bench, where he died of a broken heart; and Stainley Hall, the ancient family seat, is now a ruin.

On the 17th of December, 1829, the lofty cliff at Kettleness, near Whitby, the base of which was excavated with numerous caves and fissures, became dislocated, when the whole hamlet situated on its summit, glided down towards the sea; the inhabitants were secured by retreating to a ship lying off the cost for a cargo of alum.

British Museum.

The British Museum, a national repository, as well of antiquities and curiosities as of books and manuscripts, was established by act of parliament in 1753. Its originator was Sir Hans Sloane, who bequeathed his museum to the nation, on condition that parliament should pay £20,000 to his executors, and provide a house for its reception. This was accomplished by means of £85,000 raised by lottery for the purpose; and other collections being added, the whole were deposited in the noble mansion formerly belonging to the duke of Montague, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, which had been purchased for the purpose. To the Sloanean Museum parliament has added, at various times, the Cottonian library, given by Sir R. Cotton to the public; and removed from Cotton House, Westminster; major Edward's library; the Harleian library; Dr. Burney's rare and classical library, and the Lansdowne manuscripts. Various literary men and others have also increased the treasures of the establishment by donations and legacies; George the Second gave the whole of the important library of books and manuscripts which had been gradually collected by the kings of England, from Henry VII. to William III.; George III. presented a large and valuable assortment of pamphlets, published between the years 1640 and 1660: and Garrick bequeathed to the museum his collection of old plays. Some of the principal private donations are, Dr. Birch's library, left by will, together with £522. 18s. per annum in the funds for ever; a select library of classical works, by Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esquire; a similar bequest by Sir William Musgrave; and a magnificent collection of books and prints by the late Rev. M. Cracherode. The most recent, and one of the most important donations, is that of the magnificent library collected by George III., and presented by George IV., for the reception of which an extensive and elegant gallery was

Donations and Legacies.

lately built. Numerous other excellent libraries, and valuable collections of pieces of ancient sculptures, curiosities, &c., have been added, by gift or purchase, rendering the British Museum, at the present time, in books, manuscripts, sculptures, antiquities, and other curiosities of art and nature, one of the richest in Europe. The immense number, and splendid binding, of the works in the royal library, amounting to 60,000 volumes, many of them most costly and exquisite, are in harmony with the fitting-up of the apartment in which they are placed, and, with the books in the other apartments, form a collection of nearly 170,000 printed volumes, and 20,000 volumes of manuscripts. The expenditure of the entire establishment in 1841, was £33,700.

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Dewsbury-Moor, one mile from Dewsbury, in the West-riding of York, was formed into an ecclesiastical district in 1837. The church, dedicated to St. John, was erected at an expense of £5502, and was consecrated on the 4th September 1827; it is a neat structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, crowned by pinnacles, and contains six hundred sittings, of which three hundred are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Dewsbury, with a net income of £150, and an excellent glebe-house.

1837

The Free Grammar School at Drax, near Selby, was erected in 1669, by Charles Reed, Esq., and endowed by him with £2000; he also erected six alms-houses, to be kept in repair from the same fund, for three aged persons of each sex. The whole produce arising from the endowment is now £924 per annum. This benefactor, when an infant, is said to have been discovered lying among reeds, and to have been, from that circumstance, named Reed; having been brought up by the parish, he was put to the sea service at the age of sixteen, and, after fifty years' absence, returned opulent, and testified his gratitude to his preservers by the above benevolent acts. This story of his having been a foundling is, however, by most persons deemed fabulous, and is disproved by his will, in which he bequeaths legacies to several of his relations.

Halifax in 1642.

In the time of the civil war, in the reign of Charles I., Halifax was garrisoned by the parliamentarian troops, whose cause the inhabitants zealously maintained; and in 1642, an obstinate engagement occurred between the contending forces on Halifax Bank, which, from the slaughter that ensued, has since been called the Bloody Field. Frequent skirmishes took place in the neighbourhood between the royalists who were besieging the towns of Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds, and the inhabitants of Halifax, who often sent considerable numbers of troops to the assistance of those places. There are, near the town, remains of various intrenchments thrown up at this period, and also on both sides of the road over Blackstone Edge. During the time of the commonwealth, the inhabitants sent a representative to parliament; and in the rebel-

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lion of 1745, they formed themselves into a loyal association, under Sir George Savile, and raised three companies of independent militia, clothed and accoutred at their own expense. Several remains of British and Danish antiquities have at various times been found in the parish: on Mixenden Moor, near the town, about forty years ago, a labourer, while digging, struck his spade against a black polished stone, near which were discovered a beautiful celt in excellent preservation, four arrow-heads of black flint, a light battle-axe of green pebble, and a hollow gouge of hard grey stone, evidently intended for scooping out vessels of wood.

Within the chapelry of Hardraw, in the parish of Aysgarth, in the North-riding of York, is a tremendous waterfall, called Hardraw Scar, with immense masses of rock overhanging it on each side; the water falls from a ledge one hundred feet in perpendicular height. During the severe frost in 1740, this cascade was entirely congealed into a stupendous cone of ice.

Hornsea, in Holderness, in the East-riding of York, which was formerly more than six miles from the coast of the North Sea, is now not more than half a mile distant from it; and the village of Hornsea Beck was, not many years since, totally destroyed by the encroachments of the sea, which is still progressively advancing.

Studley Park.

The mansion in Studley Park, near Ripon, is an elegant and spacious structure, in the Grecian style, consisting of a centre and two wings, having in the former a stately portico of four lofty Corinthian columns supporting an enriched tablature and cornice, surmounted by a triangular pediment; it contains many handsome apartments, and a valuable collection of paintings by the most eminent masters. The park comprises six hundred and fifty acres, partly in the township of Markington with Wallerthwaite, and is richly wooded, and well stocked with deer; the surface is beautifully undulated, and the grounds are watered by the Skell rivulet, which forms some picturesque cascades.

Remains of Fountains Abbey.

In the southern portion of the park, in a deep vale, through which the Skell pursues its course, are the venerable remains of Fountains abbey, established for brethren of the Cistercian order by thirteen Benedictine monks of the abbey of St. Mary, near York, who leaving their houses for the purpose of observing a more strict course of discipline, in 1132, obtained from Thurstan, archbishop of York, a grant of land in this place. The abbey was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £1173 0s. 7d.; the site and demesne were granted in the thirty-second of Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Gresham, and in 1767, were purchased by Wm. Aislabie, Esquire, for £18,000. The remains of this once magnificent structure are beautifully situated, and occupy an area of nearly two acres, within the township of Markington with Wallerthwaite; they are partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, and consist chiefly of the church with its lofty tower, part of the clois-

ters, the chapter-house, refectory, dormitory, and other portions of the conventual buildings, together forming one of the most extensive and interesting specimens of monastic remains in the country. Near the ruins is Fountains Hall, a large mansion in the Elizabethan style, formerly the seat of the Messenger family, proprietors of the abbey lands.

About a mile and a half from Pockthorpe, near Driffield, in the East-riding of York, is a place called Dane's Grave, where nearly two hundred tumuli are in various states of preservation; many of them have been opened at different times, and in 1841, the Rev. George Wright, the present vicar, opened one in which he found a skeleton in a very decomposed state. They are supposed to cover the bodies of the slain in a battle, perhaps with the troops of Harold; or the spot may have been the place of sepulture of a colony of Danes, residing at Danes' Dale, which is about a mile distant.

The Chapel, at Murton, in the North-riding of York, which is ancient, was built by some individual connected with the place, and lands in the parish are charged by the founder with its repairs, and a small payment to a clergyman to perform the duty; but the lands are so ill defined as to have led to repeated disputes and litigation, and there appears at present no remedy except carrying the case into a court of law. The duty was performed by the incumbent of Osbaldwick, until 1834, when a violent storm damaged the roof of the edifice, and rendered it unfit for public service, and the person then in possession of the lands supposed to be chargeable with its repairs resisting the claim, it has since remained in a state of delapidation.

Beverley Minster.

Beverley Minster was once the head of a peculiar and exempt church, which expired at the dissolution of monasteries. The minster, formerly the church belonging to the monastery of St. John, is now the parochial church of the united parishes of St. John and St. Martin; the living is a perpetual curacy, of which the net income (with the parsonage house) is about £195.; patrons, trustees of the late Rev. Charles Simeon, of Cambridge, by purchase from the corporation under the Municipal Act; impropriators of St. John's, representatives of the late Sir M. Warton; the impropriation of St. Martin's belongs to the crown. Two assistant curates are appointed, who perform divine service in the minster twice every day; each has a stipend of about £132., paid out of the minster estates and funds, appropriated by act of parliament to that purpose. The minster was almost entirely rebuilt in 1060, by Kinsius, Archbishop of York. In 1664, some workmen whilst opening a grave in the chancel, discovered a sheet of lead, enveloping some relics, with an inscription in Latin, purporting that the ancient church having been destroyed by fire, in 1188, search was made for the relics of St. John of Beverley, which, having been found, were again deposited near the altar. It is not

Rebuilt in 1060, by Kinsius.

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known at what precise period the present church was built, though probably in the early part of the reign of Henry III.: it is a venerable and spacious cruciform structure, in the early, decorated, and later styles of English architecture, with two lofty towers at the west end; and though combining these several styles, it exhibits in each of them such purity of composition, and correctness of detail, as to raise it to an architectural equality with the finest of the cathedral churches, to which it is inferior only in magnitude. The west front is the most beautiful and perfect specimen we have of the later English style; the whole front is pannelled, and the buttresses, which have a very bold projection, are ornamented with various tiers of niche-work, of excellent composition, and most delicate execution; the nave and transepts are of the early English, of which the fronts of the north and south transepts are pure specimens. The choir is partly in the decorated style, with an exquisitely beautiful altar-screen and rood-loft, which, though unequalled in elegance of design and richness of detail, were long concealed by a screen of inferior composition, put up within the last century: the east window is embellished with stained glass, which has been collected from the other windows, and skilfully arranged: near the altar is the Frydd-stool, formed of one entire stone, with a Latin inscription, offering an asylum to all criminals who should flee to this sanctuary; and on an ancient tablet are the portraits of St. John of Beverley and king Athelstan, with a legend recording the monarch's grant of freedom to the town. In the choir is a superb and finely executed monument, the celebrated Percy shrine, erected in the reign of Edward III., to the memory of one of the Percy family; and in the north transept is a fine altar-tomb, both in the decorated style. Behind the minster is the ancient manor-house belonging to Beverley park.

The West front.

Percy shrine.

Goole, a sea-port, in the West-riding of York, which is situated on the river Ouse near its confluence with the Dutch river, which communicates with the Don, has within the last twenty-five years risen from an inconsiderable hamlet into a town of commercial importance. The town and port owe their origin to the construction of the Knottingley and Goole canal, for which the Aire and Calder Navigation Company obtained an act of parliament in 1820. This canal, which communicates with the river Aire at Ferry-bridge, and thereby completes the most important line of inland navigation in the kingdom, was opened to the public on the 20th of July, 1826; and in the year following the town was, by commission from the court of exchequer, constituted a port for foreign trade. On the 6th of April, 1828, a brig laden with merchandise cleared out of the dock for Hamburg, in the presence of a vast concourse of people, assembled from various parts of the country to celebrate the event; and on the same day, a market for corn and provisions of all kinds, to be continued weekly, was first opened in a commodious market-place erected for the purpose. In the course

Goole in 1826.

of this year, the company obtained another act for further improvement in the navigation, and for the construction of additional docks for the accommodation of large steam-ships then recently introduced; these works were completed in 1838. The harbour consists of an entrance basin 250 feet long, and 200 feet wide, communicating with the Ouse, here 500 feet wide, by two locks, of which one will admit vessels of more than 300 tons' burthen; and, by gates, with a ship-dock 600 feet long and 200 wide, having an average depth of eighteen feet, and with a dock for barges 900 feet in length and 150 in width, having a mean depth of eight feet. These docks communicate with each other by means of gates and swivel bridges; and the large dock has communication also with the Goole and Knottingley canal, over which is a handsome stone bridge of one arch. The new works consist of a spacious wet-dock, and a large dry-dock, the former communicating with the ship-dock, which has been lengthened for the purpose, and opening into the Ouse, by a lock 210 feet long and 58 wide; and towards the river a stone frontage has been erected, connecting the entrance into the lock with the entrance harbour. The quays are commodious, and there are extensive ranges of warehouses for bonding merchandise of every description, one of which is approved as a warehouse of special security; yards for timber, iron, slate, and other articles; and a timber pond, capacious enough for floating 3000 loads. A patent-slip for repairing vessels was erected in 1830, and every requisite accommodation has been provided for facilitating the general business of the port. Between the docks and the entrance harbour are the custom-house and excise-office, forming a handsome structure, of which part is also appropriated as merchants' counting-houses, and offices for the Aire and Calder Company; and between the entrance harbour and the river Ouse extensive coal-sheds have been erected for the supply of steamers frequenting the port. In the construction of the various works and buildings connected with the navigation, the company have expended more than £1,000,000 at this place, and on their line of navigation to Leeds and Wakefield, since the year 1820. The trade of the port consists chiefly in the exportation of coal, lime, and the woollen and cotton manufactures of Barnsley, Wakefield, Leeds. and Manchester, and the iron and cutlery wares of Birmingham and Sheffield, and in the importation of corn, timber, wool, and other goods.

Its docks.

Trade of Goole.

The Cathedral of Ripon is a large cruciform building, with two square towers at the western end, each 110 feet high, embattled and surmounted with pinnacles; and, in the centre, is another square tower standing upon four pillars with arches, and ornamented with a cupola on its north western angle. On each of these towers was formerly a spire, and those on the towers at the western end were 120 feet in height, and that of the central tower still higher; but the latter having been blown down in 1660, causing

Ripon Cathedral.

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St. Wilfrid's Needle.

considerable damage to the roof, the others were removed. On the south side of the choir is the chapterhouse, over which is the library, containing a good collection of ancient works, and portraits of many of the kings and queens of England. Under the nave of the cathedral is a chapel, in which is a place called St. Wilfrid's Needle, said by tradition to have been used for the trial of female chastity. The bishop's throne and the stalls are ornamented with carved work, and the east window, which is 51 feet by 25, and in which are the arms of James I., those of England and France, of the ecclesiastical society, and of the town, are very magnificent, the painted glass having been lately renovated; there are also many beautiful and curious monuments in the cathedral. The episcopal palace, erected at Bramley Grange, near the city, is a handsome structure, situated in a demesne of about 110 acres.

York Cathedral.

York Cathedral, originally founded by Edwin, after having been frequently demolished and restored, was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1137. It remained in a desolate state for some time, till Archbishop Roger, in 1171, rebuilt the choir, and in the reign of Henry III., Walter de Gray built the south transept. In the beginning of the reign of Edward I., John de Romaine, treasurer of the church, built the north transept and a central tower; and in 1291, his son of the same name, who was made archbishop, laid the foundation of the nave, which was, forty years afterwards, completed by Archbishop William de Melton, who also built the west front and the two western towers. Archbishop Thoresby, in 1361, rebuilt the choir in a style better adapted to the character of the nave, to which it was before greatly inferior; and, in 1370, the central tower was taken down, and in the course of eight years completely rebuilt. The whole edifice at present displays a regular series of the richest and purest specimens of the various styles of English architecture, with some remains of the Norman, of which the only portion now entire is the crypt, under the eastern part of the church. The distant view of this extensive and magnificent pile, towering above the churches and other buildings of the city, and equally unrivalled in the magnitude of its dimensions and the richness of its embellishment is strikingly impressive. The cathedral is a cruciform structure, with the addition of two lateral projections between the central tower and the east end, which are called the light transepts, and is 524½ feet in length from east to west, and 222 feet in breadth along the principal transepts.

The choir rebuilt in 1361.

The west front.

The west front, which is divided into three compartments by richly pannelled buttresses of four stages, terminating with boldly crocketed finials, is almost covered with a profusion of the most varied sculptures, comprising numerous canopied niches, in which are statues. The central compartment contains the principal entrance, a beautiful pointed and richly moulded arch, supported on a series of slender clustered columns, surmounted by a straight

angular canopy with crocketed pinnacles, and ornamented with canopied niches, in which are statues of the archbishops Melton, Percy, and Vavasour. The chief arch is divided by a slender clustered pillar in the centre into two smaller cinquefoiled arches, forming a double doorway, and having the spandril decorated with a circular window of elegant tracery. On each side of the principal entrance are two series of trefoiled arches, with feathered canopies, terminating in crocketed finials; and above it is the beautiful west window of eight lights, enriched with elegant tracery, and surmounted by an acutely angular canopy and parapet, behind which is seen the gable of the roof of the nave. The entrances to the aisles are through plainer arches, above which are elegant windows of three lights, and with tracery surmounted by canopies similar to that over the west window. The western towers, which are uniform and of graceful elevation, are strengthened with double buttresses at the angles, highly enriched with canopies and pinnacles at the offsets, and which, after diminishing in four successive stages, die away under the cornice which is carried round the upper part of the towers. The north and the south sides of the cathedral have buttresses terminating in pinnacles, and a delicately pierced parapet is continued round the walls of the nave; the transepts, which are in the early English style, are nearly similar in design, though differing in the minuter details. The central tower, which rises to the height of 213 feet, is a massive square structure, relieved on each of its faces by two large windows of three lights, separated and bounded at each side by enriched buttresses, terminating in crocketed finials; the crown of the arch of the windows is surmounted by a canopy, and the summit of the tower is wreathed with a pierced and embattled parapet. The east front, which is one of the finest compositions extant, is divided into three compartments by four octangular buttresses, terminating in crocketed pinnacles, and profusely ornamented with canopied niches, in which are a figure of an archbishop seated, holding in his left hand the model of a church, and having the right hand raised; a statue of Vavasour in tolerable preservation, and one much mutilated, said to be that of Lord Percy. The magnificent window of nine lights, filled with intricate tracery, occupies the whole of the central compartment, and is surmounted by an enriched ogee canopy, above which is some highly elaborate and beautiful tabernacle-work, in the centre a square turret, with a crocketed finial.

Central tower.

On entering the cathedral from the west end, the vastness of its dimensions, the justness of its proportions, and the simplicity and beauty of the arrangement, produce an intense impression of grandeur and magnificence. The nave is separated from the aisles by long ranges of finely clustered columns, of which the central shafts rise to the roof, which is plainly groined, and the others support a series of gracefully pointed arches, in the decorated style,

Its vast dimensions.

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chastely and appropriately enriched. The triforium consists of openings of five lofty narrow trefoiled arches, with acute angular canopies. The clerestory is a noble range of windows, divided by slender mullions into five lights, having in the crown of the arch a circular light with geometrical tracery of beautiful design: the aisles are lighted by an elegant range of windows of three lights, with quatrefoiled circles and tracery; and the walls below them are decorated with panels and tracery, and with canopied niches having crocketed pinnacles. At the eastern extremity of the nave is the Lantern Tower, supported on four lofty clustered columns and finely pointed arches, the windows of which diffuse a pleasing light over the transepts and eastern portion of the nave, which when viewed from this point, derives increased effect from the great west window, which is filled with flowing tracery of the most delicate and beautiful character. The transepts, in the early English style, are dissimilar only in the minuter details and the arrangement of the ends. The central part is separated from the aisles by clustered columns and sharply pointed arches; the triforium consists of four arches separated by small pillars resembling the Norman, and included in a large circular arch, having in the spandril a cinquefoiled, and on each side of it a quatrefoiled circle; the clerestory consists of ranges of five sharp pointed arches, of which the three central only admit light; the roof, which is of wood, is groined like that of the nave. The aisles of the transepts are lighted with double lancet-shaped windows, beneath which is a series of blank trefoiled arches. The choir is separated from the nave by a splendid stone screen sustaining the organ, and divided into fifteen compartments containing a series of richly canopied niches, in which are placed, on elegant pedestals, the statues of the kings of England, from William the Conqueror to Henry VI.; nearly in the centre is the doorway leading into the choir, an obtuse arch supported on slender clustered columns, with an ogee canopy, terminated with a crocketed finial. Above the niches in which are the statues of the kings are narrow shrines, richly canopied, and containing smaller statues, and above them a series of angels; the whole surmounted with bands of delicate tracery, and adorned with the most elaborate sculpture.

Splendour of the interior.

The choir.

The choir, of which the roof is loftier and more intricately groined than that of the nave, is a beautiful specimen of the later style of English architecture. The piers and arches are similar to those of the nave, and the intervals between the arches are embellished with shields of armorial bearings: the openings in the triforium consist of a series of five cinquefoiled arches with canopies and crocketed finials, divided in the centre by horizontal transoms; and the clerestory is a beautiful range of windows of five lights, with cinquefoiled heads, having the crown of the arch enriched with elegant tracery. The walls of the aisles of the choir are pannelled and enriched with tracery, corresponding with the

character of the windows, which, as well as the groining of the roof, is similar to those of the nave. The magnificent east window, of nine lights, occupies almost the whole of the east end, and is embellished with nearly two hundred subjects from sacred history, painted in glass; the upper section of the window is occupied with intricate tracery, elaborately wrought into a series of canopies, running up to the crown of the arch, and containing projecting busts, and the outer border is enriched with small tabernacles, containing half-length figures. The window is divided, nearly in the centre, by an embattled transom, in which a light gallery is wrought, affording an unobstructed view of the whole cathedral. Behind the altar, to which is an ascent of fifteen steps, and separating it from the Lady chapel, is a beautiful stone screen, divided into compartments by slender panelled buttresses terminating with crocketed pinnacles; each compartment contains, in the lower division, a triple shrine of niches, and in the upper, an open arch, separated by slender mullions into three divisions, surmounted by a square head, of which the spandrils are pierced in quatrefoil circles; above these is a delicate opened embattled parapet. The intervals of this exquisitely wrought screen have been filled with plate-glass, affording a view of the eastern portion of the choir and of the magnificent east window. On each side of the choir, and on each side of the entrance under the organ, are the prebendal stalls, of oak richly carved, and surmounted with canopies of tabernacle work: at the east end are the bishop's throne and pulpit, opposite to each other, both elaborately ornamented; and in the centre is the desk for the vicars choral, inclosed with tabernacle-work, on the north side of which is an eagle of brass on a pedestal. The pavement of the choir and nave has been beautifully relaid in mosaic. The *Lady chapel* is similar to the choir, and contains some beautiful monuments. Beneath the altar is an ancient crypt, of Norman architecture, with low massive circular columns with varied capitals, supporting a plain groined roof. On the south side of the choir are three chapels, or rather vestries, in which are several ancient chests. In the *Inner vestry* is a large press, containing many of the ancient records of the church, and a large horn of ivory, presented by Ulphus, Prince of West Deira, with all his revenues, to the cathedral, and which, after having been lost and stripped of its gold ornaments, was restored to the church by Lord Fairfax. Here is also preserved a large and elegant bowl, edged with silver doubly gilt, and standing upon three silver feet, originally presented by archbishop Scroope, in 1398, to the company of cordwainers of York. Among the other curiosities are a state canopy of gold tissue, given by the citizens in honour of James I., on his first visit to York; a superb pastoral staff of silver, with the figure of the Virgin and the Infant placed under the crook, given by Catherine of Portugal, queen dowager of England,

Noble East window.

Lady chapel.

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to her confessor, on his being appointed to the archbishopric by James II., in the year 1689, and said to have been wrested from him by the Earl of Darnley, when he went in procession to the minster, and deposited it in the care of the dean and chapter, in whose possession it has remained ever since; and an antique chair, thought to be coeval with the cathedral, in which several of the kings of England have been crowned, and which is placed within the rails of the altar when the archbishop officiates.

Monuments.

The monument of archbishop Walter de Grey, the tomb of archbishop Godfrey, the monument of archbishop Henry Bowett, and of archbishop Thomas Savage are highly worthy of notice: there are also several large stone coffins, some recumbent figures of knights, and numerous tombs of other archbishops, of which that of archbishop Roger is the most ancient. In the north aisle of the choir is a recumbent statue in alabaster, commonly, but erroneously, said to be that of Prince William de Hatfield, second son of Edward III., under a rich and beautiful canopy; in the north transept is the tomb of John Haxby, treasurer of the church, on which, according to ancient usage, payments of money for the church estate are still occasionally made. There are numerous other monuments and tombs in various parts of the church; among which are those of Sir William Ingram, knight, commissary of the prerogative court; Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle; Frances Cecil, Countess of Cumberland; a statue of William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, son of the minister of Charles I.; and a monument to William Burgh, LL,D., on which is an emblematical figure of Faith, finely sculptured by Westmacott. From the north transept a passage leads to the *Chapter-house*, a highly enriched octagonal structure in the decorated English style, with a lofty and elaborately groined roof of wood, without a central pier, profusely ornamented with sculpture in various devices. Seven sides of the octagon are occupied by large windows of elegant tracery, embellished with shields of armorial-bearings painted on glass; below the windows are forty-four stalls of rich tabernacle-work of Petworth marble. The eighth side is solid, and has tracery corresponding with the windows; and the arch forming the door-way is divided into two trefoiled arches by a clustered column in the centre, above which is a statue of the Virgin with the Infant in her arms, enshrined in a canopied niche. The vestibule is also of beautiful design. The building now used for the *Library*, once a chapel belonging to the archiepiscopal palace, is situated a short distance to the north-west of the cathedral, and having undergone complete repair, exhibits a good specimen of early Anglo-Norman architecture; it contains a valuable collection of works on theology and general literature. The recent removal of ancient buildings to the north of the cathedral has disclosed a series of very beautiful Norman arches, which formed part of the palace, and which, though greatly mutilated, are peculiarly fine in their details.

Chapter house.

Library.

Riot at Sheffield.

Great excitement prevailed in Sheffield on Sunday evening, the 24th January, and subsequently riotous acts were committed, chiefly by a number of disorderly youths, for the suppression of which it was thought needful to call out the military. All arose out of a drunken brawl between a man and his wife. They were employed to take care of the Medical School, in Eyre-street, and always appearing to conduct themselves well during the presence of the lecturers, they were permitted to reside altogether on the premises. It seems, however, that after the lecturers had left the establishment, both the man and his wife frequently got intoxicated, and created disturbances in the night. It is very much to be regretted that these facts were not communicated to the gentlemen connected with that establishment, as they were utterly ignorant of the man's conducting himself in the way he appears to have done.

On Saturday night he had received some wages. On Sunday forenoon he and his wife were both intoxicated; and, as usual under such circumstances, began to quarrel. In this drunken brawl they were joined by an Irishman, whom they had improperly admitted into the house. The two men thrust the woman out of doors, who, in a state of drunken fury, alarmed the neighbours and passers by with the cry of murder; telling people, at the same time, that the two men were intent on murdering her. A police force was fetched, and the men carried off to prison. This produced a strong and rapidly spreading sensation; and a thousand ridiculous and idle tales about burking, and so forth, were soon afloat. In the meanwhile, a crowd collected about the premises, the door of which was forcibly opened, and many persons entered, bringing away with them, of course, marvellous accounts calculated to inflame the public mind still more. The crowd augmenting, a considerable police force was kept on the spot, and acts of violence were prevented that evening, the people having gradually dispersed themselves. During the night all was quiet. At eight o'clock next morning the premises were in possession of the mob, who were then occupied in breaking the frames of the windows, and in ejecting into the street, chairs, forms, stools, tables, papers, books, in short, every moveable article, of which a fire was made in the street. The persons within the house acted their part with as much coolness as if they had been engaged in some lawful employment; whilst those without seemed to enjoy the scene, as if some glorious deed had been performing. The building was soon completely gutted, the very stair-case and floors being torn up and committed to the flames. At half-past nine the constables and others endeavoured to stay the work of destruction, but they might as well have attempted to still the raging waves. Bland, whilst engaged in this duty, received a blow, which severely injured him, and levelled him with the ground. The house was now nearly gutted, and the fire in the street, being continually increased with

Destruction of property.

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fresh fuel from the floors, doors, ceilings, stairs, and every thing that would burn, now raged with terrific fury. About ten o'clock, the aspect of affairs assumed so truly alarming an appearance, that it was deemed desirable to dispatch messengers in post-chaises, with directions to proceed at full speed for the assistance of any of the neighbouring magistrates. At twenty minutes past ten, Mr. Rayner arrived in front of the Town Hall, at the head of a detachment of the 6th Inniskillen dragoons, commanded by a serjeant. He then dismounted, and Mr. A. Smith took his place, and led the detachment into Eyre-street. The crowd fled on their approach, and the depredators ceased their mischievous employment and took to their heels. The dragoons being reinforced with another detachment, about eleven o'clock they were divided into parties and paraded the principal streets near the Medical school, and by half-past twelve o'clock the people had nearly all dispersed; there was altogether such an appearance of quietness about the spot that it was thought unnecessary to detain the military any longer; they were, therefore, released from further duty, and returned to the barracks. About half-past one another attack was made on the ill-fated premises; the fire was re-kindled in the street, and the horrid work of destruction was again in operation in all its original fury. The military were again called out, although scarcely settled in the barracks; the Rev. G. Chandler, at the head of one troop, and W. J. Bagshawe, Esq., bringing up another, galloped down Eyre-street. They succeeded in capturing one of the rioters.

Military called out.

At Wakefield, on the bridge over the Calder, are the remains of a chapel supposed to have been erected by Edward III., and endowed by that monarch with £10 per annum for two chaplains, and rebuilt by Edward IV. in memory of his father, the duke of York, and his followers, who fell in the battle of Wakefield. It is a beautiful structure in the decorated English style, about ten yards in length and eight in width; the west front is extremely rich in ornamental detail, and divided into compartments by buttresses, with canopied niches, and adorned with delicate tracery and every embellishment for which that graceful style is distinguished.

By a return made to the house of commons it appears that in the year ending 5th January, 1835, the number of vessels that entered inwards in the port of Hull was 1520, and the tonnage of the same 228,844; of these ships eight hundred and ninety-four belonged to the United Kingdom, sixteen to Russia, thirty-one to Sweden, forty-five to Norway, two hundred and seven to Denmark, sixty-four to Prussia, one hundred and fifty-six to Germany, seventy-two to Holland, twenty-one to Belgium, four to France, one to Spain, six to the Italian States, and three to the United States of America.

Leeds Corporation.

In the year 1834, a royal commission was issued, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the condition of the municipal corporations in this kingdom; and commissioners were

appointed to make enquiry and report thereon. Before the commissioner who visited this borough, commenced his enquiry, James Nicholson Esquire, then town clerk, attended, and read a resolution passed at a court of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, protesting against the legality of the commission, and the power of the commissioner to compel the attendance of any member or officer of the corporation before them; but stating, that as the commission had been issued under the king's authority, the corporation of Leeds were disposed to pay all proper respect to it; and in consequence thereof had directed him to attend and answer the questions put to him on the queries transmitted to the mayor and himself, provided such questions were put by the commissioner only. The following extracts relating to this borough are taken from the report of the commissioners.

"The close constitution of the corporation is obvious; all vacancies in each branch of it being filled by the select body, gives to that body absolute and uncontrolled self election."

"The great respectability of the present members of the coporation and their impartial conduct as justices, were universally acknowledged; but the restricted system and want of a more popular method of election were loudly complained of, and it was said that it would be satisfactory to a great majority of the town, that there should be such more open course as the legislature in its wisdom should think best."

When the commissioners had completed their report, it was printed and published; after considerable delay and opposition, the municipal corporation act having passed both houses of parliament, received the royal assent on the 9th of September, 1835.

In pursuance of the 39th section of this act, Thomas Clarkson and Charles William Heighton, Esquires, barristers-at-law, having been duly appointed to revise the lists of burgesses, divided the borough into wards, and also assigned the number of councillors to be elected therein respectively. The document by which the borough is so divided into wards, under the respective hands of the revising barristers, is dated the 6th of November, 1835, which are in the following order of priority: *Leeds Township*—Mill-Hill ward; West ward; North-west ward; North ward; North-east ward; East ward, including the hamlets of Osmondthorpe, Skelton, and Thornes; Kirkgate ward; and the South ward. *Out Townships*—Hunslet ward, including the township of Hunslet; Holbeck ward, including the townships of Holbeck and Wortley; Bramley ward, including the townships of Bramley, Armley, Farnley, and Beeston; Headingley ward, including the townships of Headingley-cum-Burley, Chapel-Allerton, and Potternewton.

Borough divided into wards.

The last mayor elected by virtue of the charter of incorporation, was Griffith Wright, Esquire, who continued in office in pursuance of the act of parliament recently passed, until the 1st of January, 1836, on which day at a meeting of the "council," Thomas Benyon,

Last Mayor under the old system.

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Esquire, was elected mayor, but declined to accept the office, preferring to pay the fine of £100 imposed in that behalf; William Williams Brown, Esquire, was next chosen, but he followed Mr. Benyon's example; and lastly, the choice of the council fell on George Goodman, Esquire, who by making and subscribing the declarations in that behalf required, became the first mayor of the borough of Leeds under the municipal corporation act.

Two churches struck by lightning.

On the evening of Sunday last, February 8th, a storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by hail and wind, prevailed generally throughout Yorkshire. Among the hills in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, two churches were struck by the electric fluid on opposite sides of the same valley. The spire of Linthwaite church was struck in such a manner, that, without any of the stones being shattered, the spire was bent out of the perpendicular, and inclined towards the church, so that it was thought there would be a necessity for taking it down. It is remarkable that danger had previously been apprehended from the metallic weathercock on the top of the spire, as likely to attract the electric fluid, and that a few days before preparations had been made for taking it down, but had not been completed. On the opposite side of the valley, Golcar church was struck, so as to produce a most extraordinary effect. The spire also was surmonnted by a metallic vane, the rod of which was inserted through the middle of the five uppermost courses of stone. The electric fluid struck the metal, went down the iron rod, leaving the upper courses of stone uninjured, and fairly blew out the two courses of stone below the rod. So clean were the stones blown out, that the superior courses about five feet in height, with the vane standing in them, dropped down upon the lower part of the steeple, and are still standing there in the perpendicular position, only leaning over a little towards the church! The stones displaced were of great size and weight, and they were flung to a considerable distance. One of them fell with such force as to break down several yards of the church yard wall; another fell on the roof, broke through into the body of the church, and fell close to the clerk's desk. Neither of these spires had a conductor.

At Owthorne, in Holderness, in the East-riding of York, a submarine forest, of a distant and unknown era, was recently discovered. It lies on the sea-coast, below Owthorne, and extends along the shore for some hundred yards, a considerable way below low-water-mark, into the sea.

Forks first used in the 13th century.

Notwithstanding the popular belief that forks were first introduced at the English dinner table in the 17th century, a supposition which may be said to rest on no better authority than Mr. Thomas Coryat's "crudities," it is certain they were in use at the royal table towards the close of the 13th century. Among the valuables found in the wardrobe of Edward I., after his death at Burgh-on-the-Sands, in 1307, were six silver forks and one of gold. This fact, however, proves little more than that forks were known

at an early period; it is very certain that they were not in common use. The fingers and knives of folks served for many centuries afterwards to enable them to eat their several meals. Meat was at this period often brought to table on a spit, and served round by the attendants, when each guest as he pleased cut a portion with his knife. This fashion of serving is shewn on the Bayeux tapestry, and in numerous illuminations of a later date. Among princes and nobles these spits were usually formed of silver; Henry III. had one of gold, in which a "serpent's tongue" *(lingua serpentina)* was set; in other words a shark's tooth, for so naturalists have named those singular fossils, which for many centuries were brought by pilgrims from Malta, the supposed site of the shipwreck of St. Paul, under the belief that they were the petrified tongues of vipers, and possessed of talismanic properties. The knives used at meals by the wealthier classes at this time had frequently handles of silver enamelled, or agate or crystal. Spoons were common enough, and must have often served in place of forks; indeed the number of spoons, often of silver, owned by persons in the middle rank of life at this time, is rather extraordinary.

The Mechanic's Institution at Bradford was established in 1832, for which an appropriate building was erected in 1839, at an expense of £3,300; and contains a theatre for the delivery of lectures, a library of 3,000 volumes, and a museum, in which is a good collection of specimens in natural history, antiquities, various models and machinery; an exhibition, including also a good collection of paintings, was opened to the public in 1840; and the receipts for admission, for fifteen weeks, amounted to £2,345.

Rejoicing at Denton Park.

Denton Park, the seat of Sir Charles Ibbetson, was the scene of great rejoicing on the 24th July, to celebrate the coming of age of Charles H. Ibbetson, Esquire, of the 9th Lancers. Two fat oxen, besides sheep, &c., were provided for the tenantry and labourers, who, with their wives, sat down to a hospitable board laid out on a raised platform, surrounded by pillars of evergreens, united at the top by double festoons of coloured lamps. After the repast was concluded, and various appropriate toasts had been drunk, dancing commenced, and was kept up, with occasional intervals for refreshments, till four o'clock in the morning, when all departed highly gratified with the day's entertainment, and feeling sensible of the liberal hospitality with which they had been treated by their worthy landlord on the joyful occasion. Sir Charles also entertained a numerous circle of private friends on this interesting day, which will long be remembered with pleasure by those who partook of its festivities.

Diocese of Ripon instituted.

By an Order in Council of the date of October 5th, 1836, the new diocese of Ripon was instituted with the consent of the archbishop of York and the bishop of Chester. The diocese is subject to the metropolitan jurisdiction of York, and consists of that part of the county of York previously in the diocese of Chester, the

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deanery of Craven, and all such parts of the deaneries of Ainsty and Pontefract, in the diocese of York, as lie to the westward of the Ainsty, and the wapentakes of Barkstone Ash, Osgoldcross, and Staincross. The two archdeaconries of Craven and Richmond have been instituted, the collegiate church has been made a cathedral, and the town has hence become a city. The average yearly income of the bishop has been fixed at £4,500; and a palace for his habitation has been erected at North Grange, about a mile north-west of Ripon, at an estimated expense of nearly £10,000. The establishment attached to the diocese consists of the bishop, six canons, two minor canons and vicars'-choral, two archdeacons, and a commissary of the archdeaconry of Richmond.

On the 12th of July, in 1834, Ripon and the whole neighbourhood was shaken by a tremendous explosion, occasioned by a convulsion of nature, about a mile from the town, by which the earth had been affected to such a degree as to leave a fissure nearly twenty yards in width and twenty-four in depth.

Some interesting fragments of Roman architecture have been turned up by the workmen employed in excavating at the northern entrance to St. Leonard's Place, York. Amongst them is a large stone, bearing sculptured representatives of two human figures and four horses. It has been deposited in the Philosophical Museum.

A new road from Selby to Doncaster, by which these towns were brought five miles nearer than they have been till now, was formally opened on the 21st Feb., by the Mayor of Doncaster and a large party of trustees and other gentlemen traversing the road in gay procession, which attracted great crowds of spectators at both the ends and on the line. A dinner, at which his worishp presided, took place at Hawdon's hotel, Selby.

Vegetation.

The principle of vegetation has been ascertained to be capable of existing in its latent state for above two thousand years unextinguished, and springing again into active vegetation as soon as planted in a congenial soil. A small portion of the royal park of Bushy, was broken up in winter, for the purpose of ornamental culture, when immediately several flowers sprang up of the kinds that are ordinarily cultivated in gardens. This led to an investigation, and it was ascertained that this identical plot of ground had been used as a garden, but not later than the time of Oliver Cromwell, more than one hundred and fifty years before. In the summer following it was covered with tree mignionette, pansies, and wild raspberries, none of which grew in the neighbourhood.

1836

The Whitby and Pickering Railway, which was completed in 1836, contributes greatly to the prosperity of the internal trade of that town and neighbourhood, by affording facility of conveyance to the port, for the valuable produce of the quarries in the adjacent districts. To this important work may be attributed the establishment of the Whitby Stone Company in 1838. The whole line is twenty-four miles in length, and is worked throughout by horses,

with the exception of two inclined planes of about a mile in extent, where it attains its highest summit level, five hundred and twenty feet above the Whitby terminus; it passes in its course through the beautiful vale of the Esk, and a succession of valleys abounding in richly-diversified, and highly-romantic scenery; it was completed at an expense of £130,000, raised by a proprietary of £100 shareholders.

Tremendous Storm at Scarbro'.

The hurricane commenced on Tuesday the 25th of February, about eight o'clock in the evening, the wind north north-west, but during the night it veered round to the north north-east. The night was rendered truly awful by the raging of the storm and the roaring of the foaming billows. On Wednesday morning about eight o'clock a sloop hove in sight, the sea at the time running mountains high, but failing in her attempt to gain the harbour, she let go her anchors, and whilst in that situation fifteen noble-minded seamen volunteered to endeavour, with the life-boat, the rescue of the crew; but of the fifteen, eleven very soon found a watery grave, owing to the upsetting of the boat. On the failure of this attempt, the sloop slipped her anchors, and was driven on the beach south of the Spa, but providentially the three men on board were ultimately saved by Captain Manby's valuable apparatus for affording assistance in case of shipwreck. Before the day closed not a vestige of the ship was left standing. It is impossible to give any thing like a description of the scene the beach presented next morning, Ships were thrown from the stocks, and rolling timbers, from forty to fifty yards in length, cables, &c., tossed in every direction, bespoke the dreadful havoc.

The verdant dale in which Malham, in the West riding of York, is situated terminates in an immense crag of limestone called the Malham Cove, nearly three hundred feet in height. At a short distance from its termination the river Aire has its source in a lake about a mile in circumference, the superflous waters of which seem to find a subterraneous passage whence they emerge at the bottom of this vast rock. In the time of a flood, however, the opening is not sufficient to allow the accumulated waters to pass, and they flow over the prodigious precipice with inconceivable grandeur, forming a magnificent waterfall. About a mile to the east of this cove the same ridge of rock is rent into a wild chasm called Gordale Scaur. A peculiar variety of soft calamine is obtained here. It is a native oxide of zinc combined with carbonic acid, and exists free from the presence of sulphur.

The immediate cause of the extraordinary increase of the town of Middlesborough, in the North-riding of York, was the construction of a branch from the Stockton and Darlington railway to that town, at which place there is more water than at Stockton. At the close of 1830 the railway was opened to Middlesborough; the shipment of coals went on rapidly, and has continued increasing ever

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since. Immediately prior to this some enterprising parties, conceiving the magnificent and noble project of creating a new town, formed themselves into a partnership for that purpose, under the firm of the Middlesborough company, and purchased six hundred acres of land, which they laid out for building. On the land thus acquired, a town has been built in a regular form, having a large square in the centre, and streets diverging from it at right angles to each other. Among the manufactories may be noticed a pottery company, an engine and foundry company, and two ironworks. There has also been completed an extensive rope and sail-cloth manufactory, with steam-power looms. The town is well lighted with gas. Hitherto the shipment of coals has been carried on at staiths along the river side; and that to such an extent as to require no less than twenty steam tugs for towing vessels into and out of the river. But a large and commodious dock has been constructed here, comprising an area of nine acres of water surface, and entered by a channel rather more than a quarter of a mile in length from the middle channel of the Tees. The entrance-lock is a hundred and thirty-two feet long, thirty feet wide, and has a depth of water on the sill of fifteen feet at neap tides, and of nineteen feet at spring tides. No less than nine passenger trains leave Middlesborough every day for Stockton, and of these nine, five proceed to Darlington.

At Scriven, in the parish of Knaresborough, in the West-riding of York, there is an eminence called Coning Garth or King's Garth. This piece of ground is about six hundred yards in length and two hundred in breadth, nearly encompassed on three sides by a precipice; and on the remaining part, the precipice is supplied by various terraces cut in the side of the hill, rising above each other, —a mode of fortification very common amongst the Northern nations in ancient times. The name of the hill, and its form and situation, render it very probable that here some Saxon monarch with his army was formerly encamped. At a small distance is a piece of ground called Market Flat, probably the place where provisions were brought to supply the camp.

Yorkshire statistics.

The number of coach passengers from York yearly to Leeds is 86,320; to Hull 18,224; to Selby 15,856; to London 23,360; total 93,760. From Hull and Selby to Manchester and the West-riding of Yorkshire, 51,100; passing from the north to the south, and *vice-versa*, by post horses, upwards of 20,000. The average coach-fare from York to Leeds is, inside 9s., outside 6s.; to Hull, inside 10s., outside 6s.; to Selby, inside 4s., outside 2s. 6d.; to London, inside £3 8s., outside £1 15s. The time of the journey from York to Leeds was three hours; to Hull five hours; to Selby two hours; to London twenty-four hours. The number of coach parcels from York to and from the towns above mentioned, yearly, is 219,000; the charge upon each averages from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 4d.

110,600 sheep, and 53,000 cattle were driven from York to Leeds annually; the former at the cost of 2½d to 6d. per head, and the latter from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per head; the time occupied in the journey being from one to three days. The agricultural produce sent by carts from York to Leeds annually is 3950 tons. The goods sent by waggon from York to Leeds averages 3675 tons per year, at the average charge from 13s. 4d. to £2 per ton, the time of the journey being twelve hours. From York to Pontefract and Doncaster 572 tons, at the average charge of from £2 to £2 13s. 4d., the time occupied by the journey being six to nine hours. From York to Hull and Selby 1300 tons, at the average charge of 13s. 4d. to 16s. 8d. from York to Selby, and from £1 to £1 13s. 4d. from York to Hull, the time of the journey to Selby being five hours, and to Hull sixteen hours.

Traffic by water.

Passengers to Hull and Selby to and from York, 20,800; the time occupied in the journey from York to Hull is nine hours, and from York to Selby three hours.

Goods.

From Leeds and Wakefield and the respective neighbourhoods, about 98,000 tons of coal, and 4000 tons of stone annually, at the average charge of 3s. to 6s. per ton. From Brotherton and Knottingley to York, 10,000 tons of lime annually, at the average charge of 3s. 9d. per ton; from York to Leeds and Wakefield, 30,000 tons of flour, grain, shelling, &c., at the average cost of 7s. per ton. The time occupied in the journey from four to ten days, a fortnight, and three weeks. From Manchester to Hull, 43,100 tons of cotton twist manufactured, and woollen goods, the time of the journey being from six days to two or three weeks. Between York and Leeds, York and Selby, and Hull, York, and London, 8000 tons per annum of general merchandise.

Fossil tree.

The workmen employed in Copy Quarry, situated almost in the centre of the town of Bradford, belonging to Messrs. Cousin and Thackray, have lately struck on a fossil tree. It is embedded in sand-stone about thirty-feet below the earth. One side of it is now laid bare, and is visible from the top of the pit. The upper part of the stem and branches is wanting, but the trunk and roots are in a very perfect state; there is also what seems to be one of the loose branches. The diameter of the trunk is about four feet; the roots run out to a great length, and are of proportionate thickness. The appearance to the eye is of wood—a knotted tree with rough bark; but touch destroys the illusion. It is as heavy as stone, and although when scraped it presents still the grain of wood, it shows by its hardness, grittiness, and sparkling crystals, the metamorphose it has undergone. Parts of the surface are covered with a black substance, which appears to be of the nature of coal, and to have been formed by the decomposition of the bark.

At Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor, near Market-Weighton, in the East-riding of Yorkshire, a tradition exists, that in times long since passed, when a great part of that region was a trackless morass, a

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cell was founded, either by the Vavasours or the Constables at Welham-bridge, on the edge of Spalding-moor, for two monks, one of whom was employed in guiding travellers over the dreary wastes, and the other in imploring the protection of heaven for those who were exposed to the dangers of the road; and there are persons yet living who can remember the time when, in foggy weather, it was considered a dangerous attempt to cross the common without a guide.

In the eastern part of the parish of Horton-in-Ribblesdale, in the West-riding of York, is Pennigent-hill, a towering mountain, at the base of which are two fearful chasms, called Hulpit and Huntpit holes: through each there runs a subterraneous brook which emerges at a considerable distance. On the west side of the mountain are the remains of ancient places of interment, called the Giants' Graves. Skeletons of the ordinary size have been here disinterred. Towards the western boundary of the parish are the skirts of Ingleborough-hill, a mountain 2,361 feet in height above sea-level: the top is flat and nearly a mile in circumference: the summit is of a gritty sandstone, and commands a noble prospect. Here was formerly a beacon for sudden alarm. Ingleborough, is the first land descried by sailors in the voyage from Dublin to Lancaster.

Ancient places of interment.

Howden Horse Fair.

The horse fair at Howden, in the East-riding of Yorkshire, is now reckoned one of the first in England: indeed it is said there have recently been more horses exhibited at this fair than are ever to be seen at any other fair in the world. Many valuable horses are sold and bought at Howden for France, Italy, Germany, Russia, America, and various other countries, besides the supply of Britain itself: in 1830, one hundred troop horses for the 13th light dragoons were purchased here: two Cavendish colts sold for £200, and several others from £150 to £300 each. Dealers know that if there are any good horses to be bought in England, Howden is the place at which they will be met with. First-rate hunters, carriage-horses, &c., are here dealt in, but it is principally as a colt fair that Howden is famous. The influx of foreigners, dealers, farmers, graziers, and even noblemen and gentry, in general, at this fair, is usually very great, and dealers are commissioned by various continental sovereigns to purchase Yorkshire horses at exorbitant prices at this celebrated mart. The extension of the foreign demand for English bred horses is worthy of note, as it promises to become a considerable branch of traffic for a time: that is, till foreign breeds are sufficiently improved and extended by the cross and admixture with the finest British stock. When this is the case,—as, from the pains taken, and from the liberal encouragement, as well as outlay, given by foreign governments to promote the object, is likely to occur in a few years,—this foreign demand for horses will receive a check; for horses equal in blood and bone can then be bred and reared on the extensive plains and waste

lands of Germany, Hungary, and elsewhere, at a much cheaper rate than on the dearer lands, and with the higher priced labour of this country. At the present time foreigners and their governments are equally emulous in the imports of the best breeds in furtherance of this end.

At Hutton-Sheriff, in the North-riding of York, are the venerable ruins of a castle, consisting of seven towers, built by Bertram de Bulmer, in the reign of Stephen. It was seized by Edward IV., after whose death, Richard, aspiring to the throne, imprisoned his elder brother's son, Edward Plantagenet, within this fortress, where he remained till the battle of Bosworth. He was subsequently arraigned for high treason, condemned, and executed on Tower-hill. The Princess Elizabeth, afterwards wife of Henry VII., was also confined here.

Richmond Castle.

The ruins and relics of antiquity possess extreme interest. The site of the castle at Richmond, in the North-riding of York comprises nearly six acres; the remains show the great strength of the building when entire, and the great square tower or keep, supposed to have been built at a rather more recent period than the other parts, and which was repaired in 1761 by the Duke of Richmond, is in good preservation. To the northward of the town are the ruins of a house of Grey Friars, of which the tower is almost the only part remaining; it is a most beautiful structure, in the richest English style, ornamented with buttresses and pinnacles, and was erected but shortly before the dissolution in 1528, at which time the society consisted of a master and fourteen brethren. The establishment itself, however, was founded so early as 1258, by Ralph Fitz-Randal, Lord of Middleham. St. Nicholas' hospital, for sick and infirm people and pilgrims, a short distance from the town, is of uncertain origin, but is mentioned in the 18th of Henry II.; the present building is supposed to have been erected soon after the dissolution of the religious houses, and contains little of the original edifice. Nearly opposite the castle, on the other side of the river Swale, are the ruins of the priory of St. Martin, founded in 1100, which was granted to the abbey of St. Mary, York, and richly endowed by Whyomar, Lord of Aske, chief steward to the Earl of Richmond; some fine Norman arches are almost the only remains. Richmond gives the title of Duke to the family of Lennox.

Grey Friars.

Imports of wool in 1837.

The total imports of wool into England in the year 1835 are, of German, 69,632 bales; Spanish, 8,582; Australian and Van Dieman's Land, 19,762; sundries, 37,127. In 1836, German, 90,450; Spanish, 23,453; Australian and Van Dieman's Land, 22,783; sundries, 71,650. Total, in 1835, 135,103: in 1836, 208,336.

Death of Charles Milner, Esquire, recorder of Leeds. Mr. Milner left Leeds on Wednesday the 18th of January, the sessions at that place having terminated on the previous day. He reached London on the Thursday evening, and on Saturday morning, at half past nine

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he breathed his last. A severe attack of influenza operating upon a weakened system was the proximate cause of death. Mr. Milner was a man of high honour and inflexible independence of character, possessing, in an eminent degree, that moral courage which peculiarly fitted him for his public duties; as a lawyer, few men in the profession knew more; and as a judge, humanly speaking, he was faultless.

Death of the Rev. R. Fawcett.

On the 22nd of January, 1837, the Rev. Richard Fawcett, M.A., vicar of Leeds, died of the prevailing epidemic, the influenza. He was appointed to the vicarage of Leeds on the 22nd of March, 1815, and had held the pastoral charge of that populous and important parish for nearly twenty-two years. His sound Christian doctrines was enforced with sincerity and earnestness, and was practically evinced by his brotherly love, his unostentatious demeanour, his extensive charity, and his universal benevolence.

Dr. Hook elected Vicar of Leeds.

On Monday, the 20th of March, the Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D., was elected vicar of Leeds, in the place of the Rev. Richard Fawcett, deceased. He had sixteen votes out of twenty-five, that being the number of electing trustees, two of whom were not present. It is impossible to conceive an election conducted on principles more honourable to both parties. The trustees of Leeds, disregarding all local influence, elected, solely from his very high character, a gentleman who, a fortnight prior, was not known by sight to so much as one of their body. Mr. Hook had altogether forbore to seek, he simply acquiesced in an appointment which greatly enlarged his sphere of action, and bestowed on him a high degree of ecclesiastical precedence, more than trebling the amount of his church preferment.

Opening of Tithe in England.

The following is a copy of the character of king Ethelwolf, granting the tithe:—"I, Ethelwolf, by the grace of God, king of the West Saxons, at the holy solemnity of Easter, for the health of my soul and prosperity of my kingdom, and the people committed by God Almighty to my charge, have, with the advice of the bishops, earls, and all the persons of condition in my dominions, fixed upon the prudent and serviceable resolution of granting the tenth of the lands throughout our whole kingdom to the holy churches and ministers of religion, our subjects officiated and settled in them, to be perpetually enjoyed by them, with all the advantages of a free tenure and estate; it being likewise our will and pleasure that the unalterable and indefeasable grant shall for ever remain dischargeable from service due to the crown, and all other incumbrances incidental to lay fees, which grant has been made by us in honour of our Lord Jesus Christ, the blessed Virgin, and all saints, and out of regard to the paschal solemnity, and that God Almighty may vouchsafe his blessings upon us and our posterity. This character is engrossed and signed in the year of the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, DCCCLIV, indication 11, dated at Easter, at our palace called Windsor. Now, whoever shall be disposed to

make any augmentation to our grant, may God Almighty reward him in the increase of his prosperity; but if any person shall presume to alienate the donation, or make it suffer in any kind, let him expect to give an account of it before the tribunal of Christ, unless he repent of his injustice, and make timely restitution."

Explosion of a steam packet boiler at Hull.

The explosion of the boiler of the *Union* steam packet, in the Humber Dock-basin, Hull, by which twenty-one individuals lost their lives, and many others received severe injuries, happened on Wednesday morning, the 14th of June, a little after six o'clock. The morning was fine; the passengers, in all the buoyancy of expectation, were anticipating their voyage, preparations were going on for quitting the shore, when with one loud crash the deck of the quivering vessel was rent to shivers, while devastation and death were spread thickly around. For some moments after the explosion, a dense white vapour prevented the eye from beholding the full extent of the awful calamity, but when the partial mist had cleared away, a most distressing sight was presented. Numbers of human beings were struggling in the water, endeavouring to escape a threatened death, others were stretched mangled and bleeding corpses, on the quay and vessels in the neighbourhood; while some were shrieking in agony, having received wounds and scalds of the most dreadful nature. The water rushed into the opened seams of the ill-fated vessel, and in a few minutes after the explosion, she went down. Boats were fortunately near at hand, and they afforded immediate assistance to those individuals who were immersed in the basin.

When the momentary paralyzation caused by the explosion had subsided, it was observed that the body of a man was lying on the top of the house of Mr. Westerdale, mast and block-maker, a distance of sixty yards from the *Union*. Ladders were promptly procured, and with some difficulty the body was lowered into the street. It was then recognised to be the shattered and disfigured corpse of Joseph Matthews, the foreman of a crane on the quay, a few feet from the "berth" in which the *Union* was lying. Matthews had been observed, just before the accident, standing on the quay near the vessel, and the tremendous force of the explosion had hurled him to the situation in which he was found. As a proof of the frightful impetus with which the corpse of the unfortunate man had been impelled on the building, it may be mentioned that the slates of the roof, for the space of several feet in extent, were completely dislodged, and in one place the roof was entirely broken through..

Immediately after the explosion, the body of Mr. Chatterton, a respectable brewer, living in the Groves, was observed on board the *Albatross* steamer, on the opposite side of the pier from the *Union*, and at a distance of about twenty yards. He was dreadfully injured, and life being entirely extinct, the body was conveyed to the station-house.

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In the bustle and confusion which first ensued after this awful occurrence, several persons who were severely injured, were conveyed to the neighbouring inns and public-houses. After the arrival of the police, however, all the dead bodies discovered were taken to the station-house; those persons who were seriously hurt were carried to the infirmary; and those who had sustained only slight injuries were conveyed to inns in the neighbourhood.

Great power of steam.

A large bale of goods, weighing about two cwt. was carried by the violence of the explosion over the roof of Mr. Westerdale's house, and fell in the timber yard. The top of the boiler, in an almost entire state, was deposited in the open space in front of the Minerva Terrace, fifteen or twenty yards from the vessel. The safety-valve was carried as far as Wellington-street, a distance of about eighty yards, where it struck and severely damaged the booking-office of the York Steam Packet Company. The weight which had been attached to the safety-valve was found in Humber-street where it had alighted on the steps of Mr. Veltman's house, several of which were broken. Packs of flour, casks of damp blue, and other articles, were lying about in all directions.

About nine o'clock the quay in the vicinity of the east-pier, presented a most distressing appearance. At the time of the occurrence it was nearly high water, but the tide was now receding, leaving the hull of the vessel more exposed, and the quay was strewed with articles which had been picked up by the boats in the basin. Broken furniture, splinters of the deck, hats, bonnets, table-covers, blankets, and various articles of clothing, were heaped promiscuously together, and it was truly heart-rending to witness the distress and anxiety with which many who had friends on board the vessel endeavoured to find some trace of them. Rumours of the dreadful calamity had now spread over the town, and crowds were hastening to the scene of desolation.

Tornado at Kilburn, near Thirsk.

On Friday morning, Oct. 6th, a tornado took place at Kilburn, near Thirsk, which commenced at Stocking House Farm, and crossed the country to Oldstead, destroying every thing that obstructed its reckless career. A number of trees were torn up by the roots, and their branches scattered in the fields. One immense ash tree was broken in the centre of the boughs; a hay-stack was riven off by the middle, leaving the lower part standing; a strong quick hedge was tore entirely up by the roots, for about twenty yards: on passing a corn field it carried about a hundred sheaves of corn better than a quarter of a mile, whirling them in the air in a most fantastic manner; a turnip and potatoe field were nearly destroyed. The roaring of the wind, the breaking of trees, reverberating in the adjoining vallies, were truly terrific.

Queen Victoria ascended the throne, on the 20th day of June, 1837.

CHAPTER XI.

FROM 1838 TO THE YEAR 1841 INCLUSIVE.

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Pontefract Castle.

Besieged in the reign of Edward II.

Richard II. put to death here.

During the time of the Saxons, to whom historians attribute the building of the town, Alric, a Saxon chief, erected a castle at Pontefract, which, having been demolished or suffered to fall into decay, was repaired, or more probably rebuilt, by Ilbert de Lacy, to whom, at the time of the Conquest, William granted the honour and manor of Pontefract. In the reign of Edward II. the castle, then in the possession of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, who had revolted against the king on account of his partiality to Piers Gaveston, was besieged and taken; and the earl, being soon after made prisoner by Andrew de Harcla, at Boroughbridge, was brought to Pontefract, where he was beheaded on a hill in sight of his own castle, and several of the barons who had joined his party were hanged; the earl was canonized after his death, and a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected in honour of his memory, on the spot where he had suffered decapitation. His descendant, the renowned John of Gaunt, retired to this castle in the reign of Richard II., and fortified it against the king; but a reconciliation taking place, through the medium of Joan, the king's mother, no further hostilities ensued. Henry de Bolingbroke, duke of Hereford, then an exile in France, exasperated by the king's attempt to deprive him of the duchy of Lancaster and honour of Pontefract, to which he had succeeded by the death of his father, and having received an invitation from some of the principal nobility, landed at Ravenspur, in this county; and being joined by the lords Willaughby, Ross, D'Arcy, Beaumont, and other persons of distinction, with an army of 60,000 men, a battle ensued, which terminated in the imprisonment of the king, and the exaltation of the duke to the throne, by the title of Henry IV. Richard, after his deposition, was for some time confined in this castle, where he was inhumanly put to death. Henry frequently resided in it, where he held a parliament, after the battle of Shrewsbury, and in 1404, signed the truce between England and Scotland. Scroop, archbishop of York, having raised an insurrection, in which he was joined by the earl of Northumberland, for the dethronement of the king, was by treachery made prisoner, and being brought hither, where Henry at that time resided, was sentenced to death and

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executed. Queen Margaret, during the absence of the king in Scotland, resided in this castle, and was delivered of her fifth son at Brotherton, in the immediate vicinity, having been taken ill while on a hunting excursion. After the battle of Agincourt, in the reign of Henry V., the duke of Orleans and several French noblemen of the highest rank, were confined in the castle; and in 1406, the young prince, subsequently James I. of Scotland, who had been taken on his voyage to France, was imprisoned here till the commencement of the reign of Henry VI.

State prisoners confined within its walls.

During the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, this castle was the place of confinement of numerous noblemen, and several were put to death within its walls. Earl Rivers, who had been kept a prisoner here by the duke of Gloucester, whose designs he had ineffectually attempted to oppose, was put to death in the castle, together with Sir Richard Grey and Sir Thomas Vaughan. In 1461, Edward IV., with an army of 40,000 men, fixed his head-quarters here, whence he marched against the Lancastrians at Towton, where the battle took place, and nearly 37,000 men were left dead on the field. After the union of the houses of York and Lancaster, in the person of Henry VII., that monarch visited the castle in the second year of his reign; and it was honoured also by a visit from Henry VIII., in 1540; from James I., in 1603 and 1617, on his progress to Scotland; and from Charles I., in 1625. In the rebellion called the Pilgrimage of Grace, the castle was surrendered by Thomas Lord D'Arcy, to the troops under the command of Aske. At the commencement of the civil war it was garrisoned for the king, and in 1644, was closely invested by Sir Thomas Fairfax, who had taken possession of the town for the parliament. The royalists maintained a spirited defence under a heavy cannonade, which continued several days, and held out till the arrival of a detachment of 2000 men, under Sir Marmaduke Langdale, who, after a severe conflict with the parliamentarians in Chequer-field, in which he was assisted by sallies from the castle, at length obliged them to raise the siege. On the departure of Sir Marmaduke, the republicans again obtained possession of the town, and throwing up intrenchments for a blockade, renewed their efforts to reduce the castle. The garrison, under governor Lowther, fought with obstinate intrepidity, and did considerable execution by frequent sallies; but being in want of provisions, and unable, from the blockade of the town, to procure supplies, they capitulated on honourable terms, and surrendered the castle to the parliamentary forces. After it had been for a short time in their hands, it was retaken by colonel Morrice, and a small band of determined royalists, disguised as peasants carrying in provisions, who entered it without being suspected, and, having a reinforcement at hand, secured colonel Cotterell, the governor, and his men, in the dungeons. The castle was after-

Royal visits.

Invested by the republicans under Fairfax.

Again surrenders to the royalists.

wards invested by Cromwell in person; but the garrison maintained their post, and it was not till the execution of the king that they surrendered the fortress, which the parliament soon ordered to be dismantled, and the materials to be sold. Of this castle, so memorable for its connection with the most interesting periods of English history, and which consisted of numerous massive towers, connected by walls of prodigious strength, and fortified by its situation on the summit of an isolated rock, only a small circular tower remains.

Death of William IV. June 20th, 1837.

William the Fourth died at Windsor castle on Tuesday morning the 20th of June. He was born on the 21st of August, 1765. He succeeded to the throne on the 26th of June, 1830. William IV. had all those tendencies which contribute to domestic comfort and enjoyments—affectionate to his wife and children, to brothers and sisters—steady in his attachment to his friends of his early life, and indefatigable in his efforts to serve them whether by purse or influence. He manifested on the throne the best qualities of a private English gentleman, encouraging throughout his reign the most unaffected and liberal hospitality, the most active charity, the most neighbourly kindness, and social cordiality and cheerfulness He bore himself in every instance like an honest and well-intentioned man—one who, had he done nothing for the cause of the public liberty, could, even as an individual of high station in the country, have been ill-spared in times like these—and who well exchanged a title to the admiration of mankind, for an undisputed claim to their esteem and their affections.

His private qualities.

At Larvington, near Stockton, in the North-riding of York, standing on a large and steep eminence, of a conical form, rising from the river side, and now called Castle hill, was anciently a castle, the residence of the Meinell family. The hill, on the west, south, and south-west, is nearly upon a level with the adjoining fields, from which it is guarded by a deep trench; the sides on the east, south-east, and north, are almost perpendicular, and arise from the bottom to the summit, a height of about two hundred yards above the river; and the crown of the hill is a plain of forty paces in diameter, defended by a breastwork of earth of considerable height, forming a circle two hundred paces round, with an opening or entrance in the south.

Baynard Castle.

Baynard castle, situated at Cottingham, near Hull, in the East-riding of York, continued for ages a distinguished monument of feudal grandeur; it was in the possession, successively, of the Stutevilles, the Bigods, and de Wakes, but in 1541, was destroyed by fire: it is stated, on credible authority, that Henry VIII., being at the time at Hull, and learning that the lady of lord de Wake, the then owner of the castle, was remarkable for her beauty, sent to apprise her lord of his intention to dine with him on the following day; but Lord de Wake apprehending that the object of the king was the dishonour of his wife, directed his steward, on

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the night on which the intimation was received, to set fire to the castle, which was accordingly burnt to the ground, and the royal visit thus prevented.

Conisbrough Castle.

Conisbrough is famed for the ruin of its ancient and celebrated Saxon castle, which stands upon a conical hill, rising abruptly from the Don, and consists of the body of a strong circular tower, encompassed by the ordinary concomitants of strong fortifications. It is first mentioned as a fortress belonging to Hengist, the Saxon leader, who was defeated here, in 487, by Aurelius Ambrosius, and again in 489, at which period, according to Geoffry of Monmouth, he was made prisoner, and subsequently beheaded at the northern gate of the citadel, where a tumulus is said to cover his relics: some, however, suppose that the present pile was erected by earl Warren, to whom William the Conqueror gave the manor. In this castle, Richard, earl of Cambridge, second son of the duke of York, and grandson of Edward III., was born, who was beheaded for conspiring against Henry V. The round tower, or keep, is almost perfect, the remaining part forming a picturesque ruin: one of the principal scenes in Sir Walter Scott's romance of *Ivanhoe* is laid here.

Bolton Castle.

On the brow of a hill are the ruins of Bolton castle, built by Richard Lord Scrope, chancellor of England in the reign of Richard II., and endowed with £106 15s. 4d. per annum, for a chantry of six chaplains. Mary Queen of Scots was kept a prisoner here for about two years, and was removed hence to Tutbury in 1569; she inscribes her name on a frame of glass, which was removed to Bolton hall a few years since. During the parliamentary war, the castle was defended for the king by colonel Scrope and a party of the Richmondshire militia, and sustained a pressing siege, which terminated in its surrender to the insurgents in 1645. The north eastern tower fell down in 1761, and the eastern and northern sides are entirely in ruins; the west front is in good repair.

Cawood Castle.

The magnificent castle at Cawood, near York, was built in the reign of Henry IV., by archbishop Bennet; several of the prelates lived in it, and here cardinal Wolsey resided nearly a year previous to his arrest on a charge of high treason, by the earl of Northumberland. The castle was dismantled, and in part demolished, at the conclusion of the parliamentary war, since which time, being abandoned by the archbishop, it has remained in a state of gradual dilapidation, and has nearly fallen into ruin: the remains of the great gate-way, and some few fragments, are now the only vestiges.

At Settle, in Craven, a new district church, dedicated to the Ascension, was erected in 1838, at an expense of £3000, raised by subscription, towards which William Wilkinson, Esq., contributed £500; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains seven hundred sittings, of which two hundred and fifty

are free. The living, which was endowed with £1000 by Mrs. Swale, is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patrons, the Vicar of Giggleswick, the Master of Giggleswick grammar school, and three other gentlemen as trustees.

W. Constable Maxwell, of Everingham, near Pocklington, in the East-riding, erected a splendid Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Everilda, in 1838; the interior is ornamented with Corinthian columns, and the altar is of the richest Italian marble; sixteen statues executed by Bozzoni, represent the Twelve Apostles and four of the Martyrs, and eighteen basso-relievos, by the same eminent artist, the principal incidents in the life of Christ; there is also a fine organ. A school-house has been likewise erected by Mr. Maxwell, who supports the school.

A church, dedicated to St. Lucian, was erected at Farnley-Tyas, near Huddersfield, in 1838, at the expense of Lord Dartmouth, who endowed it. It is a handsome building, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire, and contains 540 sittings, of which 230 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of his lordship, who partly supports a national school.

It appears from the parish register, that during the past year (1837) there have occurred within the chapelry of Bishop Thornton, in the parish of Ripon, ten deaths, seven of which were of persons who had respectively attained the following ages:—70, 76, 88, 84, 84, 91, and 89, while the other three were of infants under two months. It would therefore follow that the simple peasants of this secluded district have acquired an enviable proficiency in that difficult science, the art of prolonging healthy life. The leading points of their system are said to be as follows—Rise early, work hard, live temperately, and keep as much as possible to a milk diet.

The total number of fires in the metropolis in 1837, was 717, of which 89 were false alarms. 127 alarms which proved to be occasioned by chimnies taking fire, and 501 real conflagrations. Of the latter, in 357 the premises were slightly damaged, in 122 very serious damage, and in 22 instances wholly destroyed. The number of instances in which insurances had been effected on the buildings only 47; on the contents, only 76; and where the parties were not insured at all, 205. The number of fatal fires was sixteen, and of lives lost nineteen. The greatest number, or fifty-eight, occurred in the month of March; and the least, or thirty-one, in April, and they were thus distributed according to the days of the week:—Monday, seventy; Tuesday, seventy-five; Wednesday, seventy-nine; Thursday, seventy-four; Friday, sixty-six; Saturday, sixty-one; and Sunday, seventy-six. Of the false alarms, no less than five were produced by the vivid appearance of the Aurora Borealis, presenting an appearance so strongly resembling those attendant on a large and distant conflagration, as to cause a great

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number of men and engines to turn out in quest of it. Of the twenty-two total losses, three of the premises were so far distant as to preclude the possibility of timely assistance being rendered by the London firemen; seven consisted of small buildings, which had become so completely ignited, before the fire was discovered, as to defy all attempts to save the property; and the rest were cases in which the premises contained large quantities of tar, turpentine, and other combustible substances. Amongst the various trades and employments the greater number in proportion, or ten, occurred at lucifer match-makers; and of accidental causes 125 were from candles, thirty-one from the escape and lighting of gas, thirty-four from flues or heat in manufactures, and twenty-eight in defective or over-heated stove-pipes.

Curious knife.

A knife of a most curious construction has been manufactured by Mr. Joseph Mappin, 66, Norfolk street, Sheffield. For beauty and compactness, taste and elegance, it excels any thing of the kind ever seen. the handle is composed of tortoise shell, inlaid with gold shields; the mountings are of solid fine gold; the bolsters are beautifully filed with a feathered shell, raised, surmounted by a half circle, the dead work of which is particularly fine. The singularity of the bolsters is such, that it is almost impossible to discover the principle on which the springs act; they are never seen to move when the blades are being opened. The insides of the springs are covered with fine gold tastefully filed. It contains one dirk blade, two pen blades, one pair of scissors, one tortoise shell comb, one pair of tweezers and lancet, the backs of which are covered with gold. When the blades are shut, the knife has the appearance of solid gold and tortoise shell.

Australian wools.

It was only in the beginning of 1788 that the first convict vessel arrived at Botany Bay; and Van Diemen's Land was not taken possession of by the British till 1803. Previous to 1806 there were but few sheep in either colony. In that year, however, Mr. M'Arthur left England, convinced of the capabilities of New South Wales as a wool-growing country, by his previous acquaintance with it, and the proof of the wool he had long brought over with him. Determined to increase and improve the breed of sheep as far as possible, he sailed with a few ewes and rams selected from the most approved flocks, on board a vessel appropriately christened for the occasion, *The Argo*. And certainly, compared with the results of this enterprise, the famous expedition of old in search of the golden fleece may well shrink into insignificance. In 1810 the whole imports of wool from both these colonies amounted to only one hundred and sixty-seven pounds. In 1820 they amounted to ninety-nine thousand four hundred and fifteen pounds. By 1832 they had increased to ten thousand six hundred and thirty-three bales, and this year (1838) they amount to nearly three times even that quantity. The history of commerce furnishes few parallel cases to the establishment and increase of such a trade in a country

before scarcely known by name; a trade too, which there is every reason to believe, is still destined to progress in an increasing ratio.

A buried city discovered in Peru.

Captain Ray has lately discovered on the coast of Peru, in the environs of Gravey, in the province of Fruscillo, an ancient buried city of considerable extent. Following the course of some excavations which he made, he found the walls of the edifice still standing, and many of them in a complete state of preservation. He infers from the number and extent of them, that the population of the city could not have been less than three thousand souls. Great numbers of skeletons and mummies, in a perfect state of preservation, were found among the private and sacred edifices, and a great number of domestic utensils, articles of furniture, coins, and curious antiquities. The earthquake by which it would appear the city was engulphed, appears to have surprised the inhabitants, like those of Pompeii, in the midst of their daily avocations, as many of them were found by captain Ray singularly preserved, by the exclusion of atmospheric air, in the precise action or employment of the moment when overwhelmed. One man, standing up as if in the act of escaping, was dressed in a light robe, in the folds of which coins were found, which have been sent to the scientific institution of Lima for investigation. A female was also found in a chair before a loom, which contained an unfinished piece of cotton stuff, which she was in the act of weaving. The cotton-stuff (which is of a gaudy pattern, but very neatly fabricated,) is about eight inches in width, and appears to have been only half completed. A great number of antiquities and curiosities found in this American Herculaneum grave have been sent to the museum of Lima.

Royal Exchange, London, destroyed by fire, in 1839.

On January 10th, the Royal Exchange, London, shared the fate of its predecessor by fire. It was from the windows of Lloyd's Coffee-Room that the flames first became visible. It need not be said that the spectacle was of the most magnificent character. One little circumstance of an interesting nature connected with it deserves to be mentioned. Amidst the tumult of the populace, the shouts of the firemen, and the crash of falling masonry, the bells in the tower began to play their favourite air, and then to fall, one after another, into the common ruin beneath. At the great fire of London, the Royal Exchange suffered the fate of most of the national buildings. We transcribe a description of its destruction:

Burnt down in the 17th century.

"Now the flames break in upon Cornhill, that large and spacious street, and quickly cross the way by the trains of wood that were in the streets untaken away, which had been pullen down from the houses to prevent its spreading, and so they lick the whole street up as they go, they mount up to the tops of the highest houses, they descend down to the lowest vaults, and bottoms of the lowest cellars, and march along both sides of the way with such a roaring noise as never was heard in the city of London; no stately building so great as to resist their fury. The Royal Exchange itself,

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the glory of merchants, is now invaded with much violence. When the fire was entered, how quickly did it run round the galleries, filling them with flames; then descending the stairs, compasseth the walks, giving forth flaming volleys, and filling the court with sheets of fire. Bye-and-bye, the kings all fall down on their faces, and the greater part of the stone building after them, with such a noise, as was dreadful and astonishing." But a curious fact connected with this destruction of the Royal Exchange was, that amidst all the desolation of surrounding objects, the founder's statue alone remained uninjured, and stood, as though it seemed to say, "My work is gone, but I am still here." It is a curious coincidence, that two out of the three Royal Exchanges that have been built in the city of London should have been opened by queens of England in person. The first was opened in the 13th year of Elizabeth's reign; the present one in the 6th of Victoria.

Bolton Abbey.

Bolton Abbey derives its name from its magnificent abbey of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, founded originally at Embsay, in 1121, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Cuthbert, by William de Meschines and Cecilia his wife, and removed to this place about the year 1151, by their daughter and heiress Adeliza, who had married William Fitz-Duncan, nephew to the king of Scotland. The establishment continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenues were estimated at £302 9s. 3d; the demenses were granted to Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland, from whose descendants it passed by marriage in 1635, to Richard, second earl of Cork, and first earl of Burlington. The estates continued in the Burlington family till the year 1748, when they were conveyed by Charlotte, daughter and heiress of the third earl, by marriage to the Duke of Devonshire, ancestor of the present proprietor. Of this once stately and magnificent structure the nave alone is perfect, and from the period of its dissolution, has been appropriated as a a parochial chapel; the north and south transepts and the choir are now in ruins. The choir, which is the most ancient part of the church, is in the Norman style of architecture, with later insertions; the walls in the lower part are ornamented with series of interesting arches and columns with enriched capitals; the windows, of later date, and apparently altered from the original openings, are in the decorated English style, and the east window, of magnificent design, was beautifully enriched with delicate tracery, now much broken and defaced; at the eastern extremity of the south side were four elegant sedilia, since greatly mutilated, and against the south wall a tomb, supposed to be that of Lord John Clifford, who was killed at the battle of Meaux, in France; on the north side of the high altar is a mural monument to Lady Margaret Neville, and in the south transept has been recently discovered a tomb with the inscription, "*Hic jacet Xtopherus Wode qudm pōr.*" There are some remains of the conventual buildings, part of which has been fitted up for the temporary use

Belongs to the Duke of Devonshire.

of the Duke of Devonshire, who occasionally visits the place during the grouse season.

St. George's church, Leeds, was consecrated by the lord bishop of Ripon, on Wednesday the 14th November.

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Wreck of the Forfarshire. Forty-five lives lost.

Wreck of the Forfarshire Steam ship, belonging to the Dundee and Hull Steam Packet Company, which left Hull for Dundee on Wednesday evening the 16th September, in company with the Leith steamers Pegasus and Innisfail. Amongst her cargo there were twenty tons of boiler plate, twenty tons of copper, a very large quantity of bale goods, from Manchester, and a great number of boxes of soap, besides a large quantity of miscellaneous articles. The passengers and crew amounted in all to sixty-three, including the captain, John Humble, and his wife. No danger was apprehended during the whole of Wednesday night, until, on Thursday morning, the weather became exceedingly tempestuous, the sea running very high, while a thick mist surrounded the vessel. They passed the Ferne islands on their way north about six o'clock on Thursday evening, in a very high sea, which rendered it necessary for them to keep the pumps constantly at work; and at this time they became aware of the alarming fact, that the boilers were getting more and more leaky as they proceeded. As the night advanced, the weather became still more boisterous, and at length when they had got, as is supposed, opposite Berwick, it was found that the water which flowed from the boilers extinguished the furnace fires in spite of all the exertions of the men to feed them. This was about eight P.M., at which time the wind increased almost to a hurricane, from north north-east. After this she proceeded on her course northward till off St. Abb's Head, when the engineer reported that the machinery would work no longer. All that could now be done was to set the sales fore and aft, and let her drift before the wind. Under these circumstances she was carried southwards till about a quarter to four o'clock on Friday morning, when the foam became distinctly perceptible breaking over the rock a short distance a-head. Captain Humble made a fruitless effort to avert the appalling catastrophe which awaited them by endeavouring to run her between the islands and the main land, in what is called the Fair Way; but the vessel would not answer the helm, and was impelled to and fro by a furious sea. The scene, we are told, at this terrible juncture, far surpasses any effort of description. Utter darkness enveloped the vessel, over which the sea rolled in tremendous billows, and mingled with its awful sound were heard, at intervals, the agonizing shrieks of the passengers in the after-cabin. At this moment a rush was made by eight of the crew to a boat which hung on the quarter, into which they got in safety, including one gentleman, Mr. Ritchie, of Perthshire, who, on feeling the shock, sprang from the cabin almost naked, and jumped into the boat as they lowered it. At the striking of the vessel a

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new and aggravated thrill of horror rang through the cabin. Some flew to each others arms—others were laid prostrate—while many rushed, bewildered and affrighted, to the quarter-deck, though only the more immediately to be swallowed up by the deep. The ship was now at her last extremity. A moment after the first shock, another tremendous wave struck her on the quarter, by which she was buoyed for a moment high off the rock, and falling as the wave receded, she came down on the rugged edge, with a shock so tremendous as to break her in two pieces, about midships, when, dreadful to relate, the whole of the after part of the ship, containing the principal cabin, filled with passengers, sank backwards, and was swept into the deep sea; and thus was every soul in that part of the vessel instantaneously engulphed in one vast and terrible grave of waters!

The fore-part of the vessel, broke off by the paddle-wheels, was left on the rock. The point where she struck is a corner of the rock which rather projects from the entire mass; and had the vessel drifted only a few yards further to the south-west, she would have escaped, as the rock, instead of sloping, falls precipitously into the deep water.

Grace Darling and her father rescue nine of the sufferers.

At the time of the melancholy occurrence, Mr. Darling, with his wife and daughter, were the only persons at the light-house, and probably were the first to become acquainted with the distressing event, as with the glass they observed the vessel lying on the rock at seven o'clock on Friday morning. At that hour the sea around the island was so tempestuous that it appeared to Mr. Darling to be impossible for him to render them any assistance, and we believe he expressed his conviction of such being the case to his wife and daughter, when the latter, prompted by an impulse of heroism which in a female transcends all praise,—seeing that it would have done honour to the stoutest hearted of the male sex,—urged her father to go off in the boat at all risks, offering herself to take one oar if he would take the other! Mr. Darling, though sensible of the danger, was induced to comply with her entreaties, and with the assistance of the two females, the boat was speedily launched, and father and daughter set forward towards the wreck, the old man pulling one oar, whilst the young woman pulled the other. On arriving at the wreck they found nine individuals on it; with those nine sufferers they rowed to the light-house, where they were all landed in safety at nine o'clock. As illustrative of the danger which confers so truly noble a character upon this heroic action, we may mention that had it not been ebb tide, the boat could not have passed between the islands, and Darling and his daughter knew the tide would be flowing on their return, when their united strength would have been utterly insufficient to pull the boat back to the light-house island, so that had they not got the assistance of the survivors in rowing back again, they themselves would have

been compelled to remain on the rock beside the wreck until the tide again ebbed. The deep sense which one of the poor fellows thus rescued entertained of the generous conduct of Darling and his daughter was testified by the circumstance of his eyes filling with tears when he described it—an eloquent and affecting tribute to the depth and sincerity of the emotions which it had excited in him. The thrill of delight which he experienced when he saw the boat rowing round the south end of the rock towards himself and fellow-sufferers, was converted into a feeling of amazement which he could not find language to give expression to, when he became aware of the extraordinary fact that one of his deliverers was a female.

In unrolling an Egyptian mummy, in the Thebaid, in 1838, which was ascertained to be 3000 years old, several heads of wheat were discovered. A portion of this mummy wheat came into the hands of the Earl of Haddington, and his lordship's gardener sowed four seeds of it in the garden at Tyninghame. The produce is nearly one hundred stalks, about six feet high, and the ears had from forty-five to fifty-five grains each. The ears have beards or hands, not unlike those of barley, and the leaves on the stalks are long, and nearly an inch broad.

Roman antiquities.

While a labouring man was digging in a field at Thurstonland, near Huddersfield, he met with a large collection of Roman coins; but, as is often the case in such discoveries, being a stranger to their value, was induced to part with them for a trifling remuneration. They amounted in number to about five hundred, and were principally copper, though a few were silver. They appeared to consist chiefly of coins of the lower empire, a considerable number bearing the heads of Constantine, Constantius, Licinius, and, in the opinion of some, of Victorinus; but those of Carausius, who possessed himself of Britain as emperor under Dioclesian, are the most numerous. The inscription on many of them is as follows:—*Imperator Carausius Pius Felix Augustus;* and on the reverse, *Pax Augusti.* A few years ago, a splendid gold Roman coin, bearing an impression of the head of Carinus, was found at Holmfirth, within a few miles of the same place. This is one of the few gold coins of that emperor discovered in Britain. The monarch whom it represents, it is well known, was one of the most worthless in history. The coin is in a state of excellent preservation, and the inscription as follows: on the obverse, *Marcus Aurelius Carinus Nobilis Cæsar*, with the head of Carinus with a fillet round it; and on the reverse, "*Victoria Augusti*," with an image of Victoria standing upon a globe, in the act of presenting a laurel crown. It is remarkable that in the township of Lingards, about four miles from Huddersfield, a large quantity of coining moulds, or impressions upon clay of Roman emperors, were discovered some time ago, principally representing the same emperors as those above described at Thurstonland. It does not appear that any

Coining moulds discovered.

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other Roman remains have been recently found near Thurstonland; though, about forty years ago, several Roman coins were found near Honley, which is at no great distance. No urns or tiles have been dug up, and no vestiges of a Roman road have been traced. But though there is no probability of there having been any Roman town near the spot, yet it is extremely probable that it has been an auxiliary station, subordinate to the main station at Cambodunum, which we now know was within the modern parish of Huddersfield. It was usual with that people to have minor stations at convenient distances from the principal one; and it has been sufficiently shewn by Dr. Walker of Huddersfield, in an essay on this subject, read before the Philosophical Societies both at Leeds and Sheffield, that there were various such stations within six or eight miles of Cambodunum. It is rather remarkable that though Roman coins have been found in many places within a few miles of Cambodunum, so few have been found on the site of the place itself. Dr. Whitaker was of opinion that the Romans very soon abandoned Cambodunum, in consequence of its bleak and barren situation; but in this opinion the doctor was incorrect, as inscriptions of a very late date have been discovered there, which shew that it was garrisoned by the imperial troops at a very late period Within a few months back, some tiles were discovered by Dr. Walker on the site of the ancient Cambodunum, bearing the inscription of "*Coh.* iv. *Bret.*," the fourth cohort of the Britons, which there is every reason to believe formed at least a part of the garrison of that place, as many native troops were in the pay of Rome. It is hoped, however, that the late discovery at Thurstonland will rouse a spirit of inquiry on this subject, that may lead to further discoveries interesting to the antiquary, and calculated to throw additional light on the history of this important district.

Ancient Roman coins.

Needle making by machinery.

At the manufactory of Samuel Cocker and Son, of Sheffield, there is a machine for making needles, which, for simplicity, dispatch, and perfection, there is nothing equal to it. The wire is taken from the block on which it had been drawn by this machine, which laying hold of one end, successively straightened it, cut it into exact lengths for the intended needles, then pointed it at each end, grooved it, made the eyes by drilling, and counter-sinking them at the same time, filed off the protection left by grooving, and finally dropped the needles into a box placed for their reception. That an opinion may be formed of the rapidity of its movements, it may be sufficient to state that forty needles were thus made by the machine in one moment. The proprietors expect that fifty machines will only require the attention of five persons, and that these will produce 1,200,000 needles per day, or 7,200,000 per week, at a cost of one penny per thousand, including wages, interest of money invested in machinery, power, tools, &c. For some years a variety of methods for preventing the very injurious effects of needle grinding have been tried, and either discontinued, or but

partially adopted; but this mode of pointing needles is of such a nature as not to injure the health of the most delicate person, and therefore may be considered of great advantage in diminishing the waste of human life.

Fullerton's Gazetteer.

Prior to the Conquest, Morley, near Leeds, had a parochial church, which subsequently became dependent on that of Batley. In the reign of Charles I. it was conveyed, by the earl of Sussex, into the hands of trustees for the use of the presbyterians. "In the ancient and romantic village of Morley," says a quaint author, "and upon a spot called immemorially Troy Hill, there are a few cottages, chiefly occupied by twelve persons, whose ages, united, make eight hundred and ninety-eight years. But the wonder was greater, till lately, when two persons there died, one of whom was ninety-five and the other ninety. Three persons, however, have lived thereabouts who have more than attained their 100th year. Upon this hill of Troy stood, in Saxon and early Norman times, the church, which was called St. Mary's in the Wood. Ilbert de Lacy, the great Norman, was then the Priam of this city of Troy, and the Romish priests said their masses in its temple. Having no records of its renown in the days of Homer, little more can be said of its natives than observation enables us; and, certainly, there are now here no fair Helens for nations to fight about—no Adonis like his Paris—no warrior like his Hector (though we have many Hectors)—no jealous and raging Menelaus—and, as for valiant men, why, certainly, there formerly were some; but the modern Trojans are most distinguished for pot valour."

Myton-upon-Swale, near Easingwold, in the North-riding of York, is remarkable as the scene, in 1319, of a battle between the Scots and the English: the latter were headed by Melton, archbishop of York, and defeated with immense slaughter.

Nysam, near Darlington, has been noted for the performance of a long accustomed ceremony between the lord of Sockburn and the bishop of Durham, upon his first entrance into the county; the latter being met in the middle of the river Tees, when the water is fordable, or else upon Croft bridge, where, presenting the prelate with a falchion, as an emblem of his temporal power, he repeats the following words:—"My lord bishop, I here present you with the falchion wherewith the champion Conyers slew the worm, dragon, or fiery serpent, which destroyed man, woman, and child; in memory of which, the king then reigning, gave him the manor of Sockburn to hold by this tenure, that, upon the first entrance of every bishop into the county, this falchion should be presented." Upon which, the bishop taking the falchion in his hand immediately returns it, wishing the lord of Sockburn health and long enjoyment of the manor.

Paul, in the south division of Holderness, near Hull, during the French war was celebrated for its extensive dock-yard, in which ships of 74 guns were sometimes built.

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Coals, the most valuable and important of all the sources of our wealth—the most precious and useful of all our minerals—were held in very light esteem until within the last two or three centuries. Their use amongst the artificers in London, in 1306, was considered a public nuisance, and prohibited under severe penalties. Soon after, however, they were in use in the king's palace. Æneas Sylvius says, that when he visited Scotland the poor people were content to receive, as alms, pieces of stone, impregnated with inflammable substances, which they burn instead of wood, of which their country is destitute.

At Dunkirk, near Northwich, a singular and disastrous event took place, on October 16th, 1838, in the instantaneous sinking of a plot of ground, nearly an acre in extent, to the depth of fifteen or twenty yards. At the depth of about fifty yards from the surface runs a vein or mine of rock salt, of about sixteen yards in thickness, which at this spot had, as usual, been worked and excavated, before sinking to the lower vein, at the depth of about one hundred yards. For some time past this upper mine had been considered insecure, from the pillars left to support the superincumbent earth being in a tottering state, and the men had discontinued their work. The ground gave way, with a tremendous roar, and the rock-house, tower, gin-house, engine-house, stables, and two cottages, were thrown into a heap of ruins at the depth of fifteen yards from the surface; and twelve individuals, who were on the premises, were also carried down, and most of them overwhelmed by the falling ruins of the buildings. Seven persons were killed.

Fullerton's Gazetteer.

Previously to the year 1834, the navigation of the river Ouse from Selby up to Boroughbridge, a distance of nearly thirty-nine miles, was much impeded by shoals or huts, some of them of considerable extent—all vessels drawing more than five feet water being compelled to await until the spring tides set in, so as to afford them sufficient depth of water. Mr. Rhodes was consulted as to the best mode of obviating this difficulty. He recommended the employment of a steam dredging-machine to deepen the bed, by removing the shoals, and the construction of a self-acting wasteboard on the dam, so as to give an additional height of water between Naburn and Linton locks, as it was found that no injury could occur in the adjacent lands from the level of the river being raised eighteen inches. The greater part of the shoals consisted of compact blue clay, with a mixture of gravel and large boulder stones, and, in a few instances, of oak trees, such as are found at the bottom of bogs. To use the dredging-machine in the most advantageous manner, the principle of the sliding tool in a turning-lathe was adopted, by running the machine across the face of the shoal from side to side of the river, without altering the position of the lower tumbler. The method produced a perfectly even horizontal surface of the bed, and prevented subsequent accumulation. The whole of

the shoals were thus removed, so that sea-borne vessels and steamers, drawing from eleven to twelve feet water, could at all periods navigate to York, a distance of eighty miles from the Humber. It was still necessary to raise the height of the water at least eighteen inches between Naburn and Linton locks, to enable vessels drawing seven feet water to pass at all seasons from York up to Boroughbridge, a farther distance of twenty miles. To accomplish this the self-acting wasteboard was constructed. The time occupied in dredging the river and constructing the wasteboards was two years. The result of these alterations has been most satisfactory, as, since their completion, not a vessel has been detained in the upper level; and the registers of the heights of the water at Linton and Naburn locks and York, show that the winter-floods have not risen to such a height, or continued for so long a period, as previously to the improvements being carried into effect.

The ancient parish church at Perranzabuloe, in Cornwall, was overwhelmed with sand, according to tradition, about six centuries ago. A small portion of the walls has long been visible above the sand; and the interior of this interesting edifice was restored to light, in 1835, by the exertions of Mr. Michell of Perranporth. Around the building lie thousands of human bones exposed to desecration; the winds having removed the sands in which they were deposited.

Model of the Battle of Waterloo

Lieutenant Siborn has just completed a model on an extensive scale, of the battle of Waterloo; which, regarded merely as an effort of patience and ingenuity, is admirable; but viewed as a representation of the victory that decided the destiny of Napoleon, possesses a national interest that time has rendered less exciting but more permanent. The model presents a tract of country two miles and a half square; the undulations of the ground, every road and lane, field and tree, house and garden, being accurately shown from actual survey and measurement; even the varieties of the crops of grain or grass are indicated by the colours and texture of the surface. On this field are placed the hostile armies, arranged as they appeared at seven o'clock in the evening of that eventful day, when the battle, that had raged for eight hours, was on the point of being decided, though victory still trembled in the balance. This was the moment when Napoleon made his last grand effort in all the confidence of victory, and when the deadly struggle is shown. The first column of the French reserve, headed by marshal Ney, broken and defeated, is in full retreat; and the second attacking column, composed of six battalions of the French imperial guard, is advancing against the British line: it is immediately opposed to general Maitland's brigade of the guards in front, and general Adam's brigade of light infantry on its left flank; Sir Hussey Vivian's hussars advancing to support the infantry. This being the main point of attack, the attention is more immediately directed to it; especially as Wellington and his

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staff are seen behind the artillery placed in the angle formed by the two brigades of infantry. Napoleon is seen on a small eminence receiving the retreating column of his guards; the attacking column having just before passed by him. The disposition of the rest of the forces, including the advance of the Prussians under Blucher, and those under Bulow attacking the village of Planchenoit, occupied by the French, is distinctly shewn; so that the whole of the operations are comprehended.

The smoke is extremely well imitated by locks of fine wool; the thick masses from the great guns, the continuous volume from the musketry in line, and the thin and scattered smoke from the skirmishers, mark the nature of the warfare; while the dense clouds enveloping the burning houses of Hougoumont and La Belle Alliance shew the effect of the conflagration. The masses of troops are composed of individual figures properly armed and accoutred, the colours of their uniforms being visible, though the men are little more than a quarter of an inch high; and the two great commanders may be recognized by their costume. The whole of the figures, to the number of 190,000, including the slain, are made of silver, and painted. The strictest attention has been paid to fidelity in the placing of the troops; and lieutenant Siborn has served an apprenticeship in this particular, having been long engaged in a "History of the Campaign of 1815 in Belgium," illustrated by plans of several battles at different periods of each action. The model has occupied eight years of labour, and it may be regarded as unique of its kind. It takes a little time to become familiar with the scene: but, by and by, the plan of the battle, and the advantages possessed by either army, become apparent, with the aid of the printed guide; and the study is novel and interesting.

This year were born at Woodhouse Eaves, near Loughborough, two children, completely united at the chest in front, and along two-thirds of the abdomen downwards. Had they lived they would have absolutely eclipsed the Siamese twins; they lay like the babes in the woods, enclosed in the attitude of love. The arms were pressed a little upwards during the birth, but they soon resumed the posture in which they had perhaps been moulded. One had his arms round the neck of his brother; the other had one arm round his brother's neck, and the other round the left loin. They were both well-formed males, and both born dead. From the state of the lungs they had never breathed, they appear to have died in the birth. They had but one heart, one spleen, one liver, one stomach, and one set of bowels. They were in other respects remarkably perfect in their general structure and form.

The Sheffield Botanical and Horticultural Gardens, on the south-west side of the town, which occupy eighteen acres of land, were opened June 20th, 1836; and on the first four days they were visited by more than 12,000 persons.

Royal Plate closet at Windsor.

The royal plate at Windsor is kept in one tolerably-sized room and an adjoining closet, and is valued at £1,750,000 sterling! There is one gold service, formed by George IV., to dine one hundred and thirty guests; some pieces were taken from India, Burmah, China, &c., one vessel belonged to Charles XII. of Sweden, and another to the king of Ava; a peacock of precious stones, valued at £30,000; and a tiger's head (Tippoo's footstool,) with a solid ingot of gold for his tongue, and crystal teeth; numerous and splendidly ornamented gold shields, one made for snuff-boxes, value 8,000 guineas; and thirty dozen of plates, which cost twenty-six guineas each plate. The magnificent silver wine-cooler, made for George IV., is enclosed with plate-glass; its superb chasing and other ornamental work occupied two years, and two full-grown persons may sit in it without inconvenience.

Glass Weaving.

Amongst the many ingenious contrivances and useful discoveries of the present day, few will take the mind with greater surprise than the fact that various articles of wearing apparel have been actually made from so unlikely a material as glass. This new work of "human device," however, has been effected by the skill and perseverance of Richard Baker of Ossett, near Wakefield, a poor man, who being unequal to the work of a mill, and having a large family of six children to provide for, was urged by hard necessity to put his inventive powers to the task of devising some mode of obtaining a livelihood. His early life had been spent in the manufacture of glass, and when compelled to leave the cotton mill, his thoughts, which had already devised various fancy articles, now fell back upon his former occupation, and were speedily led to reflect on the use to which the fine threads of glass could be applied. In how many useful and admirable discoveries has the first link of the chain been but dimly perceived, but when seized with a bold hand, a second has followed, and successively, link after link, to the very end. It was thus with Richard Baker. The thought was conceived of the possibility of weaving a fabric from the material of pure glass. But in attempting to carry it into execution, obstacles, various and formidable, appeared in the way. They have, however, all been surmounted, and the result of his persevering ingenuity may now be judged of by the public in the articles made by him. Ingenuity, however, is not always the most profitable quality to a poor man. Many by their inventions have been benefactors to their fellow men, and have died unrewarded. Hitherto Richard Baker has not met with the encouragement which he deserves. On one occasion, poverty lost him the privilege of an audience with her majesty, and the consequent patronage which she would probably have given to his skilful labours. As he is still obliged to apply himself to this employment for want of another, and as little or no profit has hitherto arisen from his ingenuity, he is desirous to engage in the manufacture of plain glass,

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of which he can find an abundant market both at home and at a distance. To shew the manner in which neighbours appreciate the talent and industry of Baker, a liberal subscription has been formed for him in the vicinity of Ossett, where he resides, in order to furnish him with the means of commencing trade as a glass manufacturer, by which it is hoped he may be able to get a comfortable livelihood for his numerous family.

Destructive fire at Beverley.

One of the most destructive fires that has occurred in Beverley for a great number of years, broke out on Saturday the 15th of February, at the extensive iron and brass foundry of Mr. William Croskill, about half-past twelve at noon, at the time the workmen were at their dinners. The fire continued to rage with unabated fury until four o'clock in the afternoon. The loss of property was estimated at five thousand pounds sterling. The whole was insured.

Tea as prepared in China.

In preparing green teas, scarcely any warmth is applied, but the leaves are repeatedly turned with the hand, in order that all may be equally exposed. For the black kinds, the heat used is much greater, and the whole process of drying is conducted in a more rapid manner. Besides this care bestowed upon the leaves, in order to determine the colour, various expedients are adopted for giving them the characters by which they are generally distinguished. The industry of the Chinese is as apparent in the preparation of the tea, as in everything else which they undertake. For some of the finer kinds, every leaf is rolled up singly by the hand, when partially dried. Others, again, are picked and sorted with equal minuteness, or broken up and sifted with the greatest care, while a few of the most expensive are scented with sweet-smelling flowers.

Fatal storm.

The neighbourhood of Stainbro', Dodworth, and Silkstone, near Barnsley was, on Wednesday the 4th of July, visited by a tremendous hail storm, which did considerable damage in the gardens, as well as to a great number of windows. The rain fell in torrents, and the vales from Dodworth to Worsbrough Dale were flooded to such an extent as has not been witnessed for several years, and several cattle were taken down by the stream. Many walls, also, were laid waste by the force of the current. Besides these, and other effects, a great number of lives were lost. In the valley of the south-west side of Dodworth, the water rose to such a height that it reached the entrance of a coal-pit in the hill side, belonging to R. Clark, Esq., called the Moor Side Pit; the water rushed in, so that in a short time the pit was filled. A number of colliers were at work in the pit, and twenty-seven persons perished in the water, eleven of them females. The damage done to the windows alone at Wentworth Castle is estimated at £500. All the glass of the green and hot-houses is wholly destroyed, as well as their valuable contents. The pineries, frames, flowers, shrubs, &c., are

all swept away; and 4000 yards of walling laid prostrate. The whole presented a scene of perfect destruction and devastation. The water swept away timber, trees, walls, bridges, and a quantity of furniture from the houses, coals, tubs, pigs, and clothes from the hedges, and ten beasts from Mr. John Archer, of Saville Hall. It has done about £300 worth of damage in Silkstone, to different individuals, and the roads are all blown up in a dreadful manner. The entire village presented the appearance of a complete sheet of water; from one end of the village to the other it was impassable for a few hours.

Brewers and Licensed Victuallers.

A return has recently been made to the house of commons, from which it appears that there were 55,422 acres of land in Great Britain under the cultivation of hops in the year 1836. The return also states the total number of quarters of malt made between the fifth day of January, 1836, and the fifth day of January, 1837, from which it appears that in England there had been made 4,649,624 quarters of malt; in Scotland, 612,898 quarters; and in Ireland, 285,941 quarters; making a total in the United Kingdom of 5,548,463 quarters. The consumption during the same period was in England 3,865,224 quarters; in Scotland, 160,137 quarters; and in Ireland, 254,107 quarters; making a total of 4,279,468 quarters. The county of York is divided by the excise into six districts, called collections. In the Halifax division there are thirty brewers, 1245 victuallers, 1852 licensed dealers in beer. In Hull district, seventy brewers, 907 victuallers, and 436 licensed dealers in beer; in Leeds district, twenty-three brewers, 1089 victuallers, and 1178 dealers in beer; in Sheffield district, seventeen brewers, 1117 victuallers, and 768 dealers in beer; in Whitby district, fifty-eight brewers, 1241 victuallers, and 298 dealers in beer; in York district, fifty-two brewers, 1124 victuallers, and 526 dealers in beer. The total number of brewers in England is 2207; victuallers, 55,192; licensed dealers in beer, 44,134; of which number 39,104 are licensed to allow it to be drunk on the premises, and 5,030 are licensed for it not to be drunk on the premises. The number of victuallers in England who brew their own beer is 26,559, and of licensed dealers in beer who brew their own is 16,732. In Scotland there are 235 brewers, and 17,385 victuallers. In Ireland there are 251 brewers, but no return is given of the victuallers. The total number of brewers in the United Kingdom is 2,693.

Fine sand for glass making.

Some very curious experiments have been lately made on a new species of sand brought from Australia for the manufacture of the finer kinds of flint glass. Of all the results of a manufacture, glass is the most extraordinary, the most beautiful, and the most difficult to urge beyond a certain point. There is none in which science of the highest kind is so strongly interested, and therefore none which ought to be more patronised by the government of the greatest scientific and mechanical and manufacturing people in the world.

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As to the sand in question, six years ago it was observed that in many places between Sydney and Botany Bay, the surface of the ground was covered by a remarkably pure and white silicious sand, derived from the decomposition of one of the beds of sand belonging to the coal formation. Mr. King, of Sydney, the discoverer, being of opinion that this sand would be found peculiarly applicable to the business of glass-makers, forwarded eleven bags of the same to his agents in London. Some was put into the hands of Messrs. Pellatt and Co. of the Falcon Glass House for trial. From their report the following is an extract:—" We find the sand from Sydney to be decidedly superior to any we have previously employed. The most esteemed property of this sand, and that which makes it of the greatest importance to glass-makers, is derived from the absence of oxide of iron, and every other contribution that would effect the colour of glass. It is also free from being insoluble. Glass made from this sand is more brilliant and watery than any other. We consider it fortunate, as the sand with which most glass-makers were supplied is now of very bad quality, and has been given up by many."

The crucifix that belonged to the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, and which she is said to have held in her hand on the scaffold, is still preserved with great care by its present owners, a titled family in the neighbourhood of Winchester. The figure of our Saviour is of ivory, and the cross of ebony.

Consumption of Coal in Sheffield

The following estimate of the annual consumption of coal in Sheffield, is taken from a work entitled, " The Progress of the Nation."—" The town of Sheffield, at this time, (1835) contains fifty-six furnaces for converting iron into steel; besides which there are sixty-two establishments, containing five hundred and fifty-four furnaces for melting steel. The original conversion of the metal into blistered steel occasions the use of about 12,000 tons of coal in the form of coke, and the subsequent processes require about 81,000 tons in addition. The various manufactures of cutlery and plated goods carried on in the town consume about 200,000 tons, and 38,000 tons are the estimated allowance for the working of steam-engines, of which there are seventy-four, of the aggregate power of 1353 horses. If to these quantities are added 184,000 tons, as fuel for household purposes, it will appear that the entire consumption of coal, in Sheffield, amounts annually to 515,000 tons, the whole of which is taken from collieries in the immediate vicinity of the town." The staple trade of Sheffield could scarcely have increased to the extent which it has done, had it not possessed a cheap and abundant supply of coal, which is essential to manufacturing purposes.

The Influenza, which prevailed in Sheffield and many other places, during the two first months of 1837, was more fatal than the Cholera of 1832; the patients afflicted within the town amounting at one time to about fifteen hundred, and the deaths

to upwards of one hundred per week. The victims of this catarrhous malady were found chiefly among the aged, the debilitated, and children.

The annual value of the Perpetual Curacies in Sheffield was returned to the parliamentary commissioners in 1835, as follows: St. Paul's £136; St. James's £160; St. George's £365; St. Philip's £135; and St. Mary's £190. The vicar has the patronage of these, and also of the curacies of Ecclesall and Attercliffe; the former worth £160, and the latter £194 per annum.

Spread of the English language.

In 1650 the United Provinces seemed more likely to make a grand figure in the future world's history than England. Their wealth, activity, and maritime power were the most imposing in Europe. They had all the carrying trade of the west in their hands. Their language was spoken in every port when that of England was then hardly known abroad. Yet, Holland has fallen nearly as much as the Saxon has risen in the scale of nations. Her idiom is now acquired by few. Her merchants conduct their correspondence and transact their business in French or in English. Even her writers have, many of them, clothed their genius in a foreign garb. Dutch, like Welsh, Flemish, Erse, Basque, and other idioms, is doomed to perish as an intellectual medium; but the tongue of Shakspeare and of Bacon is now too firmly rooted ever to be torn away. The English language is gradually taking possession of all the ports and coasts of the world—making itself the channel of every communication. At a hundred points at once it plays the aggressor. It contends with Spanish on the frontiers of Mexico—drives French and Russian before it in Canada, and in the Northern Archipelago—supersedes Dutch at the Cape and Natal, elbows Greek and Italian at Malta, and in the Ionian Islands—usurps the right of Arabic at Suez and Alexandria—maintains itself supreme at Liberia, Hong Kong, Jamaica, and St. Helena—finds its way among multitudinous and various dialects in the Rocky Mountains, in Central America, on the Gold Coast, in the interior of Australia, and among the countless islands of the Eastern Seas.

A War Horse.

The following extraordinary account of a veteran steed, which had borne him through many battle-fields, is given in a letter of the late Sir John Elley: "This gallant animal embarked at Portsmouth for Lisbon, in the year 1808, then six years old, and shared the dangers of the following battles: Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca (severely wounded, and remained on the field throughout the night, unable to rise,) Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse, returned to England on the peace of 1814. In the following year embarked at Ramsgate for Ostend, and stood the brunt at Waterloo; returned once again to England when the allied armies quitted France, and in the year 1820 embarked for Ireland, and in this year for the last time to Old England, drooping from extraordinary length of service, still possessing undaunted

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courage, exhibiting the remains of a fine and generous animal, which never lost a day's work, but from wounds, during the period of eighteen years." The old charger, after this long career of danger and glory, ended his days in the quiet shades of Windsor Park.

Joint Stock Banks in England.

Return of the number of Joint Stock Banks in England, for the three years ending 1838. The increase in the number of these establishments was extremely rapid down to 1836. In that year it received a check; and on the 1st of January, 1839, the number was less by three than in January 1838. The whole number of joint stock banks in England on January 1st 1839, was a hundred and eight. Of these eleven were established between 1826 and 1829, both inclusive. There were twenty-two established in the five years from 1830 to 1834. No less than sixty-seven were established in 1835 and 1836. There were seven established in 1837, and one in 1838. The number of partners varies from fifty to one thousand two hundred, and many average about three hundred. There are half a dozen with less than fifty partners, the smallest number being seven. Fifty-eight of the banks have branches, and fifty have none. The branches, including the parent bank, are from two to sixty-seven in number. There are eight banks which have more than twenty branches. The whole number of parent banks and branches is six hundred and fifty-eight. There are besides about five hundred and fifty private banks in England, that is, banks having not more than six partners. Adding these to the joint stock banks and their branches, the whole number of banking establishments is about twelve hundred. The issues of the joint stock banks, when contrasted with the magnitude of the establishments, seem to be ludicrously small. According to the last return, the notes in circulation of all the joint stock banks were in value £4,665,110. This, divided by the number of banks (108), gives an average circulation of only £43,200 for each; or, if we include the branches, the average for each office or establishment is only £7,000. Supposing the money to be employed in discounting at five per cent, the annual profit in £4,665,000 would be only £230,000, or no more than £350 to each establishment.

Woollen manufacture in Siberia.

The workhouse of Telma is the wonder of Siberia. It is with constantly increasing admiration that one approaches the workhouse, a fabric of two stories, and which is, no doubt, the largest and finest specimen of architecture in North Asia. The front of it has a length of three hundred and sixty-four feet, and is adorned with massive columns, between which, in two rows, are the windows, of the purest plate glass. The lower story is divided into three apartments, in which are carried on the manufacture of cloth. Above, dwell the officers who manage the institution, on account of the crown. Stone warehouses, and mills of different kinds, are situated along the banks of the stream which drives the machinery of the workhouse. The advantages of the locality were discovered

a century ago, by private speculators, since which time Telma has been famous for its cloth manufactory. More recently, glass, paper, and linen, have been added to its productions. The inhabitants of Telma are about 2000 in number, of whom 800 find employment in the manufactories. They are persons exiled for crimes, but whose manners, nevertheless, are irreproachable in their new and more fortunate situation, in which they are neither pressed for want, nor goaded by despair. They are supplied gratuitously with meal, and receives besides an amount of wages proportioned in each instance to the value of the labour. The wool required for the manufactory at Telma is procured chiefly from the Buraets and Tunguses, who wander with their flocks over the southern borders of Siberia. The machinery for combing and spinning the wool was originally procured from England, and was afterwards made in Siberia, according to the English model, at one-fifth of the cost of the latter. Telma produces annually about 50,000 yards of woollen cloth, and half that quantity of linen. The former is sold at a price not exceeding half-a-crown a yard. Pains are taken to improve the wool, and in 1830 a flock of four hundred and eighty Spanish sheep were driven from Moscow to Irkutsk; and notwithstanding the length of the journey, three hundred of them reached their destination in safety.

Princes deceived by wicked ministers.

The unhappy condition of princes, into which they are for the most part betrayed by their pre-eminence and greatness, has been lamented by the wisest and most virtuous amongst them in all ages. The profligate, the needy, men of abandoned characters, and of desperate fortunes, the false flatterer, and the base betrayer, press impudently forward to surround and to besiege the throne. It was a sense of these disadvantages and delusions which made the great emperor Dioclesian declare in his retirement, "that of all undertakings, the most difficult and arduous was to govern well." He used to say that, "four or five men usually form themselves into a cabal, and conspire together to deceive and to betray their royal master. This knot of knaves prescribes what he is to think, and put into his mouth the very words he is instructed to utter. They shut him up, and as it were, imprison him in his own palace, so that truth shall never be able to come near him. He is permitted to know nothing but what they, or their spies planted about him, think fit to tell him. By their intrigues and influence, he prefers the most undeserving men to the first dignities and posts in the empire; and to make way for them, disgraces and dispossesses the most worthy of his subjects, and the most devoted to his interest. In short, in this shameful, miserable manner, are often the most virtuous, the best intentioned, and the wisest emperors, taken captive, made a property of—bought and sold."

The late Dr. Booth-royd.

The following is a copy of the inscription on the tablet lately erected in the Independent chapel, Warley, near Halifax, to the

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memory of the late Dr. Boothroyd:—" To the memory of the Rev. Benjamin Boothroyd, LL.D. and D.D., who was a native of, and once a poor boy, in this village. He was a student at Heckmondwike academy, and at the age of 22 became minister of the Independent chapel, Pontefract, and afterwards of Highfield chapel, Huddersfield, where he died on the 8th of September, 1836, aged 63 years. His simplicity and godly sincerity endeared him to all —his biblical labours raised him to an eminence attained by few— and he died a good old age, crowned with labours and honours. He made a complete translation of the whole Bible, and published it with a commentary. This tablet was erected by a few friends and strangers, to remind the youth of Warley that 'honour here and happiness hereafter,' as the reward of diligent exertion, are in the power of every one."

Sydney Smith and Lord John Russell.

Extract from Sydney Smith's letter, in 1838, to Lord John Russell:—" Your Dean and Chapter Bill, will, I am afraid, cut down the great preferments of the church too much. The great prizes of the church induce men to carry, and fathers and uncles to send, into the church considerable capitals, and in this way enable the clergy to associate with gentlemen, and to command that respect which, in all countries, and above all in this, depends so much on appearance. Your bill abolishing pluralities, and taking away at the same time so many dignities, leaves the Church of England so destitute of great prizes, that, as far as mere emolument has any influence, it will be better to dispense cheese and butter in small quantities to the public, than to enter into the church. There are admirable men, whose honest and beautiful zeal carries them into the church without a moments thought of its emoluments. Such a man, combining the manners of a gentleman with the acquirements of a scholar, and the zeal of an Apostle, would overawe mercantile grossness, and extort respect from insolent opulence; but I am talking of average vicars, mixed natures, and eleven thousand parish priests. If you divide the great emoluments of the church into little portions, such as butlers and head gamekeepers receive, you will very soon degrade the style and character of the English clergy.

Bonaparte's opinion of his two Wives.—Their characters were diametrically opposite. Never were there two women less like each other. Josephine had grace, an irresistible seduction, an unreserved devotedness. Maria Louisa had all the timidity of innocence. When I married her she was a truly virtuous novice, and very submissive. Josephine would sacrifice millions upon her toilet and in her liberalities. Maria Louisa, on the contrary, economised what I gave her, and I was obliged to scold her in order to induce her to make her expenditure consistent with her rank. Josephine was devoted to me; she loved me tenderly—no one ever had a preference to me in her heart. I uniformly held the first place—her children the next. And she was right, for she

was the being whom I most loved, and the remembrance of her is still all powerful in my mind.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND FROM THE CONQUEST.

Names.	Began to reign.
William I.	1066 Dec. 25
William II.	1087 Sept. 26
Henry I.	1100 Aug. 5
Stephen	1135 Dec. 26
Henry II.	1154 Dec. 19
Richard I.	1189 Sept. 3
John	1199 May 27
Henry III.	1216 Oct. 28
Edward I.	1272 Nov. 20
Edward II.	1307 July 8
Edward III.	1327 Jan. 25
Richard II.	1377 June 22
Henry IV.	1399 Sept. 30
Henry V.	1413 Mar. 21
Henry VI.	1422 Sept. 1
Edward IV.	1461 Mar. 4
Edward V.	1483 April 9
Richard III.	1483 June 26
Henry VII.	1485 Aug. 22
Henry VIII.	1509 April 22
Edward IV.	1547 Jan. 28
Queen Mary	1553 July 6
Queen Elizabeth	1558 Nov. 17
James I.	1603 Mar. 24
Charles I.	1625 Mar. 27
Commonwealth; from the execution of Charles. I. Jan. 30, 1649, to the restoration of Charles II.	
Charles II. (restored)	1660 May 29
James II.	1685 Feb. 6
William III.	1689 Feb. 13
Queen Anne	1702 Mar. 8
George I.	1714 Aug. 1
George II.	1727 June 11
George III.	1760 Oct. 25
George IV.	1820 Jan. 29
William IV.	1830 June 26
Victoria	1837 June 20

Kings of England.

It has been generally assumed that the theory of "the king never dies," has been in practice since the Norman Conquest; consequently William I.'s reign has been usually dated from the day of the battle of Hastings, October 14th, 1066, and all subsequent reigns from the death or deposition of the previous king. But the reigns of the first eight kings after the conquest did not commence till their coronation. The principle of hereditary right was first distinctly recognized on the accession of Edward I., whose reign, however, did not commence till the day on which he was proclaimed king, four days after his father's death. The reign of Edward IV. is dated from the day on which he deposed Henry VI; but it did not become law and practice to date a reign from the death of the previous king, until the accession of Edward VI., on the death of his father Henry VIII.,—a practice only since interrupted by the events following the death of Charles I. and the expulsion of James II.

In some historical documents the reign of Charles II. is reckoned from his father's death.

Leeds and Selby Railway.

The Leeds and Selby railway was completed in 1840, and has its terminal station at Selby, a little to the south of the town, a neat and spacious building, covering an area divided by two lines of cast-iron pillars into three compartments, with seven lines of way extending throughout its whole length, and continued to a jetty for steam-vessels projecting into the Ouse; the line is twenty miles long. Almost contiguous is the terminal station of the Hull

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and Selby railway, which is carried over the Ouse by a handsome swivel bridge, that opens with great facility for the admission of vessels to the quay here; this line communicates with the Leeds and Selby, in conjunction with which, and with the Manchester and Leeds railway, it opens a direct communication between the Irish Sea and the German Ocean.

A Sleeper.

Thousands of persons have been attracted to Deighton, near Huddersfield, to witness the long sleeper, a person named Bradley, aged twenty-two years, who it is said has slept in one continued *nap* during twenty-seven weeks, that is, more than half a year, his only support being water-gruel and other liquids, which his mother pours into his mouth; his body retains its warmth, but is much wasted; he breathes with apparent difficulty, and can be heard to snore into the next apartment; he has been visited by gentlemen of the faculty, but they are all silent as to the cause of the man's situation. Sunday is the principal day for the visiters, and three persons superintend the viewing of the body; six persons are admitted at a time; as soon as they have seen him, they are requested to retire, and six others are admitted; thus hundreds in a day are allowed to see him, and considerable sums are collected in a pocket handkerchief, which is open on the bed for the purpose.

Disease in Sheep.

There is a disease in sheep which, at certain times, is very injurious, and few appear to know how to cure it; it frequently occurs in the early part of the summer, particularly after the sheep have been kept hard during the winter, and before they can recover their condition. The sheep appear, when attacked, to be labouring with inward fever, attended with cough, which produces swollen lips, completely cased with a thick scab. The best remedy, and which will generally produce an effectual cure, is by pulling off the scab, which will cause the lips to bleed, then rubbing them well with prepared oil, and afterwards anointing them with the prepared salve. This method has been known to cure eighty out of a hundred sheep the first time they were dressed, and on a second application, scarcely any are attended with want of success.

Tanning Machine.

A discovery has been made which seems likely to revolutionize the trade. By means of a tanning machine, or pair of horizontal rollers, fixed over a tan-pit, between which is introduced a belt or band of hides attached by ligatures to each other, to the number of fifty to a hundred, and by which the rollers are constantly fed or supplied, the hides are lifted out of the pit on one side of the machine; and as they pass between the rollers the exhausted ooze, or tanning liquor, is pressed out of them, and they are deposited in folds in the pit, on the other side of the machine, where they absorb another supply of fresh ooze. The first hide having been inserted between the rollers, the other follow in succession, and upon arriving at the end of the band, the motion of the rollers is reversed, and the belt is returned through the machine to

receive another squeeze. This alternating motion is constantly repeated, the pit being replenished, from time to time, with fresh solutions of tan, till the operation is completed. The effects produced by this simple plan, as we have satisfied ourselves by the inspection of documents from those who have been working on the patent methods for many months, and from those who have purchased, manufactured, and worn the leather are—1st. The shortening the time of tanning to one-fourth of that generally required. 2nd. The production of a considerable increase of weight. 3rd. The leather tanned by this method resists water longer than that tanned by the old process. 4th. The new method is cheaper to work on than the old. 5th. That it is applicable to the existing tanyards, at a comparatively trifling expense, with a capability of working in rounds or series. 6th. That it is available for all sorts of leather.

New engines and propellers for Canal Navigation.

Mr. Peter Taylor, of Hollinwood, near Oldham, has recently taken out patents for two inventions—one for a rotatory high pressure marine steam engine on a new principle; and the other, that which chiefly calls for notice, for paddles or propellers, also of an entirely new construction. His principal object was to attain that *desideratum* in steam navigation on canals, sufficient motive power for considerable speed, without the injury to the canal banks caused by the action of the ordinary paddles. The apparatus consists of a series of vanes or curved blades, placed obliquely, like the sails of a windmill, or like portions of a continuous screw. The apparatus is placed at the stern of the vessel in a small enclosure of water, the sides of the boat being continued beyond the stern, and the rudder being fixed beyond the propellers. They occupy the space of about a yard and a half in length, and in the instance under notice, seven feet in breadth. There are two parallel axles or shafts, which project from the stern, each shaft having four pairs of vanes or blades, at short distances, and so placed as to strike the water in quick succession, and obliquely, like the scull of a boat. The oars or blades on one shaft have an action like that of a right-hand screw, and those of the other like that of a left-hand one; and the vanes of each shaft works nearly up to the other shaft, and thus their joint action has the effect of propelling the boat forward, or when reversed, by altering the motion of the driving wheel, in a direction stern first. They differ from all propellers previously invented, both in their screw-like action, and in the axles being wholly under water.

Opening of the Hull and Selby Railway.

This Railway, connecting Hull with London, through Leeds, Sheffield, and Derby, by means of the Leeds and Selby and North Midland Railways, and destined, at an early date, through the Leeds and Selby, Leeds and Manchester, and Manchester and Liverpool lines, to complete the communication by railroad between Liverpool and Hull—from the Irish Sea to the German Ocean—was this year opened with great ceremony by the directors and

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friends, and on the following day opened to the public. The distance by land from Hull to Selby, before the construction of this line, was thirty-six miles, by water, fifty-two; by the railroad it is less than thirty-one. The Hull and Selby line presents unparalleled advantages. There are no planes to be worked by assistant engines; no engineering difficulties were to encounter in its formation; it has no tunnels. The line is for the most part straight and level. The few gradients and curves are favourable. The steepest gradient (exclusive of approaches to bridges which do not rise above 1 in 250) does not exceed 1 in 500, and the smallest radius of any curve in three miles, excepting the curve at Selby Bridge, which is from one-half to one mile radius, and the one at Hessle Wood, which is rather less than one and a half miles radius. No line in England is better adapted, naturally, for the construction of a railway. Two-thirds of the line are laid upon longitudinal bearers of Kyanized Baltic timber.

Railway offices at Hull.

With respect to the works at the Hull terminus, five acres of ground were purchased for their erection, with frontages towards the Humber Dock, Kingston-street. Commencing with the principal front, facing the Humber Dock, there is first a spacious and neat building of white brick and stone, familiarly called the "Railway Office," including offices for the transaction of the company's business, and waiting rooms for passengers. This building is one hundred feet in depth by seventy feet in front, and consists, on the ground floor, of entrance hall, 22 feet by 16 feet, three large offices, two of which are each 26 feet 6 inches by 23 feet, and having windows nearly equal to their breadth, reaching from a few inches below the ceiling to within three feet of the floor; and fitted up with appropriate desks, and furnished with clerks respectively, one for the booking of passengers and the other of parcels. The third office is a private one, 24 feet 6 inches by 16 feet. The whole of these are fifteen feet in height, as are also the two waiting rooms, one for ladies, and the other for gentlemen, which are each 25 feet by 24 feet 6 inches. The waiting rooms are approached from the entrance hall by a passage, 50 feet long by 12 feet in width, lighted by four circular fan lights. The second story is approached by a noble staircase, 34 feet by 12 feet 6 inches, terminated by a spacious landing, leading to the directors', secretary's, and waiting rooms, and an office, all upon a scale proportionate with the rooms already described. The passage already noticed leads also to the passengers' shed, a very spacious, lofty, light, and, for its purpose, a handsome structure. It is 170 feet long by 72 feet wide, and of extreme height of about forty feet. The roof is supported by twenty-two iron columns. This building is lighted with forty-two windows, and the west-end is perfectly open. On each side are raised platforms, 12 feet wide, and extending the entire length of the building, for the convenience of stepping into and out of the passengers' carriages. Between these platforms are four lines of

railway, with conveniences for removing carriages from one line to any other. On the north side of the shed are several large doors, opening to a flagged foot-path, six feet in breadth, and a carriage way more than treble that width, for the exclusive use of parties arriving by the trains and leaving the station. On the opposite side of this road is a warehouse, occupying the entire length of the offices and shed united, namely 270 feet. It consists of two stories, each of the clear height of 12 feet inside, and 45 feet in breadth. The centre of the ground floor is occupied by a line of railway, running through the centre length, and communicating eastward with the dock, and westward with the main line, as do also two other lines, one on each side of the warehouse, parallel with it, and at the most convenient proximity for the receipt and delivery of goods. In addition to these extensive premises, and at the distance of about fifty yards from them, stands the workshops, which cover an area of upwards of 5000 square yards, and have two fronts, one towards the railway, and within the capacious yard, the other towards Kingston-street. They consist of coach house, millwrights and turner's shops, coach building premises, engine-house, with stationary engines of ten horse power, for driving the machinery in the various workshops, particularly those for turning iron and brass, smiths' shop, large water tank, capable of holding several thousand gallons, locomotive shop, and house and offices for the manager.

Warehouses for Goods.

It is a curious fact, illustrative of the importance of oil in woollen manufactures, that the beautiful texture of the Tunis caps has been found, by experiments at Constantinople, to be chiefly owing to the use of large quantities of oil during the manipulation of the wool and yarn. One-third of the weight of wool has been there employed, and the fabric nearly equals already that of Tunis. Precisely the same process, excepting the quantity of oil, is employed at Genoa, also the same wool; but the caps bring a sixth of the price of Tunis caps: one-tenth of the weight of wool is there used. Olive oil is used in all the celebrated cloth manufactories of France and Germany. The attention of the writer of this paragraph was first awakened to the question by seeing olive-oil used in some of the cloth districts of Prussia, from whence rape-seed was exported to England to supply oil for the cloth manufacture in England. He inquired why they did not use rape-oil, which they had at their door, instead of olive-oil, imported from the East, through Trieste, and conveyed by long and expensive land-carriage, making it several times the price of rapeseed-oil? He was told that experience taught them that rapeseed-oil had not the smoothness of olive-oil; that the fabric of the wool, when moistened by it, did not lie so well; that the cloth was not so soft or so brilliant, and that if their government taxed oil, so as to put it out of their power to use it, they would not employ rapeseed-oil, but abandon the manufacture of cloth.

Importance of oil in woollen manufactures.

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The coal-mines of Whitehaven may be considered as the most extraordinary in the known world. They are excavations which have in their structure a considerable resemblance to the gypsum quarries of Paris; and are of such a magnitude and extent, that, in one of them alone, a sum exceeding half a million sterling was, in the course of a century, expended by the proprietors. Their principal entrance is by an opening at the bottom of a hill, through a long passage hewn in the rock, leading to the lowest vein of coal. The greatest part of this descent is through spacious galleries, which continually intersect other galleries, all the coal being cut away, with the exception of large pillars, which, where the mine runs to a considerable depth, are nine feet in height, and about thirty-six feet square at the base. Such is the strength required to support the ponderous roof.

Great depth of Coal Pits.

The mines are sunk to the depth of a hundred and thirty fathoms. These are the deepest coal mines ever wrought; and perhaps the mines have not, in any other part of the globe, penetrated to so great a depth beneath the surface of the sea; the very deep mines in Hungary, Peru, and elsewhere, being situated in mountainous countries, where the surface of the earth is elevated to a great height above the level of the sea.

In these mines there are three strata of coal, which lie at a considerable distance, one above the other, and are made to communicate by pits; but the vein is not always continued in the same regularly inclined plane, the miners frequently meeting with hard rock, by which their further progress is interrupted. At such places there seem to have been breaks in the earth, from the surface downward, one portion appearing to have sunk down, while the adjoining part has preserved its ancient situation. In some of these places the earth has sunk twenty fathoms, and even more, while, in others, the depression has been less than one fathom. These breaks the miners call dykes; and, when they reach one of them, their first care is to discover whether the strata in the adjoining part are higher or lower than in the part where they had been working, or, according to their own phrase, whether the coal be cast down or cast up. In the former case they sink a pit; but, if it be cast up to any considerable height, they are frequently obliged, with great labour and expense, to carry forward a level or long gallery, through the rock, until they again reach the strata of coal.

The inhabitants of Herefordshire pride themselves for excellence in four articles, beginning with the letter W, namely, wheat, wood, wool, and water; and of these they have certainly a right to boast, without the imputation of partiality.

On Monday September 28th, the Lord Bishop of Ripon consecrated a large piece of ground, attached to Hill House Bank National School, in East street, Leeds, as a Church of England cemetery.

In digging a grave covering the remains of Bishop Trillick, who died in 1340, his crosier with the episcopal ring, (having an amethyst set in gold,) and the bulla or seal belonging to it, were, some years ago, found, and deposited in the cathedral at Hereford; but in 1838 these valuable relics were stolen by a thief who had concealed himself after prayers in the church.

Leeches Prognosticators of weather.

That leeches are sensitive to the approach of thunder-storms is well known. Dr. Merryweather, of Whitby, has constructed what he calls a "tempest prognosticator," with leeches for the basis of the plan. He arranges a frame of twelve bottles, each containing a leech, and each having an open tube at the top. From a piece of whalebone in the opening of each bottle proceeds a brass chain, communicating with a bell hung in the top of the apparatus. Accordingly, when a tempest is approaching, the leeches rise in the bottles, displaces the whalebone, and cause the bell to ring. Hitherto it is found that no storm escapes notice from the leeches. Dr. Merryweather has also satisfied himself that it is the electric state of the atmosphere, and not the occurrence of thunder within human hearing, which affects the leeches.

Cowper, the poet, gives an interesting account of a leech, which he kept as a barometer: "Yesterday," he says, "it thundered, last night it lightened, and at three this morning I saw the sky red as a city in flames could have made it. I have a leech in a bottle, which foretells all these prodigies and convulsions of nature. Not, as you will naturally conjecture, by articulate utterance of oracular notices, but by a variety of gesticulations, which here I have not room to give an account of. Suffice to say, that no change of weather surprises him, and that in point of early and accurate intelligence he is worth all the barometers in the world. None of them all, indeed, can make the least pretence to foretell thunder; a species of capacity of which he has given the most unequivocal evidence."

Charles the First's Pear Tree.

A venerable object of great curiosity in the town of Doncaster, has been doomed to fall under the stroke of the axe, and thus to share the fate of that unfortunate monarch, by whose hands it was placed in the earth. It stood in the spacious garden behind the banking house of Messrs. Leatham, Tew, and company, in High Street, from whence, in consequence of some building alterations, it was found necessary to have the tree removed. The property formerly constituted part of the site of the priory of Carmelites or White Friars, one of the many religious houses that were suppressed at the Reformation. This was surrendered in 1538. After the dissolution, the house became the residence of the families of Ayr, Earls of Dumfries, and Swift, Viscount Carlingford. In the year 1641-2 Charles the First was at Doncaster, when it is related by Calamy in his History of Ejected Ministers, that the King dined at the Lady Carlingford's upon which occasion his majesty most probably left this memorial of his visit.

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A fact for the faculty.

The following account of the re-appearance of a needle, after having been upwards of sixty year in the body of a human being, may be relied upon as correct to the very letter: Mr. Bridges, solicitor, of No. 9, Parade, Islington, aged seventy-two, swallowed, whilst at play, when between nine and ten years of age, a needle. The occurrence created great alarm in his family, and the most eminent medical practitioners of the day having been consulted, used every effort to expel the needle from the stomach or intestines, but in vain. The fears of Mr. Bridges' parents were allayed when they saw him grow to youth and manhood without suffering in any way from what they were led to dread would cause his death. Mr. Bridges arrived at the age of sixty, seldom or never suffering from ill-health; but at the period mentioned, and not unfrequently ever since, he has felt great pains in various parts of his body, which, forgetting altogether the affair of the needle, he always attributed to rheumatism. On the night of the 24th Nov. he had, as he thought, an attack of that disease, and retired early to rest, encased all over in flannel. About three o'clock in the morning a strange pricking sensation, felt above the outer right ankle, which awoke him, and putting his hand to the spot, he found protruding through the flannel what he thought a small bit of wire. In order to examine it by day-light, he placed it on the night table by his bedside; in the morning he discovered, comparing all the circumstances of the case, that it was the identical needle he had swallowed sixty-two years ago. A punctured mark just over the ankle shews where the needle has made its egress. The needle is a strong button one; its colour is dingy blue, and the eye shews that it is of ancient fabric.

This year the West-riding Election took place. The candidates were Lord Morpeth, Lord Milton, the Honourable John Stuart Wortley, and Edmund Beckett Denison, Esquire. The gross number of voters on the register amounted to 30,998. The result of the poll was as follows:—

The Hon. J. Stuart Wortley	13,165
E. B. Denison	12,780
Lord Morpeth	12,080
Lord Milton	12,031
Majority for Wortley over Morpeth	1,134
" " Milton	1,085
" Denison over Morpeth	749
" " Milton	700

The result of the Census for 1841 shews that in England and Wales the population were 15,906,750, besides 4,806 who were travelling at the time. In Ireland 8,175,238. In Scotland there were 2,620,207. In England and Wales there were 7,771,101 males, and 8,135,649 females.

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Post Office Revenue.

Returns of the Post Office Revenue remitted from the eight following places to London in 1840, it being the first year of the Penny Postage coming into operation:—

Birmingham	£23,550
Bristol	27,270
Hull	14,620
Leeds	20,507
Liverpool	76,627
Manchester	61,194
Newcastle	17,025
Sheffield	11,191
Total	£252,684

Machinery for Farming Operations.

Among the premiums given by the Agricultural Society of Scotland, at their meeting in 1840, there was one of five hundred sovereigns "for the first successful application of steam power to the cultivation of the soil." The merits of the invention, with reference to the conditions enumerated, were to be judged of by a committee of the society, specially appointed; and the inventor was required to exhibit the machinery and modes of applying it in Scotland. A steam-engine has recently been invented in France, with which it is said four miles of ground can, in a single hour, be excavated with an engine of only eight horse power, to the depth of a foot, and the breadth of two feet. The earth as it is turned up, is thrown into a sort of sail, which hauls it to a distance of sixty feet, A steam-plough has lately been shipped off from Glasgow to British Guinea, intended for the cultivation of sugar-lands in that colony. The machinery consists of two iron boats, one containing a small high-pressure steam-engine with a drum, and which the endless chain or rope is coiled, and the other a reversing pulley, by means of which the chain or rope is extended, and allowed to work which ever way it is required; the ploughs are attached to this chain, and made to work backwards and forwards with great rapidity and accuracy. The experiments which have been made are highly satisfactory.

Antiquities

As some workmen were employed in cutting a drain through the estate of Messrs. Kilvington and Vickerman, on Kirkstall Road, near Leeds, they found a fine and beautiful horn of the elk kind, six and a half feet below the surface of the ground. To all appearance the ground had not been disturbed for many centuries past, and the horn was laid upon the gravel bed covered by a bed of solid clay, four and a half feet deep, and a surface of earth of two feet deep. The horn is in a state of fine preservation, and although it is evident that a considerable part of the root-end of it is wanting, it still measures about three feet in length, and contains eight stems or branches.

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In the neighbourhood of Ripon, as well as at Harrogate and Knaresborough, there exists a spring of water, more or less impregnated with medicinal virtues, some of which springs, though comparatively little tried, are nevertheless considered very likely to prove effective in many cutaneous and other disorders of the human system. At Aldfield, for instance, four miles from Ripon, there are several springs in what is called Spaw Gill, which contain many of the qualities predominant in the sulphur well at Harrogate, though perhaps not so powerful. This water has been occasionally used by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood with success. There is one spring, however, in the city of Ripon itself, which, although in its analysis found to possess a favourable combination of elements peculiarly its own, has hitherto remained in obscurity for want of the requisite conveniences for its use. Of this well its medical visitors have for some time spoken in terms of commendation, in consequence of which it has been recently covered in, baths have been provided for those who may feel inclined to try its effects by immersion, and every convenience usually necessary in such establishments, is now prepared for the accommodation of visitors.

Ripon Spa.

Funeral of the late Rev. Hammond Roberson.

The funeral of this venerable and deeply lamented labourer in the service of his God and country, which he had ordered to be strictly private, took place on the 19th of August. His orders for privacy were closely adhered to on the part of his family, but numbers of his neighbours and friends, and of those who have long admired the great self-denial and consistency of his character, assembled on the occasion, amongst whom were many of his former pupils from a distance. The funeral procession was met at the gates leading from his late residence, on its way to the church (which he himself erected about twenty-five years ago at his own expense) by more than a hundred persons in order, who were anxious to pay that respect which they felt to be most justly due to one who had so long, so disinterestedly, and so beneficially distinguished himself as a member of the church and of civil society. Clergy and laity alike joined in the melancholy tribute to departed worth. Ladies in mourning, and great numbers of persons of different ranks in life, in addition to those who accompanied the procession, filled the church, which was hung in black. With a characteristic modesty in things relating to his own personal concerns, he had ordered that his grave and headstone should be of the simplest kind. For soundness of judgment, firmness of purpose, unflinching adherence to the principles and practice which on conviction he adopted; for zeal in promoting the spread of moral and religious principles amongst mankind, especially amongst the young, it rarely falls to our lot to record the death of any one who stood higher in the estimation of those who had the privilege of his acquaintance. His loss will long be felt by numbers of younger persons, clergy, and others, who always found in him a ready, affectionate, and faithful adviser.

His great usefulness.

The ceremony of the consecration of the newly-erected parish church at Leeds, which has been rebuilt by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants, took place on Thursday, the 2nd of September, before one of the most numerous and respectable congregations that ever assembled in any parochial place of worship.

Opening of the new Parish Church at Leeds.

The church has a massive and highly ornamented tower, which rises from the ground in the centre of the north front, at the end of the transept. The whole has been taken down and rebuilt with the exception of a portion of the south wall. A new south entrance porch is erected, the south transept has been extended twelve feet, the chancel extended eastward on the site of the old vestry, and separate entrances contrived to the new vestry, and robing rooms for the clergy and choristers.

Style of the building.

The style chosen by the architect is that of the latter part of the fourteenth century, a transition from the decorated to the perpendicular style, which has its peculiarities, though unnoticed by modern writers on Gothic architecture, and admits of a variety of forms which the others do not; the masses partake more generally of the decorated character, but the flowing arch of the minuter parts terminates gracefully in the vertical tracery of the windows, and where no tracery is above it, finials form the termination of the cusped arches of the transoms; after this the whole form became perpendicular, and in the fifteenth century the style was nearly abandoned.

In ancient churches stone groined arches covered the building; but the walls were required to be of great thickness, as well as the pillars that supported them, and buttresses were carried across the side aisles to counteract their pressure. These groins can now only be represented by timber and plaster, unless at an enormous expense. Open roofs of plain timber were common in the lesser churches, but we can scarcely associate ideas of comfort with them, any more than in the dresses worn five centuries ago. This latter effect is in some degree preserved by showing the timbers of the roof enriched, and the space between them covered with oak boarding, to conceal the slates. Galleries in churches are at all times defects; thus they are supported by small iron pillars, placed behind, and independent of, the stone pillars which support the clerestories and roofs, to denote that they, like pews, are mere furniture. The pews in the galleries are allotted to former owners; some sixty pews are further appropriated. The whole of the ground-floor has open seats, with stall ends, and all are free, excepting the stalls assigned to the clergy, the choristers, and the corporation. The chancel is ascended by seven steps, and the low open screen at the first platform at which the communicants kneel is of stone, and has a light appearance, and when seen from the west-end does not shorten the church. At the north and south ends of the chancel are stalls for the clergy. The altar cloth is of crimson

All the seats free on the ground floor.

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velvet, which has in the middle a richly embroidered monogram; this has been presented by her majesty Queen Adelaide.

The Decalogue.

The Commandment Tables are of stone, richly enshrined, and the letters are of the fourteenth century, in black and red. In the centre is a rich stone frame, in which is a splendid picture by Correggio, presented by the Rev. Isaac Spencer, of York. It is a first-rate picture, and is an original composition, but bears marks of having been finished by Baronio, one of his most celebrated pupils; the subject is Christ's Agony in the Garden.

The organ is a very fine and effective instrument. The front is a shrine-like composition, which fills the south transept from the ground; the pipes are concealed by rich tracery, which is preferable, as harmonizing with the rest of the building, to the usual Italian black and gold cases introduced as it were by way of contrast only.

Painted East window.

The east window, presented by Thomas Blayds, Esq., contains some fine old glass; the other two which fill the altar recess, also presented by him, gives that end a fine effect. The great west window, presented by the patrons, whose arms are introduced with those of the bishop of the diocese, and the vicar of the parish, was executed by Evans, of Shrewsbury, as also were the glories and the emblems at the east end. The north-east window, presented by Christopher Beckett, Esq., was executed by Ward, of London.

The Royal arms, &c.

The royal arms, the Leeds arms, Saint Peter, and other devices with the rich patterns in the tracery of the east and south windows, are taken from the south window, executed by the late Joseph Wright, of Leeds, in 1811. The mosaic windows are made out of old fragments of broken glass, stained and painted; they are all too glaring, but will be much improved by the smoke and dust with which, in the course of time, they will be covered.

CHAPTER XII.

FROM 1842 TO THE YEAR 1844 INCLUSIVE.

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In this year the number of marriages registered in England and Wales was 118,825, of which number 110,047 were according to the rites of the Church of England; and 8,778 at the registrars' office, or otherwise. Of these, 5,387 of the bridegrooms, and 16,003 of the brides were under age; 15,649 of the bridegrooms were widowers, and 10,579 of the brides were widows; and 38,031 of the bridegrooms, and 56,685 of the brides were unable to write their names, being nearly one half of the total number married.

The chapel at Wetherby, dedicated to St. James, and consecrated on the first of February, 1842, was built in lieu of the former small ancient edifice, on a site given by Edwin Greenwood, Esquire, of Keighley, at an expense exceeding £4000, raised by subscription, towards which the Ripon Diocesan and the Incorporated Societies granted respectively £300, and £230, and Colonel Wyndham, Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esquire, lord of the manor, and Quintin Rhodes, Esquire, each £300; Mr. Rhodes also presented an organ. It is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains seven hundred sitings, of which one hundred and eighty are free.

TABLE SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF CRIME IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS FROM 1805 TO 1842.

Years.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Years.	England.	Scotland	Ireland.
1805	4605	89	3600	1824	13,698	1802	15,258
1806	4346	101	3781	1825	14,437	1876	15,515
1807	4446	97	3522	1826	16,164	1999	16,318
1808	4735	124	3704	1827	17,924	2116	18,031
1809	5330	Chasm.	3641	1828	16,564	2024	14,683
1810	5146		3799	1829	18,675	2063	15,271
1811	5337		4162	1830	18,107	2329	15,794
1812	6576		4286	1831	19,647	2451	16,192
1813	7164		Chasm.	1832	20,829	2431	16,056
1814	6390			1833	20,072	2564	17,819
1815	7818			1834	22,451	2691	24,381
1816	9091			1835	20,731	2867	21,205
1817	13,932			1836	20,984	3922	23,891
1818	13,567			1837	23,612	3126	24,804
1819	14,254			1838	23,094	3418	25,723
1820	13,710	1486		1839	24,443	3409	26,392
1821	13,115	1522		1840	27,187	3872	23,833
1822	12,241	1691	13,251	1841	27,760	3562	20,796
1823	12,263	1733	14,632	1842	31,309	3884	

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Red Hall, an ancient mansion, at Shadwell, near Leeds, was the birth-place of one of the dukes of Norfolk, and is now the property of William Simpson Atkinson, Esquire, of Barrowby Hall, by whom it has been greatly improved. A new church was erected at Shadwell in 1840. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in 1803.

In August this year formidable riots broke out amongst the workmen, in Yorkshire and Lancashire, and other parts of the munufacturing districts, the object of which was an advance of wages. In most of the towns in Yorkshire special constables were enrolled, and the military brought from a distance, but fortunately they were not called upon to act.

Superstition of the people in the village of Cairnbulg, and Inverallochie, situated about seven miles south of Fraserburgh, in Scotland, two villages, or rather one in two divisions, formed by a stream which runs through the middle of the principal thoroughfare. These villages are approached by roads which beggar the powers of description. The traveller with difficulty gets accommodation for his horse, as the innkeeper declares he can scarcely recollect the time when a nag had been tied up in his stable. In the spring of 1840, neither corn nor hay was to be had. So deep-rooted are the prejudices of the inhabitants in favour of their old way sof life, that not one of them would dare to set himself up as a reformer, or appear to be at all better than the rest, either in dress, furniture, or ideas. The wealthy are in every thing like the poor in their appearance and habits. Any innovation would bring on the guilty party the aversion of his neighbours. Water-kelpies, mermaids, ghosts, the belief in lucky days, in omens of stars and clouds, is still a practical faith among the inhabitants. They tremble before an imaginary invisible. On the evening preceding a day on which several boats belonging to Footdee, a neighbouring village, were lost, and all hands perished at sea, an unusual omen was seen—a hare ran through their fish town.

Frederic the Great of Prusia, once met a student of theology in the street, and asked him where he came from. "I am a Berliner," was the reply. "Psha," said the king, "the Berliners are good for nothing." "I know two Berlin boys who are exceptions to that rule," said the student. "Whom?" "Your majesty and myself." The king desired him to attend at the palace.

The Tower of London was originally built to defend the river, and to constitute a citadel; while the present district called the city, constituted London, and the city itself was a fortress. Standing on a rising ground at the south-east, overlooking a portion of London which once contained the houses of the chief nobility, and the property of the principal traders; by its guns commanding the course of the Thames, and protecting the anchorage of the merchant ships, which in those days moored in the current, it formed an important place of strength; and being large, capable of every

kind of royal decoration; and being secure alike from the tumults of the citizens and the assaults of a foreign enemy, it offered a suitable position for the residence of the sovereign in early and troubled times.

Worsted and woollen manufacture in Bradford.

The progress of the worsted manufacture in Bradford, has been as rapid and as unexampled as that of its population. In 1800, according to the census, 1290 persons were employed in Bradford in trade or manufactures. In 1811, 1595 families were so employed; in 1821, 2452 families; in 1831, 3867, besides 1605 labourers. The first mill wrought by steam in Bradford, (1798,) had a fifteen-horse engine; in 1809, the number of horses' power employed in propelling the machinery of worsted mills in Bradford and its immediate neighbourhood was about 492; in 1830, 1047; and now (1843) it is upwards of 2000. It is estimated that there are in the borough of Bradford, and principally in the town, about seventy worsted-mills, with an aggregate of 2000 horses' power. In these mills are about 2000 spinning-frames, which each spin from five to six gross of hanks of yarn a-day, each hank measuring 560 yards. The usual numbers spun are from twenty-fours to eighties, that is, where twenty-four or eighty hanks make a pound weight of worsted. In some instances the spinning of yarn has been carried to such an extreme fineness, that one hundred and twenties have been spun, that is, nearly forty miles length of yarn to the pound of worsted. Besides these spinning frames, there are in the town about 1500 power-looms propelled by steam, each loom working off about half a piece a day, narrow width. There are also vast numbers of worsted pieces yet woven by hand in the surrounding villages; but the hand-loom weavers are a very ill-paid and indigent class, struggling ineffectually against that never tired all-powerful drudge, the steam engine. It is sorrowful to add that the small manufacturers, who (alternately following with their families the labours of the loom and agriculture,) a few years since, thickly inhabited the countless detached houses with which the slopes of Bradford parish are covered, and make it appear almost like one vast town, are quickly disappearing; and their children are exchanging the domestic loom for the labours of the neighbouring mills.

Trade of the United kingdom.

The valuable statistical document known as the official account of the trade of the United Kingdom, has been made public for the year ending 5th January, 1842. In glancing at the general results we find the total imports of coffee have been 70,250,766lbs. in 1841; and 41,512,555lbs. in the year ending 5th January, 1842, the decline being chiefly on foreign produce, while the duty dropped from £922,468 to £888,646. The imports of wheat last year were 2,408,974 quarters, and by January 1842 return, 1,993,383 quarters. The duty in 1841 was £725,052, and in 1842, £390,071. Of wheat meal or flour the receipts for 1841 were set down at 1,537,838 cwt.; in 1842, 1,251,521 cwt. On dyes generally the

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Imposts.

import duties were less last year. Upon fruits there was more duty received last year. Upon thrown silk there was an increase from £46,633, to £47,288, and upon raw silk a decline from £16,627 to £14,826. Upon European silk manufactures generally more duty was received, but upon those of India, Bandanas, and other silk handkerchiefs, less. The total receipts from sugar were £5,123,969 to the 5th January last, and £4,465,000 to the corresponding period of 1841. Upon tallow there was an advance from £186,510 to £205,621, and upon tea from £3,473,964 to £3,978,198. The total of wine was £1,800,066 against £1,872,799 to January, 1841. Upon cotton wool the duties fell from £650,622 to £529,791, upon sheep's from £133,257 to £130,017, and upon other articles from £753,957 to £747,831. The total decline in the customs receipts or reports last year, therefore, as compared with 1840, was from £23,466,117 to £23,006,152.

The estimate of the entire value of the manufactures of Great Britain for the year 1840, from statistical tables lately published by Messrs. Longman and Co., from official documents, stands thus:—Total value of manufactured goods exchanged with foreign countries for their productions, £47,357,766. Value of manufactured goods exchanged for home produce, £133,300,000.

Land improved by draining, &c.

There are, in Great Britain alone, at least twenty millions of acres which are capable of being so far improved by draining or otherwise, as to be capable of yielding an annual return each of one quarter of corn above their present produce. Suppose this improvement to be effected, we should then raise twenty millions of quarters in addition to our present crops—a quantity equal to one-third of our actual consumption. We should have, in fact, seventeen or eighteen millions of quarters of grain of various kinds to export, were the known method of improvement only applied to the whole land. Or, looking to the future, since the population at the present rate of increase, will be one-third greater in twenty-five years, the application of the same known means over the entire island, would keep us independent of foreign supply for the next quarter of a century.

At the York assizes in 1831, the great cause of Hungate against Gascoigne was decided in favour of the former. The action was brought for the recovery of the estate of Sherburn, near Ferrybridge, Yorkshire. This estate was granted by Charles I. to Sir Philip Hungate, who fell at Chester, fighting in the royal cause. Sir Thomas Gascoigne married the daughter of his descendant, and held the estate in trust for the uncle of his wife, a lunatic, who died in 1749. Their daughter married to Mr. Olivier, who took the name of Gascoigne. The male issue thus failing, it was proved, by a very satisfactory chain of evidence, that the estate which was entailed reverted to an elder branch of the male line, from whom the plaintiff proved himself lineally descended. An aunt, aged eighty, was the principal witness, who, through the

fatigue of her journey from Chelmsford, in Essex, to York, died just as her examination had been taken.

The skeleton of a whale was exhibited in Leeds market of the amazing length of ninety-five feet. The carriage in which it was exhibited was of colossal size, and very appropriately represented a British man-of-war. The exhibition was so arranged, that the visitors could walk through the skeleton of the gigantic wonder of the deep without the least inconvenience.

Singular Conflict.

A gentleman in Northallerton, Yorkshire, had for some time in his possession a tame lion, which had always been considered perfectly harmless, till a few nights previously to Christmas, when he broke his chain, and perambulating the town, he came in contact with a ferocious bull-mastiff belonging to a butcher; a battle instantly commenced, when the roaring of the lion, and the howling of the dog, called forth a large party of all sorts of people, who, as is customary, encouraged the two combatants to worry each other. For some time the victory was doubtful, but at length the dog by a singular manœuvre threw the lion on his back, and made a furious grasp at the poor animal's throat, and would have despatched him, had he not been rescued by the spectators.

Died, at his residence, Bishop-Hill, York, aged 73, Stephen Beckwith, Esq., M.D. He graduated in 1790; and a short time previous to his death, he bequeathed upwards of £40,000 to the charitable institutions of York. He had never been married.

In the extensive parish of Otley, during a period of 575 years, viz: from 1267 to the year under date, there have only been thirty-two vicars officiating there, averaging eighteen years' labour each vicar, though the first named in this account only enjoyed the living one year, this was Galfridas Bridlington, being the shortest on record; whilst the Rev. John Barker, who was inducted about the year 1530, enjoyed the vicarage fifty-six years, being the longest mentioned in the archives in York Minster.

Mr. Albany Renton, farmer of Leathley, near Otley, in the West-riding of Yorkshire, has in his possession, a species of fungus, gathered by him in one of his fields, measuring more than a yard in circumference, yet such is its lightness, that it does not weigh half an ounce.

The queen's billiard table is made of a portion of the Royal George, after having been upwards of eighty years at the bottom of the sea. That ill-fated line of battle ship sunk in 1762.

Died, after a short illness, at her villa, near Sinigaglia, in the Roman States, Madame Catalani, who for twenty-two years had enchanted the world by her vocal powers, and who, by her liberal conduct in her profession, and general amiability of character, gained universal admiration. She married a native of Burgundy, by whom she had three children. She made her first appearance before the public on the stage of Venice, when only fifteen years

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old, and retired into private life in 1831. She is said to have left the princely fortune of £345,833.

This year died Thomas Watson, aged seventy-nine years. As a practical engineer he was excelled by few contemporaries, if any; personally erecting, and superintending the erection, of a larger number of steam engines, during a period of fifty years, than any person now living, having been in the employ of Messrs. Emmott, of Birkenshaw, twenty-five years, and subsequently the same length of time in Messrs. John Sturges & Co.'s establishment, Bowling Iron Works, near Bradford.

The steel alone employed in this country for making pens amounts to one hundred and twenty-five tons yearly, which is equivalent to about three hundred millions of pens.

An Eccentric Character.

Mr. John Vaux, a millar of Snydale, near Pontefract, breathed his last at Tanshelf, near that town, at the age of sixty-four. He was born at Crowle, in Lincolnshire, and soon after he came to age he was pressed into the navy, and served on board the Royal Sovereign in the battle of Trafalgar. When the cholera was raging in the year 1832, the deceased formed the romantic resolution of making his own coffin, which, with the assistance of his man, he accomplished. It was made very substantially, and was at the outside six feet long, and painted stone colour, with the Royal Sovereign in black letters inscribed on each end, ropes being substituted for handles. On each side there were three rows of port holes painted black, representing the guns of the Royal Sovereign. On the lid, opposite the face, was placed a round glass mullion to let light into the coffin. Immediately below was painted a three story brick windmill, to represent his trade. Then followed his name, and the year in which he was born, leaving room to add the day and year that he died, being the only thing needed to make it complete. The following lines, which he composed himself, were also inscribed:—

On the lower deck old Vaux will lie;
No one will laugh nor no one will cry;
Well for him if he never should rise.
If he should, what could he say,
When fronted at the judgment-day:
The secrets of his heart they will reveal,
For mixing sharps among his meal.

The coffin was used up to the time of his death as a cupboard for the family; and he ordered that when dead he should be rolled off his bed into the coffin, and which ever way he fell, he was to remain; and that if the coffin was too short, they were to cut his legs less. He was carried to the grave by four sailors and four millars.

The Pegasus, Hull and Leith Steamer, was wrecked on the 20th of July, off the Fern Islands, near the spot where the Forfarshire was wrecked a few years ago, and where the late Grace Darling so heroically distinguished herself by saving five lives at the imminent risk of her own. The Pegasus left Leith on Wednesday at five o'clock, having on board, beside the crew, which amounted to about twelve individuals, at least sixteen cabin passengers, making in all fifty persons, forty of whom were lost.

Wreck of the Pegasus

The important use of coal and iron, in administering to the supply of our daily wants, gives to every individual amongt us, in almost every moment of our lives, a personal concern, of which few are conscious, in the geological events of those distant eras. We are all brought into immediate connexion with all the vegetation that clothed the ancient earth before one-half of its actual surface had yet been formed. The trees of the primeval forests have not, like modern trees, undergone decay, yielding back their elements to the earth and atmosphere, by which they were nourished; but, treasured up in subterranean store-houses, have been transformed into enduring beds of coal, which, to men in these latter ages, have become the source of heat, and light, and wealth. My fire now burns with fuel, and my lamp is shining with the light of gas, derived from coal that has been buried for countless ages, in the deep and dark recesses of the earth. We prepare our food and maintain our forges, and the extraordinary power of our steam-engines, with the remains of plants of ancient form and extinct species, which were swept from the earth ere the formation of the transition strata was completed. Our instruments of cutlery, the tools of our mechanics, and the countless machines which are constructed by the infinitely varied applications of iron, are derived from ore for the most part coeval with, or more ancient than the fuel, by the aid of which we reduce it to its metalic state, and apply it to innumerable uses in the economy of human life. Thus from the wreck of forests that waved on the surface of primeval land, and from ferruginous mud, that was lodged at the bottom of the primeval waters, we derive our chief supplies of coal and iron; those fundamental elements of art and industry, which contribute more than any other mineral productions of the earth to increase the riches, and multiply the comforts, and ameliorate the condition of mankind.

Formation of Coal and Iron.

Its great utility.

The sword with which Lord Clive was girded, on being elected one of the knights of the northern division of Shropshire, was of the most superb description. The handle, which displayed the head and neck of a horse, was profusely studded with diamonds; the blade was of exquisite workmanship and slightly curved. It is the same sword as worn by Tippoo Saib, and was taken from that chieftain's person after the storming of Seringapatam. Its value is estimated at 2,500 guineas.

Lord Clive's sword.

On the 12th of November, at midnight, James Searle, of Leeds,

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concluded the herculean task of walking one thousand miles in one thousand successive hours, on the piece of road from the Shakespere Inn, Meadow-lane, Leeds, to the New Peacock Inn, Holbeck; and in addition to his task he continued the walk until five o'clock on Monday afternoon, when he had completed the distance of one thousand and seventeen miles in one thousand and seventeen successive hours, (having commenced on Monday the 2nd of October,) together with sixty-three yards over and above each mile, amounting to thirty-five miles one thousand four hundred yards, making a sum total of one thousand and fifty-two miles one thousand fourteen hundred yards—a feat unparalleled in the annals of pedestrianism.

Extraordinary pedestrian feat.

On the 21st April, died his Royal Highness Duke of Sussex, sixth son of George III. He was born on the 27th January, 1773.

Singular Coaching Adventure.

On the 1st of March, as the Skipton, Alexander, was returning from Leeds, the coachman alighted at the junction inn, about five miles from Skipton, and went into the house, leaving the horses to the care of a groom, who accompanied the coach from Keighley. It appears, however, that the groom neglected to attend to his duty; for the horses, finding themselves at liberty, set off at a brisk speed, and arrived safe at Skipton without any driver. There were no outside passengers, but two gentlemen inside; one of whom observed to his fellow traveller, "that he thought they were going at a brisk pace." "Yes," replied the other, "we are now making up for lost time." The coach passed a loaded waggon, and other carriages on the road, without any accident.

A Custom-house Officer suffocated at Hull.

A custom-house officer, at Hull, named George Ross, thirty-three years of age, was suffocated on board a Danish sloop, then lying in the Humber dock basin. The deceased and the captain of the vessel retired to rest at eleven o'clock, in the round house, which was a building on the deck, seven feet in length, five feet eight inches broad, and four feet two inches high. There was a stove in the place, but there appeared to be no fire in it when the two men went to bed. Next morning the officer was found quite dead, and the captain in a state of insensibility from which he did not recover, until the lapse of twenty-four hours. From the evidence adduced at the inquest, there seemed to be no doubt that the deceased died from suffocation, occasioned by imbibing deleterious gases, which result from the combustion of coal.

The late W. Hey, Esquire.

William Hey, Esquire, Surgeon, of Leeds, breathed his last on the 13th of March in this year, (1844) than whom few men have lived more beloved and respected; his hand and heart were ever prompt in every good work of utility, benevolence, and religion: and his unobtrusive virtues and sterling qualities of piety and kindliness in private life, endeared him in the affections and esteem of all who knew him. As a member of the medical profession, in which the name of his family has long been distinguished and honoured, Mr. Hey was one of its brightest ornaments.

He was for many years senior surgeon of the Leeds general infirmary—an institution closely linked with the memory of his venerated father. He was an alderman of the borough of Leeds many years previous to the passing of the municipal reform act, having also filled the office of mayor. He was named a magistrate of the borough in the commission subsequently issued by Lord John Russell, but never qualified. In 1833 he qualified as a magistrate of the West-riding, his name having been on the commission for some time previously. Mr. Hey was in his seventy-third year at the time of his death.

Death of Sir John Lowther, Bart.

Sir John Lowther died on Monday the 13th May, at Swillington Hall, near Leeds, his principal residence. The deceased baronet was the son of the Rev. Sir William Lowther, baronet, rector of Swillington, and Ann, his wife, a descendant of the ancient family of the Zouches, was born in April, 1759, and had consequently just completed his eighty-fifth year. On the 4th of September, 1890, he married Lady Elizabeth Fane, second daughter of John, the ninth Earl of Westmoreland, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, but one of the latter died an infant, and another in 1812. Sir John was next brother to the late Earl of Lonsdale, whom he strongly resembled, both in features and personal disposition. He was exemplary in all the relations of life; and sincerely lamented by his tenantry and the poor in the vicinity of his extensive property. Though fond of retirement, he was not unused to public life. For many years he represented in parliament the county of Cumberland, and his constituents ever found in him a zealous guardian of their local and general interests. His baronetcy dates from the year 1824. The successor to his title and estates is his eldest son, born in 1793.

A woman mangled by a bear.

On the 1st of June, a frightful accident happened at Wakefield to a female named Haslegrave. She lived at the house of her husband's brother, who kept some pleasure grounds in Back Lane, in which was kept a bear and other animals. The bear was confined in a pit made for the purpose, and in the middle of the pit was a pole, up which the bear was in the habit of climbing. On Friday morning the animal climbed the pole, and springing from it on the wall of its den, made its escape. It attacked Mrs. Haslegrave who happened to be near the place, got her down, and mangled her dreadfully with its claws, tearing away part of one of her breasts, and inflicting other serious injuries. Assistance was rendered, and it was with some difficulty the animal was beaten off and afterwards shot.

Destructive fire at Huddersfield.

On Monday the 3rd of June a fire occurred at Huddersfield, by which property to the value of nearly £40,000 was destroyed. The premises which fell a prey to the devouring element was a large mill or factory, the property of Mr. Joseph Kaye. The building was tenanted by nearly thirty small finishers, most of whom have suffered severely by the catastrophe. The mill was first discovered

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to be on fire by Mr. Eastwood's man, who saw the flames raging in the inside of the third story This was about half-past one. He immediately gave the alarm, and in a few minutes after the flames burst through the windows, and finding vent, the devastating element spread with amazing rapidity from room to room, until the whole building was one entire mass of flame. The scene from the top of Chapel Hill, and from Crosland Moor, was one of the most awfully magnificent that can be imagined. About two o'clock the principal part of the roof fell in with a tremendous crash, carrying the three top floors with it, the others soon after following. The firemen used every exertion to save the engine house, in which they eventually succeeded. By six o'clock the whole building was an entire mass of rubbish, nothing left standing but the walls.

The number of letters delivered at the Doncaster post-office, during the race week amounted to seven thousand four hundred, a number unprecedented since its establishment. It is gratifying to state that no robberies or depredations were committed, nothwithstanding the crowded state of the streets and the race-course, as well as the immense throngs at the numerous inns in the town.

The number of steam-boat passengers from London to Hull amounts to 36,000 annually.

It is calculated that the four hundred mechanics' institutions of Great Britain, comprises eighty thousand members, possess about four hundred thousand volumes of books, raise about £30,000 a year, and deliver, or cause to be delivered, nearly four hundred lectures.

Prolific births.

November 30th, the wife of William Smith, a poor journeyman shoemaker, in a lodging-house, No. 39, York-street, Leeds, gave birth to three fine boys, though the first was the least of the three. They were baptized Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

January 1st. As a proof of the unusual mildness of the season, polyanthuses, double and single primroses, stocks, wall-flowers, pansies, marygolds, japonica, and other flowers, were all in full bloom in the garden of J. Bradford, Esq., near Pateley Bridge, in the West-riding of Yorkshire. The year 1843 closed with weather as mild as it generally is in the middle of April, the fields being as green, and the young wheat as fresh, as they usually are at the beginning of that pleasant month; and on Christmas-day a nest of a thrush, containing three eggs, was found in a garden near Compstall, in the same riding.

September 16th. The parishioners of Fewstone, near Otley, presented an elegant copy of Mant and Doyley's Bible, also a handsome gold watch and chain, with suitable inscriptions, to the Rev. E. S. Murphy, B.A., on his retiring from the curacy of that parish, after having discharged the duties of that office for a number of years with an ability and zeal seldom equalled, and rarely surpassed.

September 26th will be a day long remembered in Sunderland, as on that day a most frightful explosion occurred at Haswell colliery, by which awful catastrophe ninety-five persons lost their lives, most of whom were in the prime of life, though too many have left wives and children to deplore their loss. The funeral of the sufferers took place on Monday the 30th, and was indeed a most extraordinary and melancholy spectacle: between fifty and sixty carts were employed in conveying the dead bodies to the place of interment. Fifty-four were buried in the burying ground of South Hetton church, the others at Easington and Hallgarth villages, about three miles distant. Thousands of persons were present; the procession to South Hetton church reached upwards of a mile in length. Many families have lost three, and some four each. The dead of each family were placed in separate carts, and followed by the relatives and friends of each party.

Coal Pit explosion.

Such are the facilities for swift travelling afforded by railways, by which the West-riding of Yorkshire is nearly intersected, and such the mania for embracing those facilities in cheap pleasureable trips, that during the month of August, and the first two weeks in September, no fewer than sixty thousand persons availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting Liverpool, York, Hull, &c., all from Leeds, Sheffield, Wakefield, and the populous villages in the clothing district. The most gigantic train amongst these trips left Leeds on Thursday morning, the 12th of September, consisting of two hundred and forty carriages, drawn and propelled by nine powerful engines, and conveying six thousand six hundred passengers to Hull and back, at the greatly reduced fare of two shillings in the third class carriages; the first and second class carriages being equally cheap in proportion to the accommodation afforded. Two days after, September 14th, two thousand passengers left Leeds to go to the flourishing town of Liverpool, at equally reduced fares, viz: four shillings and nine-pence there and back, being no more than one quarter of the regular fares.

Swift travelling.

After centuries of national hatred existing between the French and English, and more than a quarter of a century after the English had been in possession of the French capital in 1814, and also in 1815, such a reconciliation had taken place between the two courts that, after the young Queen of England, Victoria, had paid a visit to Louis Philippe, King of the French, that monarch returned the compliment in the month of October.

Louis Philippe.

In the month of April, a potato was cut into sets, which had been sent from Essex to a Mr. Samuel Winder, of the Rose and Crown Inn, Armley, in the borough of Leeds, and planted by him in a field of the same village, which, when gathered in October following, was found to have produced the immense weight of sixty-five pounds, or four stones nine pounds.

Extraordinary produce.

September 30th. The Lord Bishop of Ripon consecrated one half of the two burial grounds of Leeds and Hunslet, in the

Leeds Burial Grounds.

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borough of Leeds, for the burial of the dead according to the rites of the Established Church. The Rev. Dr. Hook, vicar of Leeds, and a few other clergymen were present, together with the burial ground committee.

Ten thousand persons were admitted by ticket, on the 6th of November, to pass through the Royal Exchange, London, it having been opened the previous day by her majesty Queen Victoria.

Leeds Vicarage Bill.

The bill for the division of the parish of Leeds into sundry smaller parishes, received the royal assent on the 9th of August, 1844. Perhaps no bill that affected so large a number of persons ever passed through parliament with so little opposition—a circumstance highly creditable to all parties.

It is a curious fact, that the five commercial towns in England, namely, the Metropolis, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Leeds, with their suburbs, contain, with an area of 96,000 acres, or as nearly as possible the area of Rutlandshire, a population equal to the following seventeen purely agricultural counties:—Bedfordshire, Huntingdon, Suffolk, Sussex, Berks, Buckingham, Cambridge, Cumberland, Hertford, North and East-ridings of Yorkshire, Dorset, Rutland, Hereford, Oxford, Westmoreland, and Northampton, with all the county towns within those counties, which occupy an erea of 10,000,000 acres, or about a third of the whole extent of England: further, that the population of the same five towns are equal to that of the whole of Scotland, with its 19,000,000 acres.

Wreck of the Iris, of Hull.

The *Iris*, of Hull, the vessel which was lost on the coast of Lincolnshire, was at the time making for Hull, and within two hours of port, when the wind chopped round to the northward, and such a heavy sea came on that she was obliged to turn and make for "the deeps" to the south. Hardly had she got before the wind when a sea "pooped" her, split her mainsail, and rendered her unmanageable. She drove ashore at Huttoft, and kept drifting down from that place until she became fast on a sandbank at Mumby Chapel, two miles below Huttoft. This was at seven o'clock. The crew consisted of the captain, his wife, and child, (seventeen months old,) and two men. At this hour they were near enough the shore to be heard, and were heard; numbers of people were on the shore, but none offered to lend a saving hand—they were helping themselves to the planks and spirits as they came ashore. A farmer being there from Huttoft on horseback, several persons, more humane than their fellows, begged him to ride home, only two miles, for the lifeboat stationed there: he refused! They then begged him to lend his horse that one of them might go: he would not! This was at seven o'clock P.M.; the tide was coming in, the poor fellows shrieking, until the woman and the two men were washed off and drowned; the captain clasped his child in his arms until it died of cold, and was at last washed out of his arms a corpse. He then lashed himself to

the capstan, and remained there—(would humanity believe it?)—until two o'clock—seven hours—within a stone's throw of the shore, seen and heard by these people. At that hour a young farmer got down there, and, seeing the apathy of the people ashore, he waded almost up to the vessel, and spoke to the captain, who said, "If you can come to me, I can come ashore." And so he did. He alone survived.

Imperial presents.

The presents which have been sent to Queen Victoria from the Emperor of China consist of golden bedsteads, and a great quantity of silk, of a sort which has never yet been seen in Europe. There were likewise two ear-drops worth a thousand pounds each; and a shawl worked in needlework, with every kind of beast on it known to the Chinese; besides fourteen large cases, each weighing 14 cwt., and a small box of jewellery.

Will of the late Richard Arkwright.

Mr. Arkwright gives to his son Robert, £100,000; to his son Peter, £40,000; to his son John, £50,000; to his son Joseph, £80,000; to his grandson Francis Hurt, £35,000; to six of his grand-daughters, £14,000 each; and to all of his other grand-children, £5,000 each; to his daughter Ann, wife of Vice-Chancellor Wigram, £25,000 absolutely, and a life interest in £50,000, with power of disposal at her death; to the Derbyshire General Infirmary, £200; to the General Hospital near Nottingham, £200; to the Lunatic Hospital and Asylum near Manchester, £200; to his butler, £100; and to his housekeeper, £100. The residue of his property is given to his five sons, who are named executors The property has been sworn to exceed in value £1,000,000, but of course this is only a nominal sum, as the scale of stamp duties goes no higher. The probate bears a stamp of £15,750, and the legacy duty will amount to a much larger sum. The whole of his property, which is estimated as high as six millions, is probably much exaggerated.

Richard Oastler at Huddersfield.

Perhaps Mr. Oastler's case is the only instance in which an individual, occupying the post of steward to a large landed proprietor, and dismissed by his master, under circumstances so prejudicial to him, has been able, by the simple statement of the truth, not only to overcome prejudice against his character, but also to conciliate respect for his principles, from foes as well as friends to his views of national duties and prospects. Nor is there upon record an example of the deliverance of a man, out of respect to his integrity and consistency, from a debtor's prison, achieved by the united efforts of persons in every rank in society, and of every hue of political and religious persuasion. At an early hour there were seen groups of countrymen moving towards Brighouse, a large manufacturing village, four miles from Huddersfield. The Central Committee received Mr. Oastler there at noon, and presented to him an appropriate address, to which Mr. Oastler replied in but few words. He said that no language he could utter was adequate

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to his feelings, either as expressing his gratitude to God, or his obligations to his kind friends; and, in allusion to his past labours in those parts, he pithily remarked, that "they had been directed to the object of divorcing labour from poverty, and wedding it to plenty." At one o'clock, an assembly of about 4000 persons had met, and Mr. Oastler entered an open carriage prepared for him, with three of his friends. Several rustic bands of music fell in with the crowd, and every now and then the contiguous ravines echoed with a cheer, "long and loud," from the lengthened cavalcade. The banks on the right were well crowded with the tenants of the estate he so long superintended, and as the procession drew near the town, the number was about trebled, and at least 12,000 kind and long-acquainted neighbours, ushered him, with a right English welcome, to what he still fondly calls "home." At the platform, in a large open space near the barracks, Mr. Scholefield, of Rastrick, presented an address from Mr. Oastler's Huddersfield friends, requesting him to reserve any particular response to a more favourable opportunity. Mr. Oastler then addressed the silent assembly for about an hour, in terms of much affection, and expounded his views of future duty with a moderation of language and feeling which won the admiration of all. His allusions to his former charge (the Fixby tenantry), to their present stewards, and to his former master, (Mr. Thornhill), were all that they themselves could have wished, and were most creditable to Mr. Oastler, both as a Christian and a gentleman. He expressed his future determination to deal more mildly with opponents; professed that "prison discipline" had been, by God's blessing, beneficial in softening down his asperity, and teaching him lessons of humility and love. When knocking at England's door to awaken attention to her domestic wrongs, loud raps were required; but now that England, and also Europe, were awakened to the sufferings of factory victims, and to the annals of poverty's woes, mild words, those of reason and calm remonstrance, were most fitting, and would be most effective. But, if he had amended his manner, he had not changed his principles, nor, he trusted, should he ever flinch from their full maintenance.

He addresses the assembly.

Chinese Treasure.

Five waggons, each drawn by four horses, and a cart drawn by two horses, all heavily laden, entered the gateway of the Royal Mint, escorted by a detachment of the 60th regiment, with the Chinese silver, amounting to £1,000,000 sterling, being the first consignment of the indemnity to be paid by the Celestial Empire. The treasure was brought over by the *Modeste*, which arrived at Portsmouth, and was forwarded to London by the Southampton railway. On the arrival of the silver at the Vauxhall terminus it was transferred to Messrs. Chaplin and Horne's waggons, and by them conveyed to the Royal Mint. The novel procession attracted a good deal of notice, and an immense crowd followed the waggons

to the mint; and as the outer gates were closed upon them, three hearty cheers were given. The silver is in a very dirty condition, and will be melted down in the crucibles prepared for the purpose, and sold without delay. The last consignment of sycee silver from China, the ransom for Canton, was refined, but the process was so expensive to the government, that it will not be repeated, and the silver will be simply melted and sold to the refiners.

Dreadful Parricide.

This outrageous deed was committed at Mount Tabor, in Ovenden, a small village, situated upon the hills to the westward of Halifax. It appears that Joseph Dobson (the wretch who committed the murderous act) came to reside with his father, and took a small cottage from Mr. Joseph Birtwhistle. Both father and son were weavers by trade. Joseph's wife, with two children (one a baby four months old) came to reside with them, and it would appear that this was the commencement of family quarrels which have terminated so fatally. Soon after they had a quarrel, but on what precise ground does not appear. The old man and his son left the house, and the young man's wife was left in charge. It appears that shortly after the old man returned, and finding the door locked, some words ensued between him and his daughter-in-law. The old man ultimately forced his way into the house, at the back part of the premises. The younger Dobson came home almost immediately afterwards, and, in the course of a dispute with his parent, said, "I will shoot thee if there is powder and shot to be had in Halifax." Upon this threat Birtwhistle severely reprimanded him, and begged of them all to be friends, and live peaceably with each other. After this he left the house. The father and son subsequently went out together. The son, having his deadly object in view, went to a neighbouring house for the purpose of borrowing a pistol. Foiled in his object, and knowing that a gun was kept at the house where he had formerly lodged, he proceeded to a place in Boy-lane, where he purchased some powder, some shot (No. 6), and some caps. With this ammunition he went to his late landlord's, and, cutting down an old gun which was suspended upon one of the beams, took it to the door, where he first tried the lock with a percussion cap, and then, charging it with powder, fired it, and finding the gun to be in good repair, he finally charged it with shot, and was noticed by a young man standing by to put in an extraordinary quantity of shot, from a paper he had in his pocket. Thus armed, he proceeded towards home, saying, in a jest, he was going to learn to shoot. About three o'clock in the afternoon the parricide came home. The father was out, but came in a few minutes afterwards. The dwelling was but scantily furnished. The son, it appears, deliberately loaded the gun, and rammed it. He then asked his father if he meant to perform some act he had threatened. The old man did not answer. The question was asked a second time, but still no answer was given. "Then I'll shoot thee," was the diabolical declaration of the son;

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who levelled his piece and fired. The gun, however, did not go off. Quick as lightning a second cap was put on the lock, and the gun fired. The old man uttered a deep groan, and then falling upon the hearth stone, the next moment was dead, a portion of the shot having passed through his heart. The wife of the parricide was standing close to the old man at the time the gun was fired. The muzzle of the gun could not have been distant more than a quarter of a yard from the breast of the old man, and consequently, the whole of the charge was lodged in his person. Hearing the report of fire-arms, several neighbours immediately ran to the spot, but in the meantime the wretch made his escape, and throwing the gun into a neighbouring field, ran off towards Halifax, followed by six or seven men. For a while the pursuers had the murderer in sight, but unfortunately lost him in Snakehill-wood, and he succeeded in making his escape. He was subsequently apprehended and executed at York.

CHAPTER XIII.

FROM THE YEAR 1845 TO THE YEAR 1847 INCLUSIVE.

It is calculated that if the duty were paid on the whole of the tobacco in bond in London alone, including manufactured and unmanfactured tobacco and cigars, the sum would amount to little short of seven millions sterling.

St. Andrews Church.

This monument to departed worth, the new parish church of St. Andrews, erected by subscription, in affectionate regard to the memory of the late Mrs. Sinclair, wife of the Rev. William Sinclair, incumbent of St. George's church, Leeds, was consecrated by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon, on the 26th March.

Tangmere Church.

This interesting but small church, in the parish of Tangmere, near Chichester, till lately in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, but has recently by an order in council, been placed under, and made subject to, the authority of the bishop of Chichester, is a very beautiful specimen of the early English style of architecture; it consists of a chancel and nave, and has a well-proportioned wooden spire. It is dedicated to St. Andrew. The interior has lately been renovated with considerable taste; the windows in the chancel are of stained glass, and are from designs of Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle; the floor has been entirely filled with open seats, having poppy-hearted ends. In taking up the old floor in order to replace it, was found the stone which had been formerly the altar, bearing the well-known mark of five arches; a similar one may be seen in Chichester cathedral; but these are rare specimens

There are, at the present time, at Brighouse, a small town, near Halifax, containing about 4000 inhabitants, four individuals, living within fifty yards of each other, who have been united in wedlock thirteen times.

Died at Dewsbury, near Leeds, Jeremiah Stead, aged 85 years, leaving the amazing progeny of one hundred and fifty-five children, grand-children, and great grand-children. He was by trade a blanket manufacturer.

At White Parish, near Romney, died Betty Heath, at the advanced age of 109 years. What is most remarkable in the life of old Betty Heath is, that at the age of fifty, after a severe and protracted illness, she was pronounced dead by her medical attendant, and preparations were made for her funeral. Relations appeared in their sable weeds; neighbours were assembled; the carpenter presented himself to do his last office in screwing the coffin lid on, when, lo! Betty evinced symptoms of returning life, which being attended to, she was liberated from what was considered her last suit, and singular as it may appear to the reader, in a few days she was in the enjoyment of good health; and as her neighbours jocularly used to say, took out a new lease, not for ninety-nine years of life, but for fifty-nine, as the historical register asserts.

Mill-work and Machinery.

A return has just been printed, giving an account of the declared value of all mill-work and machinery exported from the United Kingdom in each quarter of the year 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844. The declared value of mill-work and machinery exported from the United Kingdom in the year ending the 5th of January, 1842, was £551,861; in the year ending the 5th of January, 1843, £554,653; in the year ending 1844, £713,474, and shewing an increase on every year in the value of mill-work and machinery exported.

Arab opinion of the English

The Arabs believe that the English are not Christians entirely, but something between Christians and Mahometans. They say that Mahomet was a great friend to the English, and wrote them a letter, exhorting them to return to the true faith, and that they should be the first people under his sway, and that we were almost converted when the death of Mahomet put an end to the correspondence, and we remained infidels; but still we are not so bad as the others, because we do not worship images.

There has lately been discovered by accident, among the ruins of Carthage, an episcopal ring, in very good preservation, made of fine gold, and about an ounce in weight; it is of an octagonal form; on one side is engraved the figure of Jesus Christ, between the Apostles St. Peter and St. John; on each of the other seven sides is represented one of the seven holy Sacraments of the Catholic Church; round the ring is a legend composed of two lines in Greek characters, each preceded by a cross, and presumed to be a sentence from the Scriptures.

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On Saturday the 18th January, a fine, handsome, and valuable black dog of the Newfoundland species, belonging to Mr. Floyd, Solicitor, of Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, committed suicide by drowning itself in the river, which flows at the back of its owner's habitation. For some days previous, the animal seemed more animated than usual; but on this particular occasion he was noticed to throw himself into the water, and endeavour to sink by preserving perfect stillness of the legs and feet. Being dragged out of the stream, the dog was tied up for a time, but no sooner being released than he again hastened to the water, and was again got out. This occurred many times, until at length the animal, with repeated efforts, appeared to get exhausted, and by dint of keeping the head determinedly under water for a few minutes, succeeded at last in obtaining his object, for when again taken out he was quite dead. The case is worth recording, as affording another proof of the instinct and sagacity generally of the canine race.

Determined suicide by a Dog.

Yorkshire Horse Dealer.

Well may the Yorkshire buyers and vendors of horse flesh have a celebrity of character, in their transactions amongst the cattle merchants of the south of England, when the nefarious practices and tricks of a certain tribe still succeed in Yorkshire itself. Some of this knowing race found their way to the fair, held at Ripon on the 13th May this year, where a gentleman, who happened to be too accommodating to a certain party, had nearly been victimized to the amount of thirty pounds; indeed, to that amount he was prevailed upon to part with his cash; but luckily, through the activity of Mr. Collinson, the police officer, the whole sum was recovered, a few hours after the transaction. Two or three fellows seem to lay the plots, to which the unwary too often fall a prey. Two pretended dealers, in this instance, were bargaining for a horse, when some unfortunate obstacle intervening to prevent their closing, a third party, with whom they met,—(of course by mere accident)—was requested, by one of the two unknown gentlemen to the other, to lend his kind interposition to bring about the bargain. The person to whom the request was made, at some little inconvenience to himself, actually raised and paid the money to one of the worthies, who, watching his opportunity, very soon absented himself with the booty, to the utter dismay of the gentleman who had so kindly offered his assistance towards effecting a bargain, and to whose care he consigned a rip of a horse, worth perhaps some thirty shillings. It having been ascertained that the dealers had taken their departure northwards, an officer started in the same direction, and, on arriving at the Thirsk railway station, found the men in whom he was in pursuit, probably awaiting the arrival of the next train, by which they intended to prosecute their journey. The interview ended in the recovery of the price, so dearly paid for the wretched animal.

An animal, called Vulpine Opossom, a native of Australia, was caught in the farm-yard of Mr. Skelton, near Clayton Cliff mill, about three miles south of Scarborough, and is now in the Scarborough museum. The person who secured the animal unfortunately killed it with a pitchfork. It is supposed to have made its escape from some vessel when passing the coast, or from some travelling menagerie.

St. Saviour's Church, Leeds.

This church, of which the foundation was laid on the 14th of September, 1842, was consecrated on Tuesday, October 27th, the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. The style chosen is that which is acknowledged to be the most perfect form of Gothic architecture—the decorated style. The plan is cruciform. The chancel is forty-two feet long by six wide. The nave is sixty feet in length, by twenty feet in width. In the centre are four piers, from which will spring, when the church is completed, a central tower surmounted by a spire, rising to the height of two hundred and eighty feet. The transepts are short, in order to bring the whole of the congregation as much as possible within the compass of the voice of the reader. There is a lofty porch on the north side, which contains the font. Besides this entrance, there is a western door, and a door to each of the transepts, and the small priest's door, giving access to the chancel. The chancel is separated from the rest of the church by a carved oak screen of most elaborate workmanship. There is an ascent of one step from the body of the church into the chancel, and the altar is reached by three more steps. On the elevated part are inserted in the wall on the south side, the *sedilia* and *piscina*, of carved stone of most chaste and elegant workmanship. The details of the former are principally chosen from the Percy shrine, in Beverley minster. The piers of the nave, dividing it into five bays or compartments, are plain, but exceedingly light and elegant. Above them is a clerestory, with five triple windows. The roof is of plaister, and consists of five compartments. The whole of the internal carving is not finished. The stone blocks are left, which will allow the church to receive the subsequent enrichment. The same may be said of the exterior, which presents, at present, rather a naked appearance, from the absence of pinnacles, and the long corbel-tables left in plain blocks. On the gables of the chancel and transepts are three beautiful flourished crosses; and the western end is surmounted by a bell gable, with very elaborate details, which has been finished as a specimen of what the whole of this kind of work throughout the church will be when the design is completed. The East window is a representation of our Lord's Ascension. In the centre is a figure of our Blessed Lord, surrounded with a halo of glory, and raising his hand in the act of blessing the Apostles, who are represented in the lower part of the window, gazing with earnest attention on the figure of their Master, about to vanish from their sight. On each

The nave.

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side of our Lord, in the side lights, are seen the figures of attendant angels in attitudes of adoration. Of equal beauty, and yet of a very different conception, is the western window. The subject of this is the crucifixion. At the foot of the cross, clasping it in her hands, is the figure of Magdalene. On either side are seen the three Maries, St. Joseph of Arimathea, and the Centurion; and on either side of our Lord are the figures of angels, hiding the face at the sight. The south transept window is at present incomplete: it contains in the centre the figure of our Lord, as the King of Martyrs, bearing his cross, and surrounded by the figure of those saints who have borne testimony to the doctrine of the Cross by sealing it with their blood. The north transept window is also incomplete; it is intended to represent the various scenes in the history of the Passion. That part already finished, depicts the Agony in the Garden, and the last scene of all, with the Blessed Virgin, and the Beloved Disciple, standing on either side of the Cross. The windows of the chancel represent various subjects, chiefly bearing upon the refreshment and consolation afforded in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. About half of these windows only are completed. The two eastward windows of the transept, and the windows of the porch, have at present only plain glass. The windows in the nave throughout are of one pattern, and will hereafter contain medallions descriptive of our Lord's life.

South transept.

Colossal manufacturing establishment at St. Petersburg.

There is now in full operation in St. Petersburgh, perhaps the most extraordinary, as well as gigantic commercial establishment, which can be found in the history of the world, ancient or modern. Messrs. Eastwich and Harrison, the famed locomotive engine and boiler makers, of Philadelphia, having succeeded in obtaining the great contract for the construction of the locomotive requirements of the system of railroad about being carried out in Russia, have located themselves there—built a manufactory of immense extent—in which 3,500 men are constantly employed, and in the conducting of which there are some curious features. To keep order among such a congregation—exceeding the population of a good sized town, and consisting of English, American, Scotch, Irish, German, and Russian—a company of soldiers is kept on duty at the works, and a perfect police force, whose duties are confined to the establishment. Refractory men of every nation are discharged for irregular conduct, excepting Russian, and these (we suppose it is to inspire them with a love for their country and admiration for the emperor) are, for the slightest offence, immediately tied up to the triangles, soundly flogged, and sent again to their work. It is but justice to Messrs. Eastwick and Harrison to say, that they have strongly appealed against this treatment, so peculiar to this semi-barbarous nation, but without effect. The plan of paying this enormous multitude is ingenious; on being engaged, the man's name is, we believe, not even asked, but he is presented with a medal, numbered; in the payhouse are 3,500 wooden

boxes—and on presenting himself on Saturday night to receive his pay, the clerk hands over to him his money, and takes his medal as a receipt, which is dropped into a box bearing the same number as the medal; he then receives another medal, as a pledge of engagement for the following week.

Death of Lord Wharncliffe

Died, on the 19th of December, Lord Wharncliffe, late Lord President of the Council. The deceased lord was born in October, 1776; he married on the 30th March, 1799, Elizabeth Caroline Mary, daughter of John, first Earl of Erne, by whom he had issue, the Hon. John Stuart Wortley, M.P., for the West-riding of Yorkshire, Charles Stuart Wortley, James Archibald Stuart Wortley, M.P., for the county of Bute, and Caroline Jane Wortley. The deceased lord represented the county of York for several years in parliament, and was elevated to the peerage by George the Fourth on the 12th of July, 1826. On the death of the Earl of Harewood, in December, 1841, Lord Wharncliffe was appointed Lord-lieutenant of the West-riding of York, the duties of which office he continued to discharge till his decease, when he was succeeded by the present Earl of Harewood.

Re-opening Holy Trinity Church, Hull.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, Hull, one of the first parish churches in the kingdom, was re-opened on Wednesday, the 10th of December, after undergoing very extensive repairs. From an early hour, the carriages of the neighbouring gentry and clergy rolled into the town, many of the principal families in the East-riding being present on the occasion. Admission to the church was secured by ticket, to prevent the confusion and pressure that would otherwise have ensued; and long before the service commenced the edifice was crowded to excess in every part. The mayor and corporation went in procession, with the insignia of office, his worship wearing the gold chain, and the town clerk his wig and gown. Great numbers of the neighbouring clergy attended, a large number of whom wore their gowns. Divine service commenced at eleven o'clock in the morning. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. The Rev. Doctor took for his text the 9th chapter of Matthew, the 20th and 21st verses. The collection amounted to £173 6s. 6d., which sum was appropriated towards the restoration of the chancel.

Dunnington church, four miles north-east of York, was enlarged in 1840, at the cost of £1,200, chiefly contributed by the Countess of Bridgewater, and the Rev. T. Egerton, the rector, and partly raised from rents derived from church lands.

Ripon horn blower.

On the 2nd of April, 1846, the last ancient relic of the old corporation of Ripon, Benjamin Simmonds, departed this life, aged eighty-two years. The deceased was a well-known character, and always had many attendants and admirers among the juvenile

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population, having been camp-colour man to the Ripon volunteers, and the Claro local militia, during the whole time they were on service, and nearly thirty years horn-blower to the late and present corporation, invariably taking the precedence in all processions. On gala days, he bore the state horn tipt with gold, the emblem of the borough and city arms. The horn, which he blew each evening at nine o'clock, was not of such costly material. It is stated he excelled all previous blowers for the length and strength of blast, which often attracted the notice of strangers. The origin of the custom of blowing the horn is stated by an old writer as follows:—It was the custom of the Vigillarians or Wakema to order that a horn should be blown every night at nine of the clock, and if any house or shop was broken open and robbed between that blowing of the horn and the rising of the sun, why then, the loss was obliged to be made good to the suffering inhabitant. For this obligation every householder used to pay fourpence a year; but if there was a back-door to another street, from whence double losses might accrue, then it was to be eightpence. The tax is now discontinued; but the horn is still blown at the said hour of the night, three times at the mayor's door, and thrice at the market cross.

Novel Machine.

A steam excavating machine, upon which the railway labourers have bestowed the name of the "American Devil," is now being employed at Hull, in excavating the Victoria Dock. It was invented eight years ago, by a gentleman of New York, and has been extensively used in the formation of American railways. It consists of a portable steam-engine of about sixteen-horse power, and it is furnished with a crane, to which is attached a large square bucket of wood, armed with six tusks. These tusks pierce the earth, which at once fills the buckets, two buckets filling an earth waggon. The machine requires two engineers and three men, and does the work of thirty men; filling above two hundred waggons a day, each waggon containing seven tons of earth.

Ancient Tumulus.

One of these depositories of the dead was recently opened by an enterprising young antiquary in the neighbourhood of Ripon. The gentleman had for some time his attention attracted by the singularity of a certain mound of earth on Hutton Moor, a few miles north-east of Ripon. From the general appearance of the hill, he had long fancied that it bore the characteristic marks of one of the "monster" graves of our druidical or British ancestors of the olden time; and determined, if ever allowed to do so, to explore its interior. Having a short time ago obtained the permission of the worthy owner of the soil for the purpose, he forthwith essayed to dig down the centre of the circular mass, and made an aperture of very considerable dimensions, to the depth of five or six feet, when he came upon what he had anticipated, namely, a heap of stones huddled together, many of them bearing strong marks of the action

of fire, a quantity of charcoal, and the remains of some human bones; in short, the appearances unequivocally indicated the site of the performance of one of those rites, the exact nature of which must now for ever remain shrouded in mystery. Whether the object of sepulture was the victim of druidical superstition, immolated on the barbarous altar; whether he was intended to be immortalized by his votaries in the solemnization of mystic obsequies; whether the ceremony was intended to indicate respect, affection, or veneration for the deceased; or whether the funeral flames were to doom his memory to "fester in the infancy of years," is, at the present time, after the lapse of so many ages of darkness and superstition, a mere matter of surmise, even with the wisest of our antiquarian philosophers. This hill is a circular one, of no great elevation, and about twenty yards in diameter; its height has, no doubt, at its first formation, been much greater; but time, the great leveller of all things, has, in the ordinary course of events, considerably reduced its altitude, which now presents to the casual observer only an ordinary hillock. As there are in the immediate neighbourhood of this mound other tumuli of the same character, similar explorations, it is to be hoped will, at some future period, help to develope further discoveries for the ingenuity of the antiquarian imagination to unravel; and, if possible, to elucidate or explain. Immediately above the spot where the bones were found, was placed a small circular flag, but what its form and position intended to denote, we leave to our antiquarian readers to conjecture, for neither inscription nor hieroglyphic were ensculptured on the antique and uncouth tablet.

An inmate of Scarborough workhouse, named Jane Hall, aged seventy-two years, died on the 5th of July, having lived in the workhouse during the period of fifty years. The deceased was never married, but her four children were brought up at the expense of the union. Three of them died and were buried from the workhouse. The fourth, a daughter now forty-five years of age, has regularly lived in the house, and has also had four children, three of whom have died. It is calculated that those two generations of one family have cost the union not less than £1,000.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Unitarian Chapel, Mill-Hill, Leeds, took place on the 26th of April, in the presence of the congregation of the old chapel, which had been recently taken down, and a number of other spectators. The stone was laid by Mr. Alderman Stansfield, chairman of the building committee, to whom a silver trowel had been presented for that purpose, inscribed with his name. In a cavity formed in the centre of the stone a large bottle was deposited, containing a parchment with the following inscription:—"The corner stone of this chapel, erected as a public place of religious worship, by protestant dissenters from the Church of England, was laid on the 26th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1847, being the tenth

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year of the reign of Queen Victoria, by Hamer Stansfield, Esq., chairman of the building committee, on the site of the old Mill-Hill Chapel, which was erected from the indulgence of king Charles II., in the year of our Lord, 1673. Minister, C. Wicksteed, B.A.; treasurer, A. Lupton; chapel-wardens, James Kitson, John W. Read.

Electric Telegraph.

In the course of telegraphing the queen's speech, on Tuesday, the 19th of January, the following somewhat singular occurrence took place:—Owing to some deficiency of light in the telegraph office, at the Chesterfield station, one of the porters was placed to hold a candle in each hand, to enable the reader better to see the operation of the indicators; and the man was ordered to fix his own eyes thereon, to see that the light fell fully on the index: he did so for about an hour, when he suddenly dropped down as stiff as a post, having been, in fact, completely mesmerised by the protracted intensity of his attention.

Amelia Barber, who died on the 24th of January, at Kilburn, in her 76th year, had six sons in the Grenadier Guards, who served together in the Peninsula war. Four of these veterans survive their mother. The Duke of York granted her a pension of 3s. a week, which was continued by the Duke of Wellington up to the time of her decease.

A lamentable circumstance took place at Wakefield, on Friday the 29th of January, which caused a great sensation in the neighbourhood of that town, by which two respectable families were thrown into the greatest distress. We allude to the determined suicide of two young persons, named George Hampson and Susan Morton, the former about twenty-five years of age, the son of Mr. George Hampson, whitesmith; the latter about twenty-one, the daughter of very respectable parents, residing in Wakefield. Nothing has since transpired calculated to explain the motive for the commission of such a rash act. The two deceased lovers were interred in the same grave, in the burial ground of the parish church of that place, in the presence of at least three thousand people.

Explosion of Fire damp.

A most frightful accident to human life occurred in one of the Yorkshire coal-fields, on Friday March 5th, a little before three o'clock in the afternoon, just as the miners were about to leave their work in the Oaks Colliery, situate near the Dearne and Dove canal, about a mile to the south of Barnsley, and a few hundred yards to the right of the road leading to the Barnsley station, on the Midland railway, by the explosion of fire-damp, which shook the whole neighbourhood like an earthquake. At the moment the explosion occurred, a blaze of fire arose from the pit to a considerable height above the head-gearing, and was followed by a dense body of sulphurous smoke. Nearly two hours had elapsed before the shaft of the pit was sufficiently cleared of noxious vapour to permit any human being descending with safety. As soon as

descent was practicable, several miners ventured down. On their arriving at the bottom of the shaft, they found several men and boys, some of whom had but partially suffered from the blast, and others had escaped it altogether. The men and boys having been "brought to bank," search was made, by relays of miners, until it was thought that all the living were got out; but some time after that, about twelve o'clock at night, a voice was heard calling, "Wo hoy! wo hoy!" Making way to the spot whence the sound came, the men found a young man who had suffered very little from the fire-damp. He was of considerable use in showing the drifts of the mine to the neighbouring workmen, who were so laudably exerting themselves to save human life, and also to remove the bodies of the unfortunate dead. On the man being discovered, the men had their hopes risen to expect that they should find more of the workmen alive; but vain were their hopes. The death-blast had pursued its fatal course, and seventy-three souls had been called from time into eternity.

Death of Christopher Beckett, Esq.

Christopher Beckett, Esq., of Meanwood Park, near Leeds, died on Monday, the 15th of March, at Torquay, Devon, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was never married; he was the second son of the first Sir John Beckett, Bart., of Gledhow Hall, near Leeds, and of Somerby Park, in Lincolnshire, by Mary, daughter of Dr. Christopher Wilson, Lord Bishop of Bristol, who was the grand-daughter of the pious and learned Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London. Mr. Beckett was a magistrate, and deputy-lieutenant for the West-riding of Yorkshire, and for many years an active magistrate for the borough of Leeds, having twice served the office of mayor; and although, on the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, he ceased to be in the commission of the peace for the borough, he continued to take a very prominent part in its public affairs, and few transactions of moment were undertaken in the town without his countenance and support. He ever discharged his magisterial duties with strict impartiality and humanity; and in the administration of justice, it was his unceasing care to discriminate between adepts in crime, and those whose cases admitted of a more lenient and merciful consideration. To almost every public institution within the borough he contributed largely; nor was his private charities more restricted; to him the friendless and indigent scarcely ever appealed in vain. But while in matters of public concern he did not shrink from recording his munificent donations, as an example and encouragement to others, he was careful in his more private acts of benevolence to avoid all ostentatious parade. In private life, he was a man of inflexible integrity, and of a nice sense of honour; and, abhorring alike all flattery and dissimulation, he was cautious in whom he confided; but once assured of their honesty and truthfulness, he ever after became an unflinching friend and kind patron. Although to an ordinary observer his deportment might appear somewhat stern, it never-

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theless concealed a kindly and most benevolent disposition. The universal respect in which the deceased was held, by persons of all ranks and parties in the town, during his lifetime, produced, as had been anticipated, corresponding manifestations of a desire, and even an anxiety, to do honour to his memory in connection with the solemnities of his burial. These manifestations were strikingly observable in a general closing of shops during the mournful ceremony, and in the numerous body of gentlemen who followed the remains of the deceased to their last resting-place.

At a public meeting in Halifax, held in the large room of the Royal Hotel, at which it was the intention of Sir Charles Wood to address the assembled electors, Jonathan Ackroyd, Esquire, one of the largest manufacturers in the kingdom, was voted into the chair, and addressed the assemblage. In the course of his address he became greatly excited, and exclaimed, "Is it not to enlighten your children's minds; and, if so, why do you object to it?" He then sank with his face upon the table, and in an instant after fell into the arms of a gentleman. Medical aid was immediately procured; five surgeons attended on him; he was bled, but in vain, the vital spark had become extinct. Mr. Ackroyd was upwards of sixty years of age; and by his moral worth, strict integrity, philanthropy, and gentlemanly bearing, he had endeared himself to all who knew him. His excitement arose out of the great question of government education, of which measure he was a strenuous advocate.

Some excavators, while employed near the old Roman city of Isca Siluricum, known to moderns, by the name of Caerleon, in the neighbourhood of Newport, dug out from their ancient graves two massive stone coffins, in which were found the remains of two human bodies, and in one of them was an antique stone bottle, containing a thick liquid, on which village practitioners in chemistry have not yet pronounced. The coffins resembled huge and rudely fashioned troughs, with lids of stone almost as large as the coffins. From the fact that a stone coffin was found near the same place some time since, it is conjectured that the field was, at one time, used as a burial place for the inhabitants of Caerleon, whose boundaries, some five hundred years ago, extended near the spot where the remains have been discovered.

The following has been forwarded by the council-general of France, to Richard Fuller, captain of the Queen Victoria belonging to the port of Rochester:—Sir, I have the honour of informing you, that by a decision, dated 28th May, his excellency the minister of the navy and colonies, having given his majesty the king of the French an account of the devotedness and humanity which you evinced in taking on board your vessel, in the beginning of last December, the crew of the French brig L'Esperance from Dunkerque, commanded by M. Bouille, and in showing them every possible kindness which their sad condition required, has

obtained from his majesty's benevolence an order for a gold medal of honour to be given you. This medal will be forwarded as soon as it is struck. I congratulate myself, sir, on being the bearer of these just and benevolent sentiments of my government towards you."

Death of R. F. Wilson Esquire.

Richard Fountaine Wilson, Esquire, of Melton Hall, near Doncaster, departed this life in July. He was born in 1782. He was the eldest son and heir of Richard Wilson, Esquire, son of Christopher, Lord Bishop of Bristol, by Ann, daughter of Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London. In 1807, during the great contested election, he was High Sheriff of Yorkshire. At the dissolution of parliament on the 31st of May, 1826, he was solicited to become a candidate for the representation of Yorkshire, and was returned on the 21st of June. The various public charities of the country have on various occasions received from him very munificent donations, and to his liberality many of them owe their present exalted sphere of usefulness. Leeds is indebted to him for the valuable pleasure ground in front of the infirmary, and also for the extinction of its small tithes. Of the National Society for education, Mr. Wilson was a warm supporter, and one of his latest gifts was a donation of a thousand pounds to that institution. He was colonel of the first west York militia, which he resigned only a few months before his death; and likewise a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the West-riding of the county. His remains are interred in the family vault, at the church of West Melton, amongst those of his ancestors.

The Duke of Leeds has recently recovered £25,000 against his father's executors, for damages done to the family estate by his father, who pulled down Kiverton Hall, and converted the park into a farm.

On the 17th of July, a whirlwind, in a field at Norton, near Stockton-on-Tees, took up a large quantity of hay, carried it to a height of nearly three hundred yards, and then scattered it over the fields, to the great dismay of the haymakers.

During the thunder storm on Wednesday the 17th, the lightning ran along the wires of the electric telegraph on the North British Railway, rang the bells attached to it, and slightly deranged the apparatus.

A most cruel and bloody tragedy was this day (May 12th, 1847) perpetrated at Mirfield, near Dewsbury, in the West-riding. No fewer than three human beings fell victims to the sanguinary disposition and atrocity of a person scarcely arrived at manhood, when he, in the most brutal manner, deprived Mr. Wraith and his wife of life, both upwards of seventy years old, as also, Caroline Ellis, their servant, a promising young woman on the point of marriage. The murders were committed at mid-day, by Patrick Reid, a travelling Irish tinker. The instrument of death was a heavy soldering iron, which, together with the key of the house-door of the mur-

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dered party, were found in a well on the premises. The wretch, after the most barbarous treatment, and after depriving them of life, cut the throats of all the three inmates, robbed the house of what booty he could collect sufficiently portable to be carried away, such as money, Mr. Wraith's watch, and Mrs. Wraith's wedding ring, which he took from her finger. The diabolical wretch had fractured the skull, broken the fingers, and knocked out the teeth of the unoffending and defenceless objects of his murderous attack. Suspicion having fallen on Reid, and a hawker of pots and glasses, both having been seen in the immediate vicinity of the tragic scene about the time of the murders, they were both apprehended. McCabe, the pot hawker, was admitted queen's evidence against Reid for the murder of Mr. Wraith; but was subsequently found guilty of aiding and abetting, or participating to a certain extent, in the foul crime with which they stood charged, and sentence of death was pronounced on them accordingly. McCabe constantly pleaded his innocency of the foul deed, which Reid corroborated by declaring himself to be the murderer of the whole of the three victims, in consequence of which McCabe was respited, while Reid suffered his well-merited sentence, amidst the hisses and execrations of assembled thousands. McCabe's case was submitted to the whole of the judges. He was transported for the term of his natural life.

Artificial Stone.

A process has been patented, by which artificial stone of every quality may be produced, from artificial granite to marble. This invention is, from its cheapness, a great advantage to all the purposes of architectural decoration, and from its plastic nature, before it becomes hard, of great service to sculptors in taking casts of statuettes, busts, and even of figures of the size of life. The cost is, in all cases where carving is required in stone, in which this composition is substituted, less by nine-tenths. The invention is founded on the chymical analysis of the natural varieties of stone; and the manufacture is capable of such modifications as are requisite to produce all the varieties. The artificial stone produced is less absorbent than natural stone, and is superior in compactness of texture; and will resist frost, damp, and chemical acids. Its strength and solidity enables it to resist heavier blows than real stone. The specimens of the invention are exceedingly curious; they consist of many varieties, some being plain pieces of coping stone, stones of variegated pavement of halls and rooms, stone ornaments, such as moulding for friezes, finials, and some more elaborate, having flowers and devices apparently cut with the chisel. There are also some grindstones and hones, used by agricultural labourers for sharpening scythes and tools. The invention is also applicable to the lining of cisterns and water pipes, its vitreous qualities insuring cleanliness. Its cheapness is also a matter of consideration to those who require ornamental additions to their houses.

Death of Sir John Beckett, Bart.

The Right Honourable Sir John Beckett, Bart. expired at Brighton, at six o'clock on Monday, the 30th of June, in the seventy-third year of his age. The deceased baronet was the eldest son of the first Sir John Beckett, of Gledhow Hall, near Leeds, and of Somerby Park, Lincolnshire, and of Mary, daughter of Dr. Christopher Wilson, Lord Bishop of Bristol. The second Sir John Beckett was born at Leeds, on the 17th of May, 1775; and married in January, 1817, lady Anne Lowther, third daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Lonsdale. He commenced his education at the Leeds Grammar School, and continued his studies under the Rev. W. Sheepshanks, then incumbent of St. John's Church, in that town. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, at the age of sixteen, and took his degree in 1795. At the age of twenty-one he was called to the bar, went the northern circuit some years, and practised with credit and success at the West-riding Sessions. In 1806, Sir John was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, by Lord Spencer, the head of the department under the Grenville administration, and he retained the Under-Secretaryship until June, 1817. He entered the House of Commons in 1818 as member for Cockermouth, which he represented three years. In 1832, he unsuccessfully contested East Retford, against Mr. G. H. Vernon and Lord Newark. In February, 1834, on Mr. T. B. Macaulay being appointed a member of the council in India, Sir John had a severe contest for Leeds, with Mr. Baines, polling 1917 to Mr. Baines' 1951. At the general election in the following year the deceased baronet was returned for Leeds. He headed the poll on that occasion, the numbers being—Sir John Beckett, 1941; Mr. Baines, 1803; and Mr. William Brougham, 1665. At the general election in 1837, another severe contest for the representation of the borough took place, and the constituency returned Mr. Baines, and Sir William Molesworth, in place of Sir John Beckett. From that time till his death, the much respected baronet retired from taking any active part in public affairs. The deceased baronet was Judge Marshal and Advocate-General during the Duke of Wellington's administration, from 1828 to 1830, and during the short period of office of Sir Robert Peel in 1834, he again filled the same appointment. By virtue of his services, Sir John was entitled, according to Act of Parliament, to a retiring pension of one thousand pounds a year, but with characteristic independence and liberality, he declined taking one farthing of the public money in the shape of a pension. The remains of the Right Hon. Baronet were interred at Fulham, in the county of Middlesex; where rest the remains of his maternal grandsire, Christopher, Lord Bishop of Bristol, and also of his younger brother, the late Rev. George Beckett, rector of Epworth, Lincolnshire.

The following story is not more extraordinary than true. The

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A buried woman, alive and dead.

daughter of an old soldier, who resided in Miller-street, in the north-eastern part of the city of London, was seized with fever, and was conveyed to one of the hospitals. The old man, of course, made frequent inquiries at the hospital as to the progress of the disease, and was pained to learn, on every visit, that his daughter was gradually getting worse. At last he received the melancholy information that she was dead. The necessary arrangements were made for the funeral, and the body was interred in Sighthill cemetery, on Thursday, the 24th of November. On Tuesday following, while the mother of the buried woman was engaged in her usual household avocations, the door slowly opened, and there entered, pale and emaciated, the figure of her dead daughter, which uttered the word "mother." "Ye canna get in here—ye canna get in here!" exclaimed the affrighted mother, "your father buried you last week!" and having thus endeavoured to lay the ghost, fainted. On coming to her senses, and observing the unwelcome visitor sitting in the house, she rushed down stairs to the workshop of her husband, and exclaimed, in the same voice of extreme terror, "Oh, the daughter ye buried last week is sitting up stairs!" and she went off in another fit, while the husband, in terror and surprise, dropped the implements of his craft, with which at the time he was engaged. When the old couple had recovered a little self-possession, the neighbours were called in, the haunted house was entered, and there sat—not an intrusive, ill-bred ghost, but the veritable daughter, pale and thin, but as truly in life as ever she was. Here was a mystery not easily to be solved at the moment, but subsequent inquiries showed, that the daughter and an Irishwoman, of nearly a similar name, lay in the hospital next bed to each other. Hence the mistake of the father, being misinformed as to the state of his daughter's health; and when the Irishwoman died, her body was given to the supposed father, a Scotchman, and from the circumstance of the virulence of the disease, interred without identification.

It is computed that the beggars of the metropolis amount to sixty thousand; and that the alms they obtain exceeds £1,200,000 a year, which is an average of £20 a year for each beggar; it is as high an average as that of the incomes of the working clergy in Wales. According to this account, the profession of a London beggar must be far better than the lot of an industrious labourer. It is idle to attempt to dissuade the public from giving encouragement to mendicity. The most hackneyed and notorious impostors, by dint of whining, hymn-singing, or sheer importunity, are always sure of exciting the sympathy of the charitable.

Theodore Hook once dined with Mr. Hatchet. "Ah! my dear fellow," said his host deprecatingly, "I am sorry to say that you will not get to day such a dinner as our friend Tom Moore gave us." "Certainly not," replied Hook, "from a Hatchet one can expect nothing but a chop."

An apparently empty show-van was sent from Hull to Sheffield fair. After its arrival at the Sheffield station, the agent perceived some smoke issuing from the van, and on getting it open, found a man in it, very snugly smoking his pipe. The man would have been very content to pass as luggage, but he was taught that he had under-estimated himself. He was immediately handed out, and compelled to pay second class fare from Hull.

A man travelling as luggage.

CHAPTER XIV.

Expulsion of English workmen from France in 1848.

Such were the hostile feelings of the French towards the English operatives employed in France, especially in the flax mills, that those at Boulogne were driven with violence from that place, and compelled to leave the country with so little warning as to sacrifice their property in order to save their lives. At Havre, too, and its vicinity, the same system of violence prevailed, so that about two thousand five hundred English workmen were obliged to give up their employment in the mills, and fly for safety to their native country, leaving the principal part of their savings, which had been invested in the government bank, to share the fate of the funds in the savings' bank at Paris. The master manufacturers were very anxious to retain their English workmen, but the infuriated populace in the neighbourhood rose and threatened to set the mills on fire, unless they were discharged and expelled the country. This took place soon after Louis Philippe abdicated the throne and arrived in London.

Opening of the Leeds and Dewsbury Railway.

On July 31st, the Leeds and Dewsbury Railway was formally opened by the directors, shareholders, and their numerous friends, leaving Dewsbury for Leeds at about eleven o'clock, A.M., amidst the voluntary huzzas of assembled thousands. An efficient band of music was provided to lead the van, and took its place in the first carriage, but which they were forced to quit, owing to a slight accident in the iron work that connects the carriages with the tender, which cut off the communication, and as all the carriages were filled with company, the minstrels had to retire to the rear of the whole cavalcade. A second hindrance occurred from a similar casualty to the first, which caused a separation of the carriages, when those attached to the tender urged their way forward to Leeds, leaving the remainder behind, which soon after followed, and arrived sufficiently soon to hear the parish church bells ring numerous merry peals in a masterly style of execution. But it was not till the 18th of September that it was opened to the public.

York mail train on fire.

As the York mail train was on its way to Leeds, on Monday night, the 11th of September, it was discovered that fire proceeded from the top of the luggage van. As there were many persons

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making their way to Doncaster races, the train was a very long one; and out of the different carriages were seen the heads of some twenty gentlemen, all shouting at the top of their voices, to apprize the guard that he must stop the train. Their efforts, however, were worse than vain, for the louder they shouted, the faster the train went, and the more numerously and alarmingly flew the sparks past the carriages behind. Ultimately, the driver brought the train to a stand at Church Fenton, when it appeared that the guard and driver, too, were aware of the fire, but proceeded to Church Fenton station for the sake of a supply of water to extinguish the flames. This was effected, and the damage was found to be limited to the destruction of the tarpaulin, with all that was under it on the luggage van.

Horrid Tragedy.

On Sunday night, Oct. 9th, a most deliberate and premeditated murder was committed at Hunslet, near Leeds, one of the out-townships of the borough. The victim of this cold-blooded atrocity was Esther Inman, seventeen years old, step-daughter of Thomas Watson, a tailor and draper, living at the above-mentioned place. The name of the murderer was Thomas Malkin, about the same age, by trade a wood-turner. He resided nearly opposite Watson's cottage, and for several months he had been on terms of intimacy with the unfortunate girl, being regarded by the neighbourhood as her "sweetheart." From some cause or other she at length declined his company, though they continued on speaking terms, when accident caused them to meet. Instigated by motives of jealousy, or revenge, Malkin made a steel instrument, which he fixed in a wooden handle, and on the night alluded to, he went to the garden-gate, leading to Watson's house, and observing a girl named Mary Ann Smith, coming out, he requested her to return and ask Esther Inman to step into the garden for a minute or two, as he wished to speak to her. Unhappily, the poor girl complied with his request, and while conversing together, the diabolical young villain inflicted upon her several severe stabs, from the effects of which she died within five minutes. Malkin immediately absconded, but he was shortly afterwards apprehended in Leeds, and lodged in the gaol. An inquest was held on the body at the Court-house, before Mr. Harrison, deputy-coroner, and the evidence adduced resulted in a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the prisoner, who was committed to York castle. The juvenile assassin had not long to anticipate his fate. The winter gaol delivery took place in the December following, and in the month of January he expiated his awful crime on the gallows, having previously made a full admission of his guilt, and left an earnest warning to young men to attend to the duties of religion, and on no account to neglect the observance of the Sabbath day.

Munificent bequest to the Church.

The late Mrs. Matthewman, of Harrogate, by her will, directed the entire residue of her property to be applied by her trustees, in promoting, within the borough of Leeds, divine worship according

to the liturgy and usages of the Church of England. The fund, amounting to about £25,000, is to be administered at the discretion of her trustees, with the sanction of the Bishop of Ripon. The trustees are William Beckett, Esq., M.P., and John Atkinson, Esq., of Leeds. There are also bequests, in the same will, of £100 to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and £10 to the Harrogate Bath Hospital. Mrs. Matthewman was a native of Leeds.

Subterranean fire.

The village of Lower Haugh, near Rotherham, on the estate of Earl Fitzwilliam, presents a curious and interesting aspect. The fact is well known that an extensive bed of coal, beneath the village, is on fire, and has been in that condition, burning with greater or less intensity, for at least twenty years. The coal in certain places *bussets* out,—that is, it comes up to the surface of the ground, and it was at one of these "bussets" that the fire originally commenced, having been ignited by a "clap" (a fire for burning stones intended for road materials.) This subterranean fire has continued to advance in various directions up to the present time, as manifested by the appearance, at intervals, of smoke and flames; but its spread has generally been stopped by puddling the eruptions with clay. A feeling of apprehension in the minds of the inhabitants, as to the ultimate fate of the place, has always prevailed, and several years ago, the destruction of the mausoleum of the Wentworth family was threatened by the approach of the fire; but happily, the calamity was averted by severing the bed of coal, for which purpose a shaft was specially sunk. Latterly, the work of destruction appears to have progressed with unwonted rapidity, and naturally enough, has created a corresponding degree of alarm. Our informant saw two cottages, the foundation of which is so much undermined, that one or both of them have ceased to be occupied. The walls of one of the cottages had quite separated, and the building must have tumbled down had not means been devised for its preservation. The ground in several large tracts is one huge hot-bed, and where the heat is not so intense as to destroy vegetation, the villagers turn it to very good account in raising early crops of vegetables. Peas were seen some weeks ago flourishing luxuriantly in the open air; and potatoes are so forward, that one crop has been already secured, and a second crop got into the ground. The exposed earth is quite warm, even in the depth of winter. The effect of this is, that in the worst localities, the houses are often filled with warm air, strongly impregnated with sulphur, and the smoke engendered in the atmosphere by the unnatural heat, must render the locality, as far as animal life is concerned, exceedingly prejudicial and unhealthy.

Yorkshire Giant.

Mr. Robert Hales, the "Yorkshire Giant," is nearly eight feet in height, and weighs thirty-three stones. The stature of his father, a farmer, was six feet six inches, and that of his mother six feet, she weighing fourteen stones. Of this Patagonian couple, the

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offspring were all remarkable for their proportions. The four sons averaged six feet five inches in height; the daughters, six feet three and a half inches; but another sister, aged twenty, attained the enormous height of seven feet two inches, and weighed sixteen stones: she died in 1842. Mr. Hales, the subject of this notice, is now in his twenty-eighth year, possesses a pleasing and cheerful countenance, and is, moreover, vivacious and intelligent.

Fall of a Circus.

About half-past nine o'clock on Saturday night, the 18th of March, a serious and fatal accident occurred at the circus, a temporary wooden structure, occupied by Mr. W. Darby, better known as Pablo Fanque, situate in King Charles' Croft, Land's Lane, Leeds. The pit, which was built in a sloping position, upon a frame-work of wood, fell to the ground with a tremendous crash. There were upwards of six thousand persons, of all ages, and of both sexes, present at the time, and a great number of these were precipitated along with the broken and loosened timber of which that part of the building was composed. Mrs. Darby and Mrs. Wallett, wife of the clown, were both in the lobby at the time of the occurrence, and we regret to say that the former was killed on the spot, in consequence of two very heavy planks falling upon the back part of her head and neck. Mrs. Wallett escaped unhurt; and considering the alarm and confusion naturally attendant on such a casualty, and in such a place, it is almost miraculous that the disasters were not much more numerous.

Monster Bowl of Punch.

In 1694 a bowl of punch was made at the Right Hon. Edward Russell's house, when he was commander-in-chief of her majesty's forces in the Mediterranean. It consisted of a fountain, placed in a garden, in the centre of four walks, arched over with lemon and orange trees, and in every walk was a table, the whole length of each being covered with collations, &c. In the fountain were the following ingredients:—Four hogsheads of brandy, eight hogsheads of water, twenty-five thousand lemons, twenty gallons of lime-juice, thirteen hundred weight of lump sugar, five pounds of grated nutmegs, three hundred toasted biscuits, and a pipe of dried Malaga wine. A canopy protected the fountain from the rain, and a boy belonging to the fleet rowed a boat round the fountain, and filled the cups of the company, which comprised upwards of six hundred persons.

Death of Dr Hamilton.

The Rev. Richard Winter Hamilton, LL.D. and D.D., of Belgrave (Independent) chapel, Leeds, died on Tuesday, the 18th of July. Removed at the age of fifty-five, in the prime and vigour of his faculties, his loss was most acutely felt by his flock, from whom no offer, however brilliant, could ever tempt him to separate. In private life, he was deservedly esteemed for the purity of his character, and for the warmth and sincerity of his social affections. His varied and extensive acquirements, combined with an easy flow of wit and ready command of anecdote, rendered him a delightful companion in the family circle, while the high character of his

learning, as a theologian, added to his eloquence in the pulpit, called forth universal respect and admiration. In compliance with the request of the deceased, the funeral was plain and unostentatious; but if the pomp and trappings of woe were absent, there was no lack of sincere mourners. Several hundreds of the inhabitants, and many Independent ministers and laity from other towns at a distance, followed the remains to their last resting place in the cemetery in Woodhouse-lane. The funeral procession left the house of the deceased in East-Parade, at noon. It consisted of the members of Belgrave chapel, about eighty Independent ministers, a large number of members of other Christian denominations, the council of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, and upwards of six hundred gentlemen connected with Leeds and other towns. Five mourning coaches, and about eight private carriages, followed the hearse, and in this order, the cavalcade proceeded to Belgrave chapel. About eighteen hundred tickets were issued for admission to the edifice, which was crowded in every part. The devotional part of the ceremony was commenced by the Rev. W. Hudswell, of Salem chapel, and an address of affection and condolence was delivered by the Rev. T. Scales, of Queen-street chapel; he was followed by the Rev. J. H. Morgan, of Holbeck, who gave out an appropriate hymn, which was joined in by the whole assemblage with deep solemnity. At the conclusion of the singing, the Rev. Walter Scott, Principal of Airedale Independent College, delivered an address on the intellectual character and literary attainments of the deceased, which terminated the services at the chapel. The coffin was then re-conveyed to the hearse, and the procession again formed, and proceeded to the cemetery. On arriving at the place of interment, the funeral service was impressively read by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, and when the last rites to the dead had concluded, the relatives of the deceased, together with those who had taken part in the procession, and the thousands of spectators assembled to witness the solemn proceedings, departed, many of them, it is hoped, to imitate the bright example of this faithful minister of Christ.

Bonapartes Marshals.

Hoche was once a groom and stable boy. Augereau, the son of a costermonger. Lannes, a common labourer's son. Bernadotte's father was an advocate. Massena was a cabin boy. Murat, an innkeeper's son. Ney was a notary's clerk. Suchet, the son of a silk-mercer. Gouvion St. Cyr was a painter's son. Junot, a barber's son, and he a marker at a common billiard table. Championnet, the natural son of a provincial advocate, abandoned in the streets by his father.

Fall of a Viaduct.

About noon on Saturday, the 11th of March, the viaduct which was in course of erection over the river Nidd, at Knaresbro', for the use of the East and West Yorkshire Junction Railway Company, fell with a tremendous crash, in consequence of some imperfection in the middle pier, which suddenly gave way beneath the

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burden of the stupendous arches. The event was foreseen, consequently, the calamity was unattended with any personal injury or loss of life. The ruins of the magnificent fabric (which was nearly completed), dammed up the river, and caused a serious inundation in the immediate vicinity. The Long Walk, so well known to tourists and visitors, was flooded to a great extent, and the inhabitants of a group of cottages, in Waterside, were compelled to leave their dwellings, to escape the risk of being drowned. The viaduct was about 100 yards in length, and its height somewhat more than 90 feet above the level of the river. The loss sustained was estimated at about £10,000. A large quantity of fish was killed, owing to the water becoming impregnated with the lime attached to the falling material.

New approach to Fountains Abbey.

The new approach to the far-famed ruins of Fountains Abbey, was opened to the visitors on the 8th of July. In order properly to understand where this last judicious alteration in the abbey grounds has been effected, it may be proper to state that visitors hitherto approached the ruins from the east, and, shortly after passing the spring, called Robin Hood's Well, turned to the right over the substantial arches that cover the river Skill for some distance, and entered the abbey by a door in the south end of the eastern transept of Lady Chapel. This arrangement was liable to confuse many persons, and had frequently been complained of. Instead, therefore, of turning to the right, after leaving the Outlaw's Well, the visitor is now conducted forward on a well-contrived walk, cut out midway on the bank side that rises abruptly from the south margin of the stream. From numerous points on this walk are obtained admirable views of the south facade of the abbey, which, seen from this elevation, possesses the advantage of a bird's-eye perspective: the Lady Chapel and choir, with the beautiful lancet-lights and peculiar buttresses; the Norman chapter house; the kitchen with its most curious and capacious chimney; the elegant and noble room, the refectory; and beyond, the gigantic tower, with the gables and clerestory of the south transept and nave, are all seen from new and different points, hitherto hid and unnoticed. The visitor, passing on by the end of the cloisters and dormitory, catches pleasing glimpses of those more ruined, but, perhaps, more picturesque adjuncts, the hospital for the poor, the quaint Norman bridge, and the ivy-covered chapel. Progressing to the ancient yew tree, the stranger is conducted across the curious early- English bridge, past the remains of the old gateway, into the enclosure in front of the abbey, where he is ushered into the building at the legitimate and proper place, the great west entrance to the nave. The whole of these desirable and judicious alterations have been effected pursuant to instructions from the Right Hon. Earl de Grey.

On Sunday, April 2nd, Leeds was visited by a terrific storm of thunder and lightning, followed by a heavy shower of hail and

rain, which caused great damage to property. Similar visitations were experienced at Mirfield, Huddersfield, and Wakefield, and at each of the last-mentioned places, loss of life accrued both to persons and animals, in addition to extensive damage occasioned to buildings and other erections. Indeed the storm appears to have been general, both in Yorkshire and Lancashire, and the casualties were more or less numerous at every place that came under its influence.

Notwithstanding the greatly excited state of the country, at the Otley quarter sessions of the peace, for the liberty of Cawood, Wiston, and Otley, there being no prisoners for trial in April, the grand jury were simply empanelled, congratulated, and discharged.

It is highly creditable to the borough of Leeds, when English and Scotch chartists, as well as Irish confederates, were itinerating through the kingdom, and exciting discontent by inflammatory harangues, to record, that, out of a population of 168,669 souls, on this day (April 12th) there was not one prisoner brought before the magistrates.

Halifax Charter.

This document provided that Halifax should be divided into six wards, viz: St. John's Ward, Market Ward, Trinity Ward, North Ward, St. James's Ward, and the North West Ward. The first election of councillors, of whom there are thirty, took place on the 20th of May, and on the 31st of the same month, the election of mayor and aldermen.

From the well cultivated grounds of Mr. Jonathan Benson, market-gardener, of Knostrop, near Leeds, upwards of £300 worth of rhubarb was sold in the Leeds, Wakefield, and other markets in the vicinity. Many of the stalks weighed upwards of nine pounds each.

A mushroom was exposed in the shop window of Mr. John Howarth, druggist, Drake-street, Rochdale, grown between the rails on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, between Blue Pits and Rochdale stations. It measured thirty-eight inches in circumference, and weighed two pounds one ounce.

One of the essays for a prize offered for the best production on the "Observance of the Sabbath," was written by the daughter of a labourer, living in a village in Berwickshire, and possessed so much merit, that Lord Ashley submitted it to the queen, who granted permission for it to be dedicated to her.

Hull Gaoler.

The inquiry, at Hull, into the conduct of Mr. Lundie, the gaoler, terminated in Mr Hill, her majesty's inspector of prisons, requesting the magistrates to dismiss that officer. This the magistrates, after conferring with each other, declined to do. Mr. Hill then intimated that he would report the case to the secretary of state, recommending his removal; and the magistrates then passed an unanimous vote, requesting Mr. Hill to suspend his

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report for six months, expressing an opinion that during the interval, Mr. Lundie's conduct would prove satisfactory. Mr. Hill refused compliance; and he next preferred a series of charges against the chaplain, (the Rev. Mr. Bleazard,) similar to those made against the governor, viz., great neglect of duty, and incompetency for his office. Mr. Hill recommended that the chaplain should retire from office, in which the magistrates concurred. After these proceedings, there was an inquiry into the conduct of Mrs. Green, the wardswoman, who was charged with smoking tobacco, drinking spirits, and general unfitness for her duties. The Inspector, therefore, recommended her dismissal, which the magistrates forthwith carried into effect.

Death of G. Stephenson, engineer.

Died, August 12th, at his residence in Derbyshire, aged 67, George Stephenson, the most celebrated engineer of his day. Few men have obtained, or deserved, a higher reputation. He rose from very humble life solely by the force of his own natural genius, which, combined with the most indomitable energy and perseverance, enabled him to overcome every obstacle, and to accomplish works that will reflect lustre on his name through future ages. Like many other men of powerfully original mind, he was simple and retired in his habits, and unostentatious in his demeanour; though the nobles of the land, and even princes, have felt proud in being enrolled among the number of his personal admirers.

Loss of the Ocean Monarch.

On the 25th of August one of the most appalling occurrences of recent times took place on the sea, by which upwards of one hundred persons lost their lives. An emigrant ship, called the *Ocean Monarch*, 1300 tons burthen, having on board, including the captain and crew, three hundred and ninety-six men, women, and children, left the Mersey, for America, at seven o'clock in the morning. Her voyage was propitious up to twelve o'clock, at which time, when about five or six miles eastward of the Great Ormhead, in Abergale bay, the noble vessel burst into flames, which spread with such intensity as to defy all efforts to extinguish them, and she was ultimately burnt to the water's edge. The scene which ensued, on the appearance of the fire, possibly may be imagined, but defies any attempt at description. Numbers of the passengers, in the agony of desperation, precipitated themselves into the water, preferring to be drowned, rather than meet the more horrible fate of being roasted to death. The shrieking of the women and children, as they were torn from each other's grasp, the lamentation of the men, at the loss of their wives and offspring, the roaring of the flames, the suffering of the helpless creatures, from the intensity of the fire, the shouting and confusion which prevailed, combined with the indescribable horrors of the situation, presented a picture of human misery and despair such as had few parallels, and certainly can scarcely be exceeded. News of the terrible calamity was immediately telegraphed to Liverpool, and the providen-

tial arrival of three or four other vessels, homeward and outward bound, led to the rescue of a large number of the unhappy passengers. Among the number lost were Mary Ann Taylor, of Leeds, (who was going to join her husband in America,) and her two children. The poor woman fastened the children to her own body by means of a rope and a handkerchief, and in this position, the three met a watery grave. The number saved was as follows:—By the Alfonso Brazilian steam frigate, 156; Queen of the Ocean, (yatcht,) 32; Prince of Wales, steamer, 17; Welch smack, 3; making a total of 218, leaving 178 missing; but several were picked up subsequently, who recovered, making the entire number who perished about 150. The catastrophe is supposed to have been caused by a passenger having made a fire in one of the ventilators, mistaking it for a chimney. On her majesty learning this dreadful calamity, she directed the sum of £50 to be paid to Frederick Jerome, one of the crew of the Alfonso, for his noble exertions in saving so many of the passengers.

150 souls perished.

West-riding Election in 1848.

This election took place in consequence of the elevation of Lord Morpeth to the peerage on the demise of his father, the Earl of Carlisle, who died on the 7th of October, 1848. The Hon. Charles William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, youngest son of Earl Fitzwilliam, presented himself as a candidate, and issued an address to the electors on the 24th of October. Mr. Fitzwilliam was the only candidate who offered himself to the constituency until the 21st of November, when he commenced his canvassing tour at Leeds, at which place his reception, principally owing to his youth and inexperience, was so unfavourable, that on the following day he withdrew. Immediately after the withdrawal of Mr. Fitzwilliam was made known, Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, Bart., (formerly Sir Culling Eardley Smith,) was invited by the liberal party to offer himself as a candidate, and he complied with the invitation and issued his address. The conservative party applied to Edmund Beckett Denison, Esq., who had previously represented the riding, and he responded to the generally expressed wish of his supporters. Samuel Kydd, a chartist itinerating orator, also appeared in the field. The nomination took place at Wakefield on December 11th, and in the absence of Yarburgh Greame, Esq., high sheriff, William Greg, Esq., under sheriff, officiated. James Hamerton, Esq., of Hellifield Park, near Skipton, proposed, and Francis Carbutt, Esq., of Leeds, seconded, Sir Culling Eardley, Bart. The Hon. Edwin Lascelles, M.P. for Ripon, proposed, and John Rand, Esq., of Bradford, seconded Mr. Denison. Mr. Isaac Ironside, of Sheffield, proposed, and Mr. Richard Brook, of Huddersfield, seconded Kydd. In consequence of the illness of Sir Culling Eardley, which prevented his attendance, John Bright, Esq., M.P., appeared as his representative, and read an address which Sir Culling had prepared. Mr. Denison and Kydd having also spoken, the under sheriff called for a show of hands, which he declared to

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be in favour of Sir Culling Eardley. A poll being demanded for Mr. Denison, the under sheriff appointed it to take place on the Thursday and Friday following. On the day fixed for making the official declaration of the poll, (Monday, Dec. 18th,) the under sheriff again presided, and announced the numbers to be as follows:—

For Mr. Denison	14,743
Sir Culling Eardley	11,795
Majority for Mr. Denison	2,948

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Denison, and afterwards by Sir Culling Eardley, who had recovered sufficiently to enable him to appear. The supporters of Mr. Denison, to the number of seven hundred, assembled at luncheon, in the Corn Exchange, and Sir Culling, with about one hundred and fifty of his friends, adjourned to the Music Saloon, where a collation awaited their arrival. The proceedings consequent upon this election terminated without the slightest disturbance.

Death of the Earl of Carlisle.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, K.G., died on Saturday, the 7th of October, at his Yorkshire residence, Castle Howard. There were present on the occasion the countess of Carlisle, viscount Morpeth, the Hon. W. S. and lady Caroline Lascelles, lady Dover, the Hon. Captain Howard, M.P., and the other members of the family, with the exception of the duchess of Sutherland, who was absent, owing to the indisposition of the noble duke. The deceased, George Howard, sixth earl of Carlisle, viscount Howard, of Morpeth, county of Northumberland, and baron Dacre, of Gillesland, county of Cumberland, in the peerage of England, K.G., a privy councillor, and fellow of the Royal Society, was born on the 17th of September, 1773, (being consequently in his seventy-fifth year,) and succeeded to the title, on the demise of his father, 4th of September, 1825, having married on the 21st of March, 1801, lady Georgiana Dorothy Cavendish, daughter of the late, and sister to the present duke of Devonshire, and to the countess of Granville. By this lady, who still survives him, he had twelve children. Of these the following ten survive their venerable father:—George William Frederick, viscount Morpeth, M.P., (now earl of Carlisle,) born April 18th, 1802; lady Caroline Georgiana, married the Right Hon. William Sebright Lascelles, M.P., (now deceased,) brother of the present earl of Harewood; lady Georgiana, married to the late lord Dover, (mother of viscount Clifden;) lady Harriet Elizabeth Georgiana, married to the Duke of Sutherland; the Hon. William George Howard, M.P., for Morpeth; the Hon. Charles Wentworth George; Lady Elizabeth Dorothy Anne Georgiana, married to the Honourable and Rev. F. Grey; the Hon. Henry George, now connected with the British embassy at Lisbon; and Lady Mary Matilda Georgiana, unmarried. The father of the late nobleman, the fifth earl, was married to Lady Margaret Caroline Leveson Gower, second daughter of Granville, first Marquis

of Stafford. The deceased was consequently brother to the dowager lady Cawdor, the late duchess of Rutland, lady Gertrude Stanley, the Hon. Major Howard, (who fell at Waterloo,) and to the Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Howard, dean of Lichfield. The deceased nobleman was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a high degree. As his father was embarked in political life, it is probable that he contemplated a similar course for his son. In 1795-6 he accompanied Lord Malmesbury in one of his missions to the continent, and was, no doubt, thus early initiated inte the mysteries of diplomacy. On his return, he took his seat for the family borough of Morpeth, in the house of commons, and continued to devote himself to parliamentary duties with much attention. In 1806 he was commissioner for the affairs of India; and so competent to his office, that we are indebted to him for one of the most luminous speeches upon the affairs of that country which has ever been delivered within the walls of the house. It was published separately as a pamphlet, and was the only distinct publication which can be attributed to his lordship. He was, however, understood to have contributed a very clever Latin poem to the anti-Jacobin newspaper. Subsequently to the latter-mentioned period, the noble lord was sent on a special mission to Berlin; but the particular object of the visit never transpired. After remaining some time in Prussia his lordship returned home and resumed his parliamentary duties. He seldom made any speech, yet he exercised, in consequence of his acknowledged talents and intelligence, a beneficial influence more felt than heard in the government of the nation. In 1827, when Mr. Canning was called upon to form a ministry, his lordship, between whom and the minister an intimacy alike honourable to the tastes and endowments of both had long existed, accepted the office of fiirst commissioner of woods and forests, with a seat in the cabinet. In Earl Grey's ministry he had a seat in the cabinet without holding any office, but he subsequently accepted the office of lord privy seal. On the retirement of earl Grey, he declined to take office under his successor, viscount Melbourne. The deceased earl was formerly Lord-lieutenant of the East-riding of Yorkshire, which office is now held by his son, the present earl.

The amount expended for ships and vessels, built by contract, in private yards, for the navy during the last ten years is £418,730, and for marine machinery £1,653,633.

On the 9th of September a large swarm of bees entered a druggist's shop, in High-street, Doncaster, and took possession of the window. It was ultimately found necessary to destroy the whole of them.

In September, this year, the great vine at Hampton Court palace, though more than a hundred and twenty years old, was laden with more than two thousand bunches of grapes, estimated to weigh altogether nearly a ton.

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John Taylor, fancy manufacturer, of Honley, near Huddersfield, dug up in his garden, one root of potatoes, about two hundred in number, which weighed thirty pounds. Upwards of ninety were of large size, some of them weighing from fifteen to seventeen, ounces each; and a neighbouring farmer produced an ear of Friesland oats containing three hundred and forty grains, the stem measuring six feet.

George Holden, cottage gardener, of Denby-dale, near Clayton West, has grown two enormous cauliflowers, both beautifully white, one weighing 17lbs, and the other 17½lbs when cut. He manured them principally with the drainings from a neighbouring sewer.

The very beautiful edifice in Park-Row, Leeds, erected for the use of the Unitarian denomination, was solemnly dedicated to public worship this day, (December 27) when the chapel was filled in every part. The Rev. C. Wicksteed, B.A., the resident minister, read the usual morning service, and the Rev. Dr. Hutton, of London (Mr. Wicksteed's predecessor) preached the sermon. It is very creditable to this highly respectable body of Christians, that the chapel was opened entirely free of debt.

Since the introduction of the penny postage in 1840, the number of letters, passing monthly through the general post-office, has increased from 2,102,291 to 8,538,432; and the weekly average for the whole kingdom, from 1,515,983 to the amazing number of 6,382,941.

On the 26th of August, a labourer and his wife having taken refuge in a shed at Drax, in Yorkshire, during a thunder storm, the place was struck by lightning, and the man killed. His wife, partially paralysed, had yet strength to crawl out of the shed, which was soon burnt down, and her husband's body nearly consumed.

The enormous number of eighty-three railway bills, authorising the raising of £14,887,270, namely, £10,794,660 by shares, and £4,137,610 by loans, received the royal assent during the session of parliament for 1848.

At this date (Dec. 1848) there were several cases of cholera in the village of Castleford, near Pontefract; and what will be regarded as remarkable is, that the first case in this instance made its appearance in the same house in which the first case manifested itself in the fatal visitation of the pestilence in 1832.

Royal Agricultural Society of England.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England, the most important association which has ever existed in this country for advancing the progress of scientific and practical agriculture, held its tenth anniversary at York in July, and fully realised the most sanguine expectations of the council and the members generally, and vindicated the claims of the society to the honourable title accorded to it. The specific objects for which the society was first established, and subsequently incorporated by royal charter, were the following:—

1 To embody such information contained in agricultnral pub-

lications, and in other scientific works, as has been proved by practical experience to be useful to the cultivators of the soil.

2 To correspond with agricultural, horticultural, and other scientific societies, both at home and abroad, and to select from such correspondence all information which, according to the opinion of the society, may be likely to lead to practical benefit in the cultivation of the soil.

3 To pay to any occupier of land, or other person, who shall undertake, at the request of the society, to ascertain by any experiment, how far such information leads to useful results in practice, a remuneration for any loss that he may incur by so doing.

4 To encourage men of science in their attention to improvements of agricultural implements, the construction of farm buildings and cottages, the application of chemistry to the general purposes of agriculture, the destruction of insects injurious to vegetable life, and the eradication of weeds.

5 To promote the discovery of new varieties of grain, and other vegetables useful to man, or for the food of domestic animals.

6 To collect information with regard to the management of woods, plantations, and fences, and on every other subject connected with rural improvements.

7 To take measures for the improvement of the education of those who depend upon the cultivation of the soil for their support.

8 To take measures for improving the veterinary art, as applied to cattle, sheep, and pigs.

9 At the meetings of the society in the country, by the distribution of prizes, and by other means, to encourage the best mode of farm cultivation and the breed of live stock.

10 To promote the comfort and welfare of labourers, and to encourage the improved management of their cottages and gardens.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by a numerous suite, honoured old Ebor with a visit, and it is scarcely necessary to say that he experienced a most enthusiastic reception. The attendance of persons interested in, or connected with, agricultural pursuits, from all parts of the kingdom, as well as of general visitors, was immense—indeed, the streets in the vicinity of the show-ground, were almost impassable throughout the day. On the same occasion, a horticultural and floral exhibition, on a scale of great magnificence, afforded a suitable opportunity for an equally beautiful display of the "rank, beauty, and fashion," of the county.

Death of Edward Baines, Esq.

On this day (August 3rd) died Edward Baines, Esq., senior proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, and formerly one of the members for the borough. The extended memoir of this gentleman, which appeared at intervals in the *Mercury*, embracing the principal features of his life, both public and private, renders any very detailed notice in these pages unnecessary. Mr. Baines was the

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son of Mr. Richard Baines, of Preston, in Lancashire, and born in 1773, he was 75 years of age at the time of his death. It was originally intended that he should follow the cotton trade, and for this purpose, he learned to weave. He, however, preferred the business of a printer, as most congenial to his tastes, and served a regular apprenticeship to the master with whom he was bound. His employer having commenced the publication of a newspaper, called the *Preston Review*, and being himself a liberal in politics, and an Independent dissenter, these circumstances had doubtless an influence in the formation of the character of Edward Baines. The first number of this journal appeared on the 1st of June, 1793-4, consequently, Mr. Baines had a connection with the newspaper press upwards of fifty-five years. This paper appears to have brought the proprietor, Mr. Walker, into some danger, for he being considered a *Jacobin*, the populace of the place brought a cannon opposite his shop, and discharged it so near, that the reverberation broke the windows. Being obliged to discontinue the paper, his business became so much diminished, that Mr. Baines, two years before the expiration of his apprenticeship, desired to find a situation where he would have more scope for improvement, and accordingly at the beginning of 1795, having obtained his indenture of his master, he, with the approbation of his parents, left his native town and went out to seek employment. On arriving at Leeds, he obtained employment in the office of Messrs. Binns and Brown, the then proprietors of the *Mercury*, and at the expiration of the remaining term of his apprenticeship, he had obtained such a knowledge of the business as to be qualified to commence on his own account. Having obtained his majority, he commenced business as partner with a Mr. Fenwick, but the connection did not long continue. In March, 1801, Mr. Baines became the proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, which was originally established in May, 1718, then about the size of a small sheet of letter paper. He was placed in this position through the instrumentality of Mr. John Marshall, flax-spinner, and other leading reformers, who, considering that they had no political organ of their own, raised a thousand pounds, with which Mr. Baines purchased the copy-right of the *Mercury*, and henceforward it was regarded as the representative of the whig and dissenting interest in Leeds. The money thus advanced was subsequently repaid to the various contributors. The year 1807, when the memorable contest between Lascelles and Milton took place, which ended in the return of the latter, may be said to have been the commencement of Mr. Baines's career as an active politician. It is needless to say that he espoused the cause of Lord Milton, and by means of his paper, infused a high degree of zeal and enthusiasm among the clothiers of the county. In all the public movements for reform, national and local, Mr. Baines took a full share, both by means of the *Mercury* and by personal exertion, and he lived to see most of the objects obtained for which

he had so strenuously exerted himself. During the long and bloody wars of the French Revolution, he earnestly inculcated the principles of peace, and took an active part at meetings convened for the purpose of bringing about that most desirable consummation. In the public affairs of Leeds, Mr. Baines took an active part, and ultimately became the leader in all movements calculated in the opinion of the promoters to benefit his fellow-townsmen. The abolition of church rates, and bringing about greater publicity in the overseers and churchwardens' accounts, especially engaged his attention. In 1819, the period of the "Manchester Massacre," Mr. Baines denounced that iniquitous proceeding, and took part in promoting public meetings in Yorkshire and elsewhere to call for a full investigation of that affair. During 1821, and the following years, he turned his attention to the reclamation of a portion of that immense waste or bog, between Manchester and Liverpool, called Chat Moss, and succeeded in bringing several hundred acres into cultivation. Between this period and the passing of the Reform Act, in 1832, Mr. Baines devoted much time to the establishment of Mechanics' Institutions, Infant Schools, Savings Banks, and other public measures tending to ameliorate and improve the condition of the inhabitants. In the stirring times of 1830-31-32, which preceded the passing of the Reform Act, Mr. Baines rendered essential service to his party. He maintained an active correspondence with influential members of both houses of parliament, and exerted his influence to unite reformers of every shade in support of that measure. He also lent his zealous co-operation to the furtherance of negro emancipation and municipal reform, both of which measures he had the satisfaction to see accomplished. In 1833, Mr. Macaulay, the talented member for Leeds, having accepted an appointment to a seat in the Indian council, which created a vacancy in the representation, Mr. Baines was invited by a numerously signed requisition, to allow himself to be put in nomination, and to this, after mature consideration, he consented. He was opposed by the late Sir John Beckett, Bart. The contest was a very severe one. At the close of the first day's poll, Sir John Beckett was a head of Mr. Baines seventy votes; on the second day, at ten o'clock, Mr. Baines headed Sir John. Then came the tug of war, and at the close, Mr. Baines, achieved the victory by a majority of thirty-four. He retained his seat from January, 1834, to May, 1841, when the impaired state of his health led him to retire. His parliamentary career is well known. He was the consistent supporter of those measures which he conceived were for the public good, and unquestionably no body of electors ever entrusted their interests to the keeping of a more faithful guardian. A valuable piece of plate, contributed by public subscription, was subsequently presented to him at the Music-hall, as a mark of approbation of the manner in which he had dis-

Mr. Baines elected member for Leeds.

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charged his senatorial duties. After his retirement from the house of commons, Mr. Baines devoted what time his health would permit to various public duties, especially those of a magisterial kind, he having been placed in the commission of the peace for the borough, as well as for the West-riding. In 1846, the corporation wished to place him at its head as chief magistrate, and for that purpose, he was elected to the office of alderman, but he declined the honour. From 1846 to his death, in 1848, Mr. Baines did not take any very active part in public life. The last occasion but one on which he spoke in public was at a meeting held in the Cloth-hall yard, March 17, 1847, on the much agitated question of education. It is supposed that 15,000 persons were present. Mr. Baines and his party opposed the government scheme, and they carried their resolutions by a decided majority. During the general election of 1847, he had the high satisfaction of seeing his eldest son, M. Matthew Talbot Baines, (now president of the poor law board,) returned to parliament for the borough of Hull, of which place he was the recorder. In the spring of 1848, Mr. Baines began to experience the decline of his health in a more sensible manner than previously, yet he did not wholly withdraw from public service. As an *ex-officio* member of the Leeds board of guardians, he devoted much leisure time to the interests of the poor, as they were affected by the administration of parochial relief, his object being to secure justice to their claims, combined with due regard to the proper disbursement of the poor-rates. As he drew nearer the closing scene of his active and laborious life, his mind returned to its wonted clearness and composure, undisturbed either by excitement or depression. He expired about midnight on the third of August, 1848, in the presence of his assembled family, exhibiting in his last moments the beautiful picture of a good man prepared to meet his end. Mr. Baines's death was felt not only in Leeds, but throughout Yorkshire, and many parts of the kingdom. By a spontaneous movement his funeral was made a public one, and many of the places of business were closed. The mayor and several members of the corporation, some of the borough and West-riding magistrates, guardians of the poor, municipal functionaries, the officers of several public societies, numerous ministers of religion, newspaper proprietors and printers, and a vast number of professional men, manufacturers, merchants, and tradesmen, together with the mayor of Bradford, the mayor and town clerk of Wakefield, the clerk of the peace for the East-riding, and many public men and friends of the deceased from other parts of Yorkshire, went in procession in advance of the hearse and mourners. The various streets through which the cortege passed were thronged with spectators. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Thomas Scales, and the funeral sermon was preached the following Sabbath day in East-Parade chapel, by

the Rev. James Parsons of York, from Isa. lvii. 1, 2. Since his death, the friends of Mr. Baines have originated a public subscription to perpetuate his memory, by the erection of a statue, in some public part of the town of Leeds. The following inscription has been determined on by the committee:—" To commemorate the public services and private virtues of EDWARD BAINES, who faithfully, ably, and zealously represented the borough of Leeds in three successive parliaments. As a man, a citizen, and a patriot, he was distinguished by his integrity and perseverance, his benevolence and public spirit, his independence and consistency, this monument is erected by voluntary subscription, that posterity may know and emulate a character loved and honoured by his contemporaries. Born 5th February, 1774—Died 3rd August, 1848."

Explosion at Darley Main Colliery.

On Wednesday, the 24th of January, about a quarter past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, an explosion took place at the Darley Main colliery, situate about a mile and a half to the south-east of the town of Barnsley. The report of the sad occurrence spread with the rapidity of lightning, and hundreds of persons were seen hurrying to the place from every direction, while the shrieks and wailings of those who had husbands, children, and relations in the ill-fated mine, were truly heart-rending. By this melancholy accident, thirty-one married men and forty-four unmarried men and boys, making a total of seventy-five, lost their lives. Thirty-one widows and fifty-five children were left in a state of great distress. As soon as possible after the event, a committee was formed, of which Frederick W. T. Vernon Wentworth, Esq,, of Wentworth castle, kindly acted as chairman; Samuel Sharp, Esq, of Darley-hall, near Barnsley, was appointed secretary; and the Wakefield and Barnsley Union Banking Company, treasurers. The object of the committee was to raise a fund for the relief of the surviving sufferers, and the widows, orphans, and families of those who were dead, in addition to, but independently of, such relief as the parochial authorities and the magistrates of the district might direct to be given. The education and apprenticeship of the orphan children was also another object contemplated. The Darley Main Company commenced the subscription with a donation of £200, besides defraying all the expenses of the funerals; and John Jeffcock, Esq., the owner of the coal-field, contributed £100. The total amount subscribed was several hundred pounds.

Coal Pit Ventilator. 1849

Mr. Dunn, of Doncaster, has succeeded in inventing a very simple and efficient machine for the ventilation of coal-pits, which there is every reason to believe will prevent, whenever adopted, those fearful explosions and loss of life which occur so frequently from the accumulation of foul air in coal mines. On Wednesday, the 14th of February, the invention was submitted to several practical men at Darley Main colliery, (the scene of the last awful coal-pit accident,) and was by them pronounced to be perfectly adapted to secure the object in view. J. Jarratt, Esq., the lessee of the

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mine, is about to have a new shaft sunk, at a cost of £300, especially for the better ventilation of the Darley Main pits, when Mr. Dunn's machine will be introduced there. It is also expected to be applied to the coal-pits belonging to earl Fitzwilliam, his lordship's steward having warmly approved of it.

New Invention for stopping steam engines.

On Wednesday the 21st of February, through the kindness of Messrs. Smith and Booth, manufacturers, a number of gentlemen were afforded an opportunity of witnessing on their premises, the working of a single piece of machinery, by means of which a steam-engine of thirty horse power was stopped almost instantaneously. When the machinery of the whole mill was in full operation, with the steam-engine at full speed, a valve was opened for the admission of atmospheric air, which instantly choked the condenser of the engine, shut off the throttle and water valves, and opened the blow-valves. The instant this was done, the fly wheel only made one revolution and a quarter. In the ordinary manner of stopping the engine, the fly wheel makes five revolutions before it can be brought to a stand. So complete is this simple piece of mechanism, that although the entire machinery is stopped so suddenly, not a single thread is broken, but all remains ready for resuming work when the engine is again set in motion. The invention, which may be termed a safety valve, can be placed in any room of the mill, on any part of the premises, or even off the premises, and by means of pipes, it can be made to have the same effect as if within a yard of the engine itself, so that if an accident happen, such as an overlooker or other person being caught with one of the mill straps, and drawn up, by using this mode of stopping the engine, before he could, by any possibility, come in contact with the shaft, the whole machinery would be brought to a stand-still, and his life saved. This useful discovery is the invention of James Mills, of Horton, near Bradford, the engine-tenter at the mill in which it is now in operation, and reflects the highest credit on his ingenuity as a mechanic. A patent was sealed for it on Monday the 12th of February, in the names of Mr. G. E. Donisthorpe and James Mills, Mr. Donisthorpe carrying the invention out more fully, namely, to high pressure engines, water wheels, &c. The expense of fixing the machinery in connection with the invention in manufactories, will be about 10s. each horse power.

Monument to the late Dr. Beckwith.

On the 9th of June, Mr. J. B. Leyland, of Halifax, a sculptor, (now deceased,) completed a splendid monument, to record the munificent charity of the late Dr. Beckwith, of York, who bequeathed £45,000 to the cathedral, the Yorkshire museum, the York Charity Schools, and other laudable objects. The monument has been placed in the east aisle of the north transept of York minster, near to the chapter house doors. It is well proportioned to the noble building in which it is placed, and consists of a high tomb, in Huddlestone stone, encircled with crotchetted panels, and pinnacled buttresses, surmounted by a cover of black polished

marble, bearing a recumbent statue of the deceased (as large as life) in statuary marble.

Naturalists' Club.

This club, which has very recently been set on foot for the purpose of promoting a knowledge of the natural history of the county, and for bringing the naturalists of Yorkshire into friendly and more general communication with one another, held its first meeting on Wednesday, the 6th of June, in the room known as Archbishop Holdgate's School-room, Ogleforth, York. In the absence from York of the president, Professor Phillips, Edward Charlesworth, Esq., presided. Several rules were provisionally adopted by the club, of which the following are the most important:—

"The club shall be called 'The Yorkshire Naturalists' Club,' and shall have for its objects the promotion of a knowledge of the natural history of the county, and the bringing Yorkshire naturalists into more general communication with one another.

"The club shall endeavour to enrich the public collections of local natural history, by contributing specimens, in the first place, to fill up *desiderata* in the collection of the Yorkshire philosophical society, as the leading museum in the county; and secondly, to all other Yorkshire institutions of a similar kind.

"The proceedings at the ordinary meetings shall be the exhibition of specimens, and the communication or discussion of any subjects connected with the objects of the club."

Proceedings against the Vicar of Harewood.

For some time previous to this date, (January 18th,) much reproach and scandal had been brought upon the church, in consequence of alleged practices indulged in by the Rev. Richard Hale, M.A., who for more than half a century had occupied the pulpit of Harewood church, as vicar of the parish, which practices, taken together, were regarded as so gross a breach of ecclesiastical discipline as to call for interference on the part of the proper authorities. It too frequently happens that, in matters of this kind, the "charity that thinketh no evil" is forgotten, and that prejudice usurps the seat of justice. Influenced by this conviction, it was said by the friends of the venerable and rev. gentleman, when they heard of the contemptible enquiry into his conduct, that it was instigated by the most unworthy motives, and with the intention of depriving him of his position in the church. In support of this opinion, articles appeared in the columns of a Leeds newspaper, giving the names of the witnesses who were to support the allegations, shewing that several of them were servants of the earl of Harewood (between whom and the vicar a coolness had for a long time existed) and others, tenants of his lordship, and therefore, supposed to be under his influence. Moreover, it was stated that three or four short-hand writers from Leeds, attended Harewood church, on a particular Sunday, for the purpose of taking notes of the vicar's sermon, the transcription of which passed into the possession of a very near relative of the noble earl, and ultimately into the hands of the bishop of Ripon. When, however, the prac-

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tices complained of, assumed a tangible shape before the worshipful Granville Harcourt Vernon, chancellor, it appeared that Mr. Hale had so far exceeded his legitimate province in the pulpit, as to make frequent personal allusions to several respectable inhabitants of the village, and also to the Rev. Richard Newlove, vicar of Thorner, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Harewood. The introduction of the bugbear called *Puseyism*, and other irrelevant topics were likewise complained of, and altogether, the conduct of the rev. gentleman in the pulpit was described as eccentric, and therefore highly improper. The vicar, of course, put in his answer to the various charges, and the inquiry, arising out of the delay and tedious forms of an ecclesiastical court, occupied a considerable time. The case came before his worship under the title of "The Office of the Judge promoted by Burder *v.* the Rev. Richard Hale;" and Dr. Phillimore, with Mr. Travis, of London, appeared as advocates, and Mr. Ashworth as proctor for the provement. Mr. Blanshard, of Leeds, attended as advocate, and Mr. Mills, of York, as proctor for the defendant. On Friday, January 19th, the chancellor delivered an elaborate judgment. In the course of some preliminary observations, his worship said it would have been far more agreeable to his own feelings, if he could consistently, with what he believed to be the claims of other parties, have postponed the delivery of a sentence of so much importance, as it was now incumbent upon him to give, in the case of Mr. Hale. The anxiety, however, with which he approached his decision, on account of his being a layman, was lessened, because he was not called upon to decide with respect to any doctrine that did not appear to be orthodox. The learned chancellor having commented on what he termed the "strange and eccentric conduct of the defendant," referred to the prominency which he had given to the so-called doctrines of Puseyism, but which he (the chancellor) considered had nothing to do with the case, and therefore refused to allow its being entered among the articles of the responsive allegation. Finally, his worship reviewed the particular cases of personal allusion by Mr. Hale, to Mr. Newlove and others, and concluded by pronouncing the sentence of the court, which was, that the rev. defendant should be suspended from his ministry for six months; that he be condemned in the costs of the suit; and that he be admonished to refrain for the future from the practices alleged against him. The chancellor added, that it was satisfactory to him to know that he had the highest authority in this province for saying that the view which he had taken, as to the extent of the sentence, was a fit and proper one. In pursuance of this judgment, Mr. Hale rusticated for the period prescribed; and when the venerable pastor, now verging upon his eightieth year, resumed his ministerial labours, he met with such a reception in the churchyard, albeit on a Sunday, as "England's pride and Westminster's

The Chancellor's judgment.

glory," (Sir Francis Burdett,) might have envied in his most palmy days.

On Tuesday evening, the 1st of February, a destructive missile was thrown by some miscreant through a chamber window, at Lower-houses, Almondbury, near Huddersfield, which exploded, blowing up the boards, displacing the rafters, and doing other damage, but without injuring any person. The missile was a common ginger-beer bottle, with strong brass wire, and filled with powder and other combustibles.

On Tuesday the 18th of January, while Mr. John Radcliffe, mason, and his men, were employed in pulling down an old building in the extensive woollen mills of Messrs. Starkey and Brothers, at Longroyd Bridge, near Huddersfield, they found a purse containing two hundred and ninety-four sovereigns. Mr. Radcliffe immediately sent for Messrs Starkey, who, after paying a well-merited compliment to the honesty of the finders, kindly and considerately ordered the amount to be handed over to the treasurer of the Huddersfield Infirmary, a most acceptable gift to that excellent institution.

Child lost on the Moors.

On Saturday, the 27th of January, a fine boy nearly four years old, the son of a farmer named Hellewell, residing on the edge of the moors, at the western part of the township of Haworth, and parish of Bradford, followed his father's cows on to the moor-lands adjoining, a little before dinner, and unable to find his way back, wandered off in the wrong direction. The parents, on missing the child, became alarmed, and, accompanied by their neighbours, searched on all sides, that day and the whole of the night; and on Sunday morning, they were joined by hundreds, who traversed the moors the whole of the day, but the little wanderer could not be found. On Monday and Tuesday, though there had fallen a considerable quantity of snow, the search was kept up at intervals; but on Wednesday morning, when a thaw had dismantled the hills of their white covering, the search was resumed by great numbers, who took a wider range to the very tops of the moors, and when, between two and three miles from the child's home, the poor little fellow was found prostrate on the heath, and, as was expected, a corpse.

During the thunder storm which passed over the town of Whitby, on the evening of Sunday, the 12th of July, two of the large flags with which the quay on Staithside is paved, were observed, after one of the vivid flashes of lightening, to be covered with a violet-coloured lambient flame, that played about their surface for about twenty minutes.

On Monday, the 16th of June, a man while at work ploughing in a field about a mile south of Northallerton, turned up a silver coin, rather larger than a shilling, but somewhat thinner, which, on cleaning, proved to be a coin of king Alfred, in a state of fair preservation, considering that it was 800 years old.

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The custom of females riding sideway when on horseback, is not universal, though generally adopted by most civilised nations. In Wales, in the remote provinces of France, in Spain, and other countries, the women ride in the same manner as men. The contrary pactice of riding sideway was introduced into England by Anne of Saxenbourg, consort to Richard II., whose example caused it to be adopted as the most becoming of the sex.

Miss Tempest, of the Grange, near Ackworth, (sister to Sir Charles Robert Tempest, Bart., of Broughton-hall, in the county of York,) has been appointed overseer of the poor for the parish of Ackworth, together with John Hagues, also of the parish of Ackworth. The appointment was made at Wentbridge, on the 26th of April, and was indorsed by "two of her majesty's justices of the peace."

On Sunday morning, the 7th of October, about eleven o'clock, the dead body of a man named James Dufton, late an inmate of Hunslet Workhouse, was found lying in a burning flint kiln at the Leeds Pottery, occupied by Messrs. Warburton and Co. The head of the deceased was completely burnt off, his skull reduced to a cinder, and his right arm burnt to the socket. His body, on the right side, was also much injured by the fire; and had a little longer time elapsed before the discovery was made, it is probable that very little of the poor fellow would have been unconsumed except the legs, which were the only members not in immediate contact with the burning flint. It is supposed that he had gone to the kiln on the previous Saturday night, fallen asleep upon it, and in this situation, suffocated with the smoke, the door of the kiln being closed.

On Tuesday morning, the 24th of April, at an early hour, a small vessel belonging to Boston, being off Robin Hood's Bay, near Scarborough, was struck by an electric fire-ball or meteor, which descended not more than a yard from the place where the crew were standing, and so sudden was the conflagration, that the poor men had only sufficient time to get into their boats and leave the unfortunate vessel; the ship's papers, and other articles of value, the men's clothes, and everything, in short, but life, was lost. Another Boston vessel, being near at the time, took the men on board, and landed them at Scarborough.

Some months ago, Sheffield was first honoured with the visits of a quack, named John Brierley, a native of Halifax, who undertook to cure not only all known diseases, but some never before heard of. Fame, trumpet-tongued, proclaimed his wondrous powers, and that gullible body, the public, surnamed the empyric "the Halifax Witch." Afterwards he paid a visit weekly to Sheffield, and his "levees" were so popular, that it was found necessary to have tickets printed, and sold for a triffling sum, the possession of which was necessary to secure an audience with this august professor of the healing art. A matrass-maker, named Richard Linley, aged 48,

of Duke street, Sheffield, who had laboured under bronchitis five years, went on the evening of the 13th of May, to try the skill of "the Witch." He remained until midnight, but could not get the favour of an introduction, therefore he went home, and retired to bed, but at five o'clock, arose and went again. This time he was successful, and the witch, having examined him, commenced some novel manipulations. The patient was told that his heart was beating three inches too low, that his chest was full of water, and that his lungs were drowned; but that he might yet be made a sound man. Brierley then called two men to his assistance, each of whom was to lay hold of an arm of Linley, and elevate it, at the same time keeping it in motion. Linley having been stripped, the doctor pressed the palms of his thumbs first on the lower part of his abdomen, then higher, until he had ascended to the middle region of the chest. When this was done, the patient's heart was declared to be in the right place again, and the man was told that unless dropsy ensued, he would, in a few days, be as well as ever he was in his life. To avert the threatened malady, a compound of rubbish was given, which had as much influence as placing water on a duck's back, and the patient, finding that he had been—not, perhaps, bewitched, but swindled out of his money, brought the quack before the magistrates, by whom, however, he was discharged, it being their duty to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants, but not to find them with brains.

Death of Queen Adelaide.

This illustrious lady, not more distinguished by her elevated rank than by her virtues and the excellence of her character, expired at the Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex, a few minutes before two o'clock on Sunday morning, December 3rd. Her majesty was born in 1791, and consequently, at the time of her death, was in her fifty-eight year. She became the wife of the late king, William IV. when Duke of Clarence, but their union did not fulfil a nation's hopes. Her majesty, it is understood, was once in an "interesting situation;" but the event, which might have set aside the present succession to the crown, did not come to pass. On the death of George IV., in July, 1830, she shared the throne with her husband; and while in this more responsible station, her exalted rank derived still greater diginity and lustre from her exemplary character and conduct, than from the fact that she came of a royal house: but notwithstanding that, her preference for the quietude and retirement of domestic life, was well known; yet, during the eventful period which preceded the passing of the reform bill, in 1832, it answered the purpose of a contemptible faction to excite the worst passions of an ignorant mob, by representing her majesty as a "petticoat politician," seeking to usurp the functions both of the sovereign and his ministers, by exercising a supposed influence to prevent that measure becoming law. In various parts of the country, figures of the king in petticoats, and the queen in breeches,

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surmounted by an inverted crown, were paraded in the midst of excited multitudes. By such vile and detestable means, her majesty was rendered very unpopular for a considerable time, but she lived the calumny down, and after her decease, individuals who had been foremost in the work of detraction, were found among the warmest of her eulogists. For several years previous to her death, her majesty had exhibited symptoms of consumption, and by the advice of her medical attendants, she frequently made excursions to more congenial climates, with a view of strengthening her constitution, and arresting the progress of the insidious disease. The beneficial effects produced, however, were transient. After her return to England, from the last voyage, she declined very rapidly, and terminated her earthly career, as already stated, in December, 1849. It is unnecessary here to expiate upon her worth. She was a sincere and attached member of the Church of England, for the extension of which, by the erection of additional churches and schools, she frequently contributed magnificent sums. At Malta, a church was built and endowed at her sole cost, amounting to several thousand pounds. But her benevolence was not confined to channels like these. Adorned with the chiefest of Christian graces, her charity flowed freely and joyously wherever deserving objects could be found; and it is no exaggeration to say, that the country never lost a more estimable woman, or the poor a better friend.

Her charity.

The first case of cholera, at Leeds, in 1849, took place on the 16th of June, since which time to the 19th October, in the same year, (four months and four days), no fewer than 1644 deaths were registered in the township alone from the cholera and diarrhœa, being 1389 from cholera, and 255 from diarrhœa. This fearful malady raged with great violence at Wakefield and its neighbourhood. In the Lunatic Asylum, at Wakefield, from the 4th to the 19th October, out of a total of between 500 and 600 inmates, between thirty and forty cases proved fatal.

CHAPTER XV.

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Mr. Glover, of York, lately operated upon a dog for a very peculiar disorder, namely, warts in the throat and mouth, which had rendered the animal incapable of taking food. He administered chloroform to the dog, and skillfully removed upwards of two hundred warts from its throat and mouth; and the animal quite recovered.

Professor Sidgwick at Scarbro.'

Illustrative of professor Sidgwick's humour for a joke, a story is told, that when once on a visit to Scarborough, where he had an engagement to dine, he stopped by the way side, and perching himself on a heap of stones, as is his wont, pulled out his geological hammer, and began hammering away in fine style. While thus engaged, a lady drove up in a four-wheeled chaise. Interested, apparently, in his labour, and mistaking him for a stone-breaker, (for the professor is not very particular in the matter of dress when on geological excursions), the lady, after asking a few questions, as to whether he could earn his living by his occupation, how many children he had, and if he had brought them up to stone-breaking, to all of which the professor replied with befitting thankfulness and humility, gave him a shilling, and drove off. On his arrival at Scarborough, whom should he meet at the table of his friend but the lady in question! She did not recognize him in his more civilized attire, but expressed a conviction that she had seen his face before. "Oh, yes, ma'am," replied the professor, "don't you remember speaking to a man on the road, asking him how many children he had, and giving him a shilling? Here it is," continued he, pulling the coin out of his pocket, "and I'll keep it for your sake." So saying, the lively professor whipped the shilling into his pocket again, and very soon charmed the company with his extraordinary conversational powers.

High tide at Hull.

On Tuesday, January 20th, the Humber, the Trent, and the Osue, were visited by a tide of such extraordinary height, as has been only once exceeded, and but twice previously equalled, during the last sixty years. Taking the sills of the dock gates at Hull, as the gauges, it was found that on the 25th of January, 1788, at the Old Dock gates, the tide attained a height of twenty-three feet ten inches, which is equal to twenty-nine feet ten inches at the subsequently constructed Humber Dock gates. Since the latter were opened, in the early part of the present century, they have been recognized as the water gauge of this port. On the 16th of February, 1816, the index recorded thirty feet and half an inch, which was the highest tide that had occurred from the

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opening of the first dock at Hull, now upwards of seventy years ago. On the 25th of January, 1845, there were twenty-nine feet eight inches of water at the Humber Dock gates; and the same is the exact height registered of the tide of Tuesday morning, January 29th, 1850. On the present occasion, although the height was precisely the same as five years ago, the stream passed the port both up the river and forward in the Humber, towards the Trent and Ouse, with superior force; and consequently it was found, both in the outskirts of the town, and in the agricultural districts along the banks of the Trent and Ouse, to surpass that recorded in 1845. In the heart of the town of Hull, the damage was comparatively small. The water entered the cellars and ground floors of some of the warehouses in High-street, where sugar and other groceries, oil-seed cakes, clover-seed, &c., were stored, but, to none of the parties interested, was the damage serious, Mr. Tomlinson was said to be the principal sufferer; but one of his two warehouses entirely escaped; neither of them received the tide direct from the river, and when it entered from High-street, the workmen were on the spot, and speedily removed the goods. In some of the timber-yards, on the garrison-side, the water entered by the timber-shipways, and burst through into Hyperion, Great Union, and Harcourt streets; these streets became so flooded, that washing tubs were used for boats, and in a few cases, deals were floated from the raff-yards into the streets. The district of Wincolmlee, which suffered most from the high tides of 1845, escaped with trivial damage on this occasion; and that of the Groves has, in turn, been most subject to the flood. The whole of this district is, excepting the street on the river's bank, from three to six feet below the level of high-water at the ordinary spring tides, and is preserved from almost daily inundation, solely by the strength of the river's embankment. At the period alluded to, the water rose above the bank, and found numerous outlets through the timber, saw, and ship yards, and poured with considerable impetuosity down Hodgson and Jennings streets, and into all the smaller streets, which branch from the latter; passing these, it converted into a sheet of water the field in which the new gas works are erected. Almost every house in this part of the town was flooded. Further on, in the neighbourhood of an extensive row of tenements, near the Hull gas works, Mr. Armstrong, on erecting a mill, had recently taken up a portion of the bank to put down a pipe communicating between the river and his works. The bank, after having been repaired with loose earth, had not become consolidated. It was carried away at this point by the pressure of the water, which rushed into all the houses in Glasshouse row, and filled them to the depth of two feet. About two o'clock in the afternoon, the water was still up to the grates of the fire-places in these tenements.

At Goole, the banks of the Ouse gave way in two places, and

hundreds of acres of land, within five or six miles of that port, were speedily laid under water. One of the breaches in the bank of the river at that place, was from eight to nine feet wide, and the other, from fifteen feet to twenty. The new port of Goole was preserved from inundation, but all the low parts of the town, and particularly that called Shuffleton, were subjected to the waters. Boats were floated into the fields, and were used for the rescue of various descriptions of live stock. The Aire and Calder canal, used as an outlet of waters, has no necessity for any supply from the river; but the waters overflowing the river's bank, found their way into the canal, and caused a tide to run up as far as Rawcliffe Bridge, where it rose about a foot; a circumstance without parallel since Goole was a port. At Mr. Fleeman's steam flour-mill, the water washed away the flagstones of the foot-pavement, and deposited them at a distance of thirty to forty yards. At Mr. Pilkington's residence, the summer-house, garden fence, and produce were carried away. Another breach in the bank was made at the barracks, below Goole; some of the houses here had two feet of water in them. The Goole and Booth-ferry road was one foot under water; and the ferry having become impassable, parties from Howden, for Goole, who wished to cross the Ouse, had to go up to Sandhall. The market people, who came in carts, could not get on to the ferry, and boats were taken into the fields, and upon the road, to fetch them; in some cases the ferry-men waded up to their middles, and went to the carts, bringing the women off on their backs. At Burton Stather, the proprietor of the inn, anticipating mischief, had erected a bank about two feet above the ordinary level in front of his house, but its protection was only very partial, for the water rushed down each end of the barrier and found its way into the fields. At Bridlington Quay, a considerable portion of the cliff was washed away.

Singular announcement.

The directors of the Sheffield Banking Company have addressed a circular to their shareholders, containing the following notice:—"In pursuance of the powers given in the 13th section of the deed of settlement, the directors of the Sheffield Banking Company, finding that, in the present state of commercial and monetary affairs, they cannot profitably employ so large a capital as heretofore, have concluded to return to the shareholders the sum of £10 per share, which will be paid at the bank, on and after the 21st of January next."

Midnight service in the Leeds Parish Church.

On Monday evening last (being New Year's eve) a solemn midnight service took place in the Leeds parish church. The vicar, at eleven o'clock, commenced reading the beautiful litany of our church in a very impressive manner, including the general thanksgiving. The Rev. Edward Jackson, clerk in orders, then ascended the pulpit, and delivered a very impressive and appropriate discourse on the close of the old year, from the 101st Psalm, 1st and 2nd verses; after which the vicar read a part of the commination ser-

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vice. At ten minutes to twelve the whole of the congregation knelt down, and in solemn meditation and prayer, spent the few remaining moments of the old year. As soon as the clock struck twelve, the vicar gave out the 100th Psalm, which was sung with great effect, followed by the doxology. The communion service was then read, along with the epistle and gospel for the day. The rev. the vicar then gave a short and appropriate address, previous to the administration of the holy sacrament, which was administered to a great number of communicants.

New Patents.

To Richard Hobson, of Leeds, doctor of medicine, for certain improvements in the manufacture of horse-shoes, and in apparatus for taking the measurement of horse-shoes, or horses' hoofs.—To William Ackroyd, of Birkenshaw mill, near Leeds, for improvements in dressing and cleaning worsted, and worsted mixed with cotton and other fabrics, after they have been woven. To William Holt, of Bradford, for certain improvements in the construction of the pallets or valves of organ sound-boards, or wind-chests, the same being applicable to seraphines, cornopeans, harmonicums, and all other musical instruments, in which the tone is produced by the admission of wind,supplied by bellows or other machinery, to pipes, reeds, or springs, and played upon by a key-board; and also to various other purposes connected with all the above-named musical instruments.

Poisoning in a railway train.

The following particulars of a case of poisoning and robbery of a railway passenger have been made known. It appears that on the day before Christmas-day, a young man named George Lambert, who resides near Sheffield, was on his way to pay a visit to a relative who resided in the above-mentioned town. When at the Masbro' station, he was accosted by some men, who gave him a lozenge, and said that, as he was going to Doncaster, they would all travel together. They accordingly got him into a carriage along with them, and at the same time, gave him another lozenge to suck. He, however, put it into his pocket, and did not make any further use of it. He then gradually became unconscious, and remembered nothing but that he, at one time, heard a cry of "Liverpool." At length he was seized at a station some distance beyond that town, and was dragged out by the porters under the supposition that he was intoxicated. Here he was charged five shillings for extra fare; to his surprise, he found that he had been robbed of every farthing of his money, amounting to nearly £5. He was about to be locked up; but a gentleman who saw the proceedings, had compassion on him, paid his fare, and took him to his own house, where he was put to bed and confined to his chamber for about a week, suffering from the effects of the drug which had been administered to him, and his friends in the mean time, were quite unconscious of what had become of him. The medical gentleman who attended him, stated that if he had sucked the second lozenge, his life would have been in great danger. As it

was, he had some difficulty in preserving his eye-sight. When sufficiently recovered, the "good Samaritan," who had befriended him when he fell among thieves, supplied him with money to pay his journey home, and thus he was restored to his friends. It is proper to observe, that the young man was of sober habits, and there was no ground whatever for supposing that he was in a state of intoxication.

On the morning of January 4th, a female, named Boothby, underwent the pains of labour at the door of the workhouse in Whitefriargate, Hull, where she had been sitting, with her two children, about an hour from the time when she first made application for admission. The poor woman had repeatedly knocked, but her summons was not answered until nine o'clock, when she was told, by the workhouse porter, that she could not be admitted, and must go away. Shortly afterwards, the child was born. The child, when taken up, appeared to be dead, but on the application of warmth, it came about. An investigation took place at the workhouse, on Tuesday, when the result of the inquiry, on the part of the governor and his assistants, was the expression of an opinion, that the woman was confined prematurely, and that the officials were ignorant of her situation, in consequence of the *deafness of the porter!*

The Bohemian Chatterer.

On the 16th of January, Mr. B. Matthewman, of Selby, shot two female birds of this beautiful species. They are very rarely to be seen in this country, and their breeding places are yet unknown, but are supposed to be in northern or central Asia. Dr. Richardson states, that they are to be found in mountainous limestone districts, between the sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth parallels. On various parts of the Continent, particularly Italy, their appearance has been looked on with superstitious awe, and as the precursors of war, pestilence, and other calamities. The plumage of this bird is loose and short; the feathers of the crown are elongated, and form a beautiful crest.

Case of hydrophobia in a horse.

A horse, belonging to the Low Moor Co., near Bradford, died in great agony at Royds-hall farm, on Tuesday morning, May 14th, from hydrophobia. It appears, that about a month previously, a carter, employed at the Low Moor works, had a dog given to him by one of the gamekeepers at Kirklees Hall. The dog had been found in the woods of Kirklees, but its vagaries were such that the gamekeepers willingly transferred him to the Royds-hall carter. The latter tied the animal to the tail of his cart, and then journeyed homewards. On being loosed at Royds-hall, the dog flew in a rage towards a child standing near, but happily without doing any mischief. There were two horses attached to the cart, and the dog had no sooner retreated from the child, than it seized the leading horse by the nose, and having inflicted a bite, ran off, since which time it has not been heard of. The affair was nearly forgotten; but about ten or twelve days ago, the horse was seized with

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the most distressing symptoms; and upon Mr. Byron visiting the stable, he at once declared it to be a case of hydrophobia. The poor creature was pitiful to behold, running open-mouthed at every object within its reach, and being evidently in great distress and agony. Mr. Illingworth and Mr. Casson afterwards accompanied Mr. Byron to Royds-hall, and the opinion of the latter was fully confirmed. A messenger was dispatched to Walton-hall, near Wakefield, in order to obtain Mr. Waterton's celebrated prescription for the cure of this horrible disease by inoculation. Mr. Waterton, however, had gone to Belgium, and the experiment could not be tried. The horse subsequently died.

Newspaper of the olden times.

The first provincial newspaper, probably ever published, was printed by "Robert Barker, at his office, in St. Nicholas Church Yard, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and sold by him at his shop on the Sand-Hill. Its commencement was in January, 1639. One of these papers, of the date of August 27th, 1640, in a fair state of preservation, is in the library of Ralph Grimston, Esq., of West Binfield House, in that county. In the paper there is an account of the Scottish army having crossed the river Tyne at Newburn, near Newcastle, a few days before; and of the army of king Charles having made a retreat to the southwards in consequence.

Sleck-in-art Supper at Armley.

This old custom of putting out the lights amongst the weavers, was celebrated by the work-people of Messrs. Ellis, manufacturers, Armley, on Tuesday, Feb. 28th, at the Geldard Arms Inn. An admirably served supper, provided by Mr. T. Turner, was the first part of the evening's entertainment, after which the usual loyal toasts were drunk; also, "Success to the Exposition of Prince Albert, and may the patrons of Industry ever flourish," which was received with enthusiastic cheering.

Improvement in the growth of wool.

It was lately stated that Mr. Smith, of Deanston, had obtained a patent for the improvement of wool in its growth. The *Gloucestershire Chronicle* gives the following account of Mr. Smith's discovery:—"Mr. Smith, of Deanston, has made an important discovery in the treatment of the fleeces of sheep, whereby the fleece of the living animal is rendered repellant of water by a simple and cheap process; so that the sheep are defended from the pernicious effect of wet, whilst the natural emanations from the body remain unchecked, and the growth and quality of the wool are improved. The effect of this water-proofing has been practically tested on some of the most exposed sheep-walks in Scotland, and with singular success. This process, it is expected, will effectually supersede the laying with tar and butter, and other salves, at one-third of the cost, whilst the wool will be preserved quite as pure. Though the laying or salving of sheep hitherto has been applied chiefly to flocks on mountains and exposed situations only, it is believed that the new mode of treatment will be found beneficial to flocks on the most sheltered and southern pastures, and that it will go far to prevent or mitigate that destructive disease,

the rot, which is neither more nor less than dysentery, caused by the continuance of wet weather, whereby the fleeces of the sheep become soaked with rain, and produce the same effect as is produced on man by wet clothing. It is also presumed that this mode of treatment will lead to the successful introduction of the Spanish sheep and the Alpaca, which are known to have suffered from the prevalence of wet weather in this country.

Died, at Meanwood, near Leeds, on the 5th of April, John Willans, Esq., aged 100, who had been a strenuous advocate of free trade for half his existence.

The wife of a poor Irish hawker and pedlar, on the 19th of April, gave birth to three living children, in an obscure situation in the township of Leeds.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge expired at Cambridge House, shortly before ten o'clock on the night of this day (July 8th.) There was an absence of suffering; and, according to the bulletin, his death was somewhat sudden. The illustrious duke was the seventh son of George III.

Sir Robert Peel's funeral.

The mortal remains of that distinguished and lamented statesman, Sir Robert Peel, were this day (July 9th) deposited in a vault in the retired church of Drayton Bassett, in accordance with a wish expressed a long time previously by the deceased baronet. The funeral, although it was intended to partake as much as possible of a private character, was, nevertheless, attended by a large number of persons from Tamworth and the surrounding districts, and the grief manifested at the premature removal of an eminent public servant, and an excellent and amiable man, was manifested in sounds more eloquent than words. Two of the pall-bearers were Yorkshire gentlemen, namely, E. B. Denison, Esq., M.P. for the West-riding, and the late Sir Francis Lawley, Bart.

A horse, belonging to Mrs. Ball, Marsh-lane, Leeds, died, after being ill for a day or two, on the 25th of March; and on a *post-mortem* examination of the animal being made by Mr. Carter, smith and farrier, two round stones were found in the stomach. The largest weighed four and a quarter pounds, and the other upwards of twelve ounces. They were quite smooth, and there is no doubt they were the cause of the animal's illness and death. They were presented to the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, by Mr. Jowett.

Statue of the Duke of Wellington by Mr. Milnes.

A marble statue of the Duke of Wellington has just been finished by Mr. Milnes. Although the artist had not the advantage of a sitting, he has turned to so good an account Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait and Chantry's bust, that with the aid of a few casual views of the duke, he has produced an excellent likeness. The duke is supposed to be giving orders during the battle of Waterloo; and the costume of the period, in which the tight pantaloon and Hessian boots are so conspicuous, is well fitted for the

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purpose of sculpture, while the hanging cloak is a piece of drapery almost classical in its aspect. The attitude is at once easy and commanding; and the artist has accomplished the difficult problem of representing his figure in the act of speaking. The statue is to be placed in the new tower barracks. The work is the production of an eminent self-taught sculptor, a native of Tickhill, near Doncaster. The artist's merits are so well-known, that he has obtained the order for a statue of Nelson, to be erected in the market-place of the city of Norwich, in the county that has the honour of claiming the great naval hero as one of her sons. Sir E. Codrington, an intimate friend and companion of Nelson, has visited the studio of Mr. Milnes, in London, and expressed great satisfaction with the model which the sculptor had executed, and also with the progress which he has made with the permanent statue; and a competent judge says of the work, that it "looks life, yet neither breathes nor stirs."

Discovery of the tombs of Sir John and Lady Hewley.

Lady Hewley, who died in York, in the year 1710, left behind her large provisions, which she bequeathed to charitable and pious uses. Her name has of late years been prominently before the public, through the protracted litigation in chancery, between the Trinitarian and Unitarian dissenters. It was generally supposed that, with her husband, Sir John Hewley, Bart., she was interred in St. Saviour's church, York; and, during the litigation, frequent searches were made, but in vain, for any inscription notifying that fact. Mr. Bacon, builder, being engaged in taking down the unseemly rails in the chancel of that church, preparatory to the erection of some of an appropriate character, had to take up the stone steps, for the purpose of reworking and raising them, and the long-sought for tomb-stone was found under the steps, on the south side of the communion table. It is a large black marble slab, seven feet five inches long, by three feet eight inches in breadth, and of the thickness of six and a half inches The following is the inscription:—"Here lies interred the body of Sir John Hewley, late of the city of York, knight, who departed this life the 24th of August, 1697, Æt. 78. In the same bed of dust are deposited the remains of Dame Sarah Hewley, the virtuous consort of the said Sir John Hewley. She exchanged this life for a better on the 23rd day of August, 1710. 'Among the dead in Christ that shall rise first!'"—1 Thess. iv. 16 v. On raising the slab, and excavating to a depth of little more than twelve inches, a lead coffin was found, and it was ascertained that another was below it. Doubtless these contain the remains of Lady Hewley and her husband.

As an Irish bricklayer was making repairs on the roof of a house, situate in Park Cross-street, Leeds, the property of Mr. James Cundall, engraver, he found within the eaves a sparrow's nest, having in it five unfledged young ones. Knowing that Mr. Cun-

dall had a very young kitten, he, in order to see whether it would attack the naked bird, robbed the nest of one of the chirping brood, and presented it to the kitten, which seized it with the avidity of an old mouser. At night, when the man had finished his labour, thinking to afford another treat to the kitten, he mounted the ladder with that intention, when, to his astonishment, the nest was removed from its original place, and the parent birds were in the act of dragging it more to the rear, till they placed the treasure beyond the reach of the despoiler's arm, and where they could repose in safety. What an instructive lesson does this furnish to parents endowed with speech and reason.

Archery fete at Leeds.

A grand archery meeting, under the management of the Leeds archers, took place at the Botanical Gardens, Headingley, near Leeds, on Wednesday, the 3rd of July. The *fete* originated out of the liberality of H. C. Marshall, Esq., the owner of the gardens, who gave £70 for prizes to be shot for, and the competition was thrown open to the archers of Yorkshire. The contest attracted a large number of visitors to the gardens, including many elegantly attired ladies, resident in and near Leeds. Parties, too, came from York, Bradford, Wakefield, and other towns to witness the sport. In spite of the boisterous wind, and the consequent want of precision in some of the shooting, the contest was carried on with a spirit which afforded great gratification to the numerous and select company assembled. The bands of the Royal Artillery, and of the Leeds squadron of the Yorkshire Hussars were present, and enlivened the scene with the sweet strains of martial music, one or both of the bands playing as, ever and anon, the archers crossed from target to target. The following is the "target list," which shows the names and residences of the competitors, with the number of hits obtained by each, and the gross score. The letters of the alphabet, "A, B," &c., are those by which the different targets, at which the archers were placed, were distinguished.

		Hits.	Gross Scores.
	A		
1	Mr. Gatliff, Leeds.....	38	162
2	„ Leatham, Wakefield	43	159
3	„ J. Wilson, York....	60	234
4	„ W. Hargrove, York..	44	182
	B		
1	Mr. Williamson, Leeds..	32	100
2	„ Hudson, Leeds	15	57
3	„ Holmes, York.....	27	123
4	„ Crowther, Leeds ..	27	105
	C		
1	Mr. Marsh, Leeds	19	75
2	„ Child, Darlington ..	39	126
3	„ Tootal, Leeds.....	6	18
4	„ Wilkinson, Leeds ..	3	15

		Hits.	Gross Scores.
	D		
1	Mr. Bolton, Leeds	20	56
2	„ Mowbray, Darlington	20	76
3	„ Harrison, Darlington	14	48
	E		
1	Mr. Grimshaw, York....	18	50
2	„ Mason, Leeds.. ...	13	43
3	„ Bell, Leeds.....	17	65
4	„ Turner, York	23	75
	F		
1	Mr. Fox, Leeds....	49	187
2	„ Wilson, Darlington	40	158
3	„ Mellor, Leeds.....	41	137
4	„ Steward, York	57	233

Novel mode of ploughing.

A seedsman and gardener in the vicinity of Long Preston, near Skipton, was noticed last spring (1849) to turn the soil of his parcel of land, at the foot of the moors, in a singular manner. The

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land is a steep slope, having an uneven surface, and has been used by him as a field or garden for the production of a variety of crops. He has had in it this year, oats, wheat, cabbage, broccoli, and various culinary vegetables. The horse he had to draw the plough was not one of the fattest or the strongest, which made it necessary for him to procure other assistance; but either not having the means, or not a desire, to hire another horse, he very liberally seized the opportunity of yoking a relative (a young and robust fellow) opposite the horse. His mode of ploughing was very systematic; the field being steep, he necessarily ploughed down the hill, with his yoke-man and horse; and when he had reached the bottom of the field, he threw the plough on one side, and took part with his fellow-labourers in dragging it to the top again, in order that he might have the benefit of ploughing down the hill. This may seem incredible; but it is a fact, that ten or twelve acres of land were ploughed in this way last spring. The same ground has been ploughed with two cows, and with a cow and horse, but never with man and horse before.

Gold ring found in a turnip.

In the year 1795, a female, who was cook to Mrs. Metcalfe, a widow lady, residing opposite the church at Northallerton, in cutting a turnip, she found in the heart of it a gold ring, and immediately made her mistress acquainted with so extraordinary a circumstance. The lady sent for Mrs. Wood, the gardener's wife. It turned out that the ring found was Mrs. Wood's wedding ring, which she had lost, when weeding in the garden, ten or twelve years before.

Two government convicts effected their escape from the Leeds borough gaol, on the 4th of October, 1850, by taking out the windows of their cells, and letting themselves down on the outside of the prison, towards the river Aire, by means of ropes. The prisoners had been employed in making mats, working and sleeping in the same cells, as, we believe, it is the practice to do throughout the prison. They had removed the windows by cutting away the stone into which the bars entered, with the aid of an iron tool, used in making mats, and the ropes had been formed out of the material of which mats are composed.

Penance at the Parish Church of Wakefield.

Sunday, August 25th, being the day appointed for the performance of penance by Mr. Horner, senior, in accordance with the judgment of the ecclesiastical court, in the suit of Fernandes *v.* Horner, for slander upon the plaintiff, the parish church at Wakefield was crowded by an unusually large congregation desirous of witnessing the proceedings. Pursuant to previous announcement, a large concourse of the working classes met in the corn-market to accompany Mr. Horner to the church; and their conduct on the way thither, and also at the church door, was of the most indecorous character. But it is due to Mr. Horner, junior, to state, that he endeavoured to restrain the feelings of the mob, and to induce them to abstain from proceedings so little in keeping with

the sacredness of the day. At the conclusion of the service, Mr. Horner and party were admitted into the vestry of the church, where Mr. Horner read the required recantation in the presence of the vicar, and some friends of the plaintiff. The mob, which accompanied Mr. Horner, was addressed by some of his friends, detailing the circumstances of the case, commenting very freely on the proceedings with which he had been visited.

Sir William Pilkington, Bart., of Chevet hall, expired on Monday evening, September 30th, shortly after eleven o'clock, after a severe and lengthened illness. The deceased baronet was the second son of Sir Michael Pilkington, and succeeded to the title and family estates on the death of his brother, Sir Thomas, on the 8th of July, 1811. Independently of his Yorkshire property, Sir William possessed large estates at Butterton Hall, near Newcastle, in Staffordshire, and at Wonastow, near Monmouth. He was in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was married, in 1825, to Miss Swinnerton, daughter of Thomas Swinnerton, Esq., of Butterton and Wonastow, and has left three sons and three daughters by his marriage. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Thos. Edward Pilkington, who attained his majority on the 19th of March last. The remains of the deceased baronet are interred in Sandal church.

An operation, causing considerable interest in the neighbourhood, was performed on the 17th of December, by Mr. C. Laycock, veterinary surgeon, Hirst Countney, near Selby, upon a mare, the property of Mr. Hartley, butcher, Haddlesey. Upon being called in, Mr. Laycock found a very violent case of Caryngitis, and suffocation momentarily expected. with the utmost promptitude, and much to the astonishment of both owner and bystanders, Mr. Laycock performed the operation of tracheotomy, to the satisfaction of all present, and immediate relief was given. But still a formidable enemy, inflammation of the mucous membrane, had to be contended with, but this was ultimately reduced, and the mare restored to health. In this case we have a striking proof of what skill, combined with judgment and promptitude, can effect.

Remains of James II.

The following curious account is given by Mr. Fitz-Simons, an Irish gentleman, eighty years of age:—"I was a prisoner in Paris," said he, "in the convent of the English Benedictines, in the Rue St. Jacques, during part of the Revolution. In the year 1793 or 1794, the body of king James II., of England, was in one of the chapels there, where it had been deposited some time, under the expectation that it would one day be sent to England for interment in Westminster Abbey. It had never been buried. The body was in a wooden coffin, enclosed in a leaden one, and that again enclosed in a second wooden one, covered with black velvet. While I was a prisoner, the sans-culottes broke open the coffin to get at the lead to cast their bullets. The body lay exposed nearly a whole day. It was swaddled like a mummy, bound tight with

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garters. The sans-culottes took out the body, which had been embalmed. There was a strong smell of vinegar and camphor. The corpse was beautiful and perfect; the hands and nails were very fine; I moved and bent every figure. I never saw so fine a set of teeth in my life. A young lady, a fellow prisoner, wished much to have a tooth; I tried to get one out for her, but could not, they were so firmly fixed. The feet also were very beautiful. The face and cheeks were just as if he were alive. I rolled his eyes; the eye-balls were perfectly firm under my finger. The French and English prisoners gave money to the sans-culottes for showing the body. They said he was a good sans-culotte, and they were going to put him in a hole in the public church-yard, like other sans-culottes; and he was carried away, but where the body was thrown I never heard. King George IV. tried all in his power to get tidings of the body, but could not. Around the chapel were several wax moulds of the face, hung up, made probably at the time of the king's death, and the corpse was very like them. The body had been originally kept at the palace of St. Germains, whence it was brought to the convent of the Benedictines. Mr. Porter, the prior, was a prisoner at the time, in his own convent.

Relics of the siege of Bradford.

Upwards of *sixty cannon-balls* have been recently found in some fields adjoining Adwalton common, near Bradford. It appears that Messrs. Terry and Harrison, proprietors of the Adwalton coal-pits, have lately commenced the formation of a new road, leading to their works, and it was whilst excavating for this purpose, that the foregoing relics of "poor Bradford's" troubles were brought to light.

First discovery of California by Drake, in 1577.

On the 15th of November, in the year 1577, Captain Francis Drake sailed from Plymouth with five ships, carrying one hundred and fifty-four men and officers, professedly on a voyage to Alexandria, in Egypt, but really with the intention of sailing into the Pacific Ocean, where the English flag had never been seen before. After passing the Cape de Verde islands, he sailed during fifty-four days without sight of land, and then entered the river Plate. After supplying his vessels with water, from that great river, Drake sailed southwards, and passing through the straits, named after the only circumnavigator of the globe who had preceded him—the Straits of Magellan, he entered the Pacific Ocean on the 6th of September. He arrived off Valparaiso on the 29th of November. He plundered the town of St. Jago, where he took a booty of 25,000 piezos of very pure and fine gold. Proceeding thence to a port named Tarapaca, he landed, and found a Spaniard sleeping by the sea side, with thirteen bars of silver lying by him, of the value of 4000 ducats. He took the silver, and left the owner to finish his nap. Not far from thence, going inland for water, his men met a Spaniard and an Indian boy, driving eight llamas, or sheep of Peru, "which are as big as asses," every one of which had on its back two bags of leather, each bag containing 50lbs. weight of

fine silver. Bringing the llamas and their burdens to the ship, they found in all eight hundred weight of silver. Thence they proceeded to Arica, where they plundered a vessel containing fifty-seven wedges of silver, each weighing twenty pounds. On the 13th of February they arrived at Lima, where they plundered all the ships in the harbour, in one of which they found a chest full rials of silver, and a good store of silks and linen cloth. Here they heard of a rich treasure-ship, named the Cacafuego, which had sailed to Paita. They immediately gave chase, but on arriving at Paita, found that the Cacafuego had sailed for Panama. They at once renewed the chase, and in the course of it, they picked up a vessel, which contained eighty pounds weight of gold, and a crucifix of the same metal, with "goodly great emeralds set in it." Continuing the pursuit, they at last came up with the Cacafuego, which well repaid them for the trouble that it had given them. Besides precious stones, they found thirteen chests of rials of silver, eighty pounds weight of gold, and twenty-six tons of uncoined siver. This rich capture was made off Cape St. Francisco, about one hundred and fifty leagues from Panama. From this point they proceeded to Guatulco, and thence to Ceno, where they careened their ships. On leaving the island of Ceno, "which is in eight degrees north latitude," Drake resumed his cruise, and took another rich ship; and being now satisfied with his booty, he determined to return home by the islands of Malucos, and "thence to sail by the course of the Portugals, by the Cape of Bona Esperanca." For this purpose, he ran northward for eight hundred leagues, to get a favourable wind, and on the 5th day of June, "being in 43 degrees towards the Pole Arctic, being speedily come out of extreme heat," Drake found the air so cold, that his men, being pinched with the same, complained of the extremity thereof, and the further they went, the more the cold increased upon them; whereupon they found it best to seek land, which they found to be not mountainous, but low plain land. "We drew back again," says the historian of the voyage, "without landing, till we came within 38 degrees towards the line. In which height it pleased God to send us in a faire and good bay, with a good wind to enter the same." This country was no doubt the country which has recently become so famous under the name of California, and this bay was probably the great bay of St. Francisco. The inhabitants came down to the shore, gave Drake a very friendly reception, and the king offered him the government of the country; "wherefore, in the name and for the use of her majesty (Queen Elizabeth) he took the sceptre, crown, and dignity of the said country in his hands, wishing that the riches and treasures thereof might so conveniently be transported, to the enriching of her kingdom, as it aboundeth in the same." "There is no part of earth here to be taken up, wherein there is not some special likelihood of gold or silver." At his departure from the country, Drake set up, as a

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monument of his having been there, as also to her majesty's right and title to the same, "a plate nailed upon a fair great post, whereupon was engraven her majesty's (Elizabeth's) name, the day and year of our arrival there, with the free giving up of the province into her majesty's hands, together with her highness's picture and arms, and a piece of sixpence of current English money;" under the plate also was written the name of Drake. "It seemeth (says the historian of the voyage) that the Spaniards hitherto have never been in this part of the country; neither did ever discover the land, by many degrees to the southwards of this place." Such was the account of this land of gold, published in England, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It certainly is one of the curiosities of history, that the first land ever taken possession of by the English, on the continent of America, should have been the now famous California, and that it should have been occupied, some years before the first attempt was made to colonise the provinces, which have since grown to be the United States of America.

Farm labourers in the East-riding

Perhaps in no district of equal extent do the agricultural labourers work more freely and skilfully, and live more respectably and comfortably, than in the East-riding of Yorkshire, and this too without being paid higher in proportion, to the quantity and quality of the work, than in other parts of Great Britain. The cause may probably be found in the superior morality of the labourers, and from their being less tempted to drunkenness, than in those places where it is customary to give a daily or frequent allowance of liquor as a part of payment, or a stimulous to labour, and thus to create or perpetuate an appetite for it, which is still more increased by the allurements of those public pests, beer-shops—those dens of dissipation, those decoys which, like the delusive vapour, lead to destruction; or else cider, or other intoxicating liquors, are cheap and common, the general consequence of which is extravagance, vice, and destitution. But as various causes frequently co-operate in producing the same effect, it may be added, that this superior character has been greatly promoted, by the boys and young men living in the houses of moral and respectable farmers; and by the labourers having their victuals in lieu of about half their wages, with steady, industrious managing, and not unfrequently religious, working farmers, with whom they both work and eat, and from whom they receive many a time a good moral lesson, or religious admonition. The circumstance, too, of labourers commonly having a garden, and a decent and often pretty cleanly cottage, with about a rood of ground for spade culture, and sometimes a cow, and land to keep her and one or two pigs, has very greatly tended to promote the comfort and respectability of the labourers of the East-riding. It may be considered an act of policy, as well as benevolence, to promote these things, and with them, moral and religious education, and habits of obedience,

neatness, and cleanliness; for by such means the poor-rates are reduced, and the industry, skill, morality, and contentment of the present and rising generation greatly promoted.

The city of York was, on the 25th of October, the scene of royal, patrician, and civic honours, unequalled perhaps in modern times. A banquet on a magnificent scale was given to his royal highness Prince Albert and the lord-mayor of London, by the lord-mayor of York and the worshipfuls the mayors and provosts of the united kingdom. Shortly after the great civic entertainment by the lord-mayor of London, the propriety of the lord-mayor of York, and the mayors of the different boroughs, giving a similar banquet in return to the head of the corporation of London was proposed; and in May, a preliminary meeting was held at Derby, the lord-mayor of York in the chair, when it was unanimously resolved that such a banquet should be given, and that Prince Albert, the royal commissioners, &c., should be invited as guests. It was also then determined that the banquet should take place at York; and a managing committee, consisting of the lord-mayor of York, and the mayors of Leeds, Bradford, Manchester, Wakefield, Halifax, and Hull, were appointed to make arrangements commensurate with the importance of the occasion. The city of York having been decided upon as the place at which the banquet should be given; one of the next most important questions that arose was with respect to the choice of a building best adapted for the purpose. The Guildhall was fixed upon as being decidedly the most appropriate, and perhaps, on the whole, the best adapted building for an entertainment of this character; and a deputation of the directors of the York and North Midland Railway proceeded to Normanton by special train, to accompany his royal highness to that city. On their return with his royal highness Prince Albert, they were met at the platform by the lord-mayor and the city officers of York, the lord-mayor of London, and other functionaries. The cortege immediately proceeded to the Mansion House, accompanied by an escort of the Queen's Bays. A guard of honour, of the same regiment, was in attendance at the station. His royal highness Prince Albert entered the state room at half-past six o'clock, when the presentation of the several mayors and their friends took place. It was after seven o'clock before the dinner was announced. When all the company had taken their seats, the spectacle was of the most gorgeous character. The rich military and naval uniforms, and splendid municipal robes, the elaborate court dresses, combined with the decorations of the hall, and the rich display on the tables, presented a picture which the pen cannot describe. The lord-mayor of York had on his right hand Prince Albert, the Archbishop of York, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord John Russel, Earl Minto, Lord Overstone, Lord Beaumont, and Sir Charles Wood. On his left hand were the lord-mayor of London, Earl Clanricarde,

Banquet to Prince Albert at York.

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Earl Carlisle, Marquis Abercorn, Lord Feversham, Earl Granville, the High Sheriff, Sir G. Grey, and Sir John Johnstone. Prominent among the more remarkable embellishments of the banqueting hall, were various productions in the beautiful new art of patent glass silvering, prepared expressly for the occasion, as being peculiarly appropriate to a festival inaugurating the approaching congress of the artistic industry of nations. These specimens consist of gilt, silvered, and bronzed figures, of eagles and Atlas bearing large globes of glass, on whose silvered surface the whole scene was vividly reflected in miniature. Next, there was two highly chased salvers, on pedestals, at the head of the centre table, in ruby glass, the inner surfaces being variegated by the application of the silvering process, which threw out the colour of the glass with extraordinary brilliancy. There were also three superb drinking cups, one for his royal highness Prince Albert, and one each for the lord mayors of London and York. The first was in ruby glass, portions of the stem and base internally chequered with silver, and on the sides bearing beautiful white medallions (sunken) of her majesty and the prince consort, and the royal arms of England. The other two were of the same size and shape, but instead of being ruby and silver, the colours were emerald and silver; and on the sides were the private arms of each of the right honourable recipients, together with the usual heraldic emblazonments of the cities of London and York respectively. His royal highness was attired in the uniform of a field marshal, and wore a silver star on his left breast. Mr. Harper, of London, officiated as toast-master; and the dinner being concluded, he named the noblemen and principal guests, and announced that the lord-mayor of York would drink to them in "the loving cup," and bid them all a hearty welcome. The gold cup was then passed round, charged with sherry.

CHAPTER XVI.

Absence of mind in Macaulay the historian and poet.

This distinguished gentleman is short, stout, sturdy, and energetic. He has a big round face, and large staring and very bright hazel eyes. His hair is cut short, and his hat flung back on the crown of his head. His gait is firm and decided, with a little touch of pomposity. He is ever provided with an umbrella, which he swings and flourishes, and batters on the pavement with mighty thumps. He seems generally absorbed in exciting and impulsive thought, the traces of which he takes no pains to conceal. His face works, his lips move, and mutter, his eyes gleam and flash. Squat as is the figure, and not particularly fine the features, there is an unmistakeable air of mental power and energy, approaching to grandeur, about the man. He is evidently under the influence of

the strong excitement of fiery thought. People gaze curiously at him, and stop to stare when he has passed. But he heeds no one —seems, indeed, to have utterly forgotten that he is not alone in his privacy, and pushes on, unwitting of the many who stare and smile, or of the few who step respectfully aside, and look with curiosity and regard upon Thomas Babington Macaulay. Occasionally, the historian and the poet gives still freer vent to the mental impulses which appear to be continually working within him. A friend of mine lately recognised him dining in the coffee-room of the Trafalgar hotel at Greenwich—a white bait house, which it appears he frequently patronises. He was alone, as he generally is, and the attention of more than one of the company was attracted by his peculiar muttering and fidgetiness, and by the mute gestures with which he ever and anon illustrated his mental dreamings. All at once—it must have been towards the climax of the prose or verse which he was working up in his mind—Mr. Macaulay seized a massive decanter, held it a moment suspended in the air, and then dashed it upon the table with such hearty good-will that the solid crystal flew about in fragments, whilst the numerous parties dining round instinctively started up and stared at the curious iconoclast. Not a whit put out, however, Mr. Macaulay, who was well known to the waiters, called loudly for his bill to be made out at the bar, and then pulling, with a couple of jerks, his hat and his umbrella from the stand, clapped the one carelessly on his head, and strode out flourishing the other.

Reaping Corn by Machinery.

The announcement of a machine for the purpose of cutting wheat and other crops, will be received with equal surprise and satisfaction by the farmers of this country. The want of an implement that would supersede the scythe, sickle, and hook, and all their expensive contingencies, has long been felt, and it is with a feeling of pleasure that R. Garret and Son, of Newcastle, have introduced to their connexions one that is calculated to work an important change in harvesting operations. The implement referred to is of American invention. It will cut wheat with great facility, and in a manner far superior to that done by hand; the corn being cut more regularly, and the stubble left more even and perfect. Two horses, a man, and lad, will do about an acre per hour; but with a change of horses and long days, a much larger space might be gone over if necessity required. The corn is delivered in heaps of a proper size for a sheaf, and laid even so as to be easily tied up as it could be from the sickle. It is most easy of management, and almost impossible to put it out of repair, the shape of the knives being such as to keep them always in good cutting condition, and to work for a whole season without even requiring to be sharpened. It has been tested on land ploughed flat, as well as on stretches or ridges, both lengthways and across the furrows, and in every case the result has been perfectly satisfactory. The construction of the machine is very simple. The corn is cut by a series of triangular

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knives, placed on a horizontal sliding bar, intersecting or working between a like series of iron tines, which are fixed to a wooden platform, provided to receive the corn as it falls. Motion is communicated to the knives by means of a crank-shaft, worked by the revolution of the travelling wheel of the machine. As the implement proceeds in its work, the corn is received and cut between the knives and tines, and falls on the stage, from which it is raked off at intervals by the man in attendance for that purpose. The advantage of cutting corn and other crops by machinery will be too obvious to require much comment. Independent of the great saving of expense in manual labour, which alone is very considerable, the advantage of increased expedition cannot be overrated in a climate so variable and uncertain as our own, where it not unfrequently occurs that there is great difficulty in harvesting the crops in good condition.

Criminal offenders in the County of York.

From the usual returns presented to parliament, shewing the number of criminal offenders for this county during the year 1850, are extracted the following particulars:—The total number of offenders in class 1, of offences against the person, was 179, of which four were convicted and sentenced to death, three to be transported for life, and fifteen for various terms, the remainder suffered imprisonment for periods from six months and upwards. One was capitally executed, and the other three had their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life. In No. 2 class, the offences against property committed with violence amounted to 180, of which 37 were for burglary, 50 house-breaking, 38 robbery and attempts to rob, by persons armed, in company, &c. Of these four were condemned to death, one to be transported for life, two for above fifteen years, 20 for ten years to thirteen years, 17 for seven to ten years, and 21 for seven years, and 67 were imprisoned for various terms. In class 3, offences against property without violence, the total offences were 1431, of which 1010 were for simple larceny. Of these 998 were condemned to imprisonment for various periods, and 124 to transportation. In class No. 4, malicious offences against property, the number of offenders was 10, of which six were for setting fire to houses, corn stacks, &c., three for killing and maiming cattle, and one for another malicious offence not stated. Of these, one was transported, one was imprisoned, five were found not guilty on trial, two no bill found, and one was insane on arraignment. Of class 5, comprehending forgery and offences against the currency, the offenders were 37, of which one was transported for life, and six for other terms, 27 were imprisoned. Of class No. 6, other offences not included in the above, the number was 78, out of which 29 suffered imprisonment. The total number of criminal offenders in Yorkshire was accordingly 1915, of which eight were condemned to death, five to be transported for life, two for fifteen years and upwards, and 204 for other periods, 1223 suffered imprisonment for various periods, from six

months to three years, and 36 were whipped, being a total of 1478. Of the remainder three were insane and ordered to be detained, one was acquitted as being insane; 309 were found not guilty on trial; 119 no bill found; five no prosecution—total 437.

Milk adulterated, as sold in Leeds.

Specimens of milk delivered in Leeds have been tested, the result is that the adulteration consists in the addition of water; also that the quantity of cream yielded was a tolerably correct indication of the quality of the specimen. Good milk yield about nine per cent. of cream. Specimen No. 1, contained nearly one quart of water to the gallon; No. 2, nearly two quarts of water; and No. 3, about three pints to the gallon. It appears that fraud to an enormous extent is practised in this very necessary article of consumption. The fraud is easily detected, by filling with the milk a glass tube about ten inches long, graduated to a hundred parts, and noting how many parts the cream occupies after about fifteen hours. If pure, it should occupy about nine of the divisions; if less, it is easy, by proportion, to find the per centage of water. The tube may be had for about half-a-crown, and the experiment is so simple that all large consumers should test their milk at intervals, to protect themselves against such gross fraud.

An Irish pensioner, who had fought in the Peninsula, appeared at the Court-house, Leeds, on Thursday, the 21st of August, and informed the bench that some disloyal persons employed on the Selby railway had been furiously reviling the government, and all war pensioners, including himself, and that during their ebullition of opinion and speech, had threatened to run a trowel into his body. However it was not of the threat he so much complained as their barefaced disloyalty. It was unpardonable that he, "the hero of a hundred fights," and the governors of the country, should be subject to the severe comments and scurrility of free-tongued "navvies." The magistrates good humouredly informed the old hero that they had no jurisdiction, and he left the court highly indignant.

The consecration of St. Matthew's church Camp-road, on Wednesday, August 13th, was an occasion of peculiar interest to the inhabitants of the ecclesiastical district of Little London, Leeds. The ceremony was performed by the bishop of Ripon, after the customary preliminaries had been gone through. The church consists of nave, aisles, chancel, organ, chapel at the end of the south aisle, vestry, and north-west tower. The latter feature, however, has only been carried at present to the height of the future ringing-loft, and (after the present deficiency in the building fund is made up) a further sum of about £400 will, we understand, be required to complete it. The style is middle-pointed or decorated. The east window is of five, the west window of four lights; the side windows of two lights. The windows of the clerestory are spherically triangular, double foliated, with two orders of mouldings. The tracery of all the windows is extremely elaborate, and very felicitously treated. The variety is very great, yet co-existent with

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the most perfect harmony; and while in strict keeping, and bearing the pure type of the style adopted, displays great originality and power of design. The pulpit is of stone, and, together with the font and other features of the church, constructed so as to admit of future improvement. The church is calculated to seat 700 persons. It is universally admired for the beauty of its architecture, whilst the general effect produced by its elegant and pleasing proportions, and the character which it sustains throughout as a house of God, are considered very imposing, and support the high reputation of W. C. Burleigh, Esq., as an ecclesiastical architect. The cost of the building is estimated to have been about £2400. A handsome communion cloth of rich velvet was presented by J. R. W. Atkinson, Esq., of Elmwood House, and the crimson cloth which covers the chancel was given by J. Purchon, Esq., of Moor-Allerton. The four arches to the organ recess on the right side of the chancel are furnished with handsome cloth, the gift of John Gott, Esq., of Wyther. At the conclusion of the service in the church, a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen partook of an elegant cold collation, furnished by Mr. Wilks, of the White Horse Hotel, and laid out in the new school-room, near the church. In the course of the proceedings, the Rev. Dr. Hook, the vicar, stated that he had it in his power to offer £400 for the endowment of St. Thomas's church, now in the course of erection, on condition that £1100 additional were raised for the endowment fund before the expiration of six months. He also stated that he had it in his power to offer £1000 for the erection of a church in New Wortley, on condition that, within twelve months, a sufficient sum for the completion of the church were raised. He also added, on the same condition, that he could offer £1000 to St. Jude's, Hunslet. Both these are districts lately endowed under Sir Robert Peel's act. The name of the donor did not transpire.

Agricultural Society of Yorkshire.

The fourteenth annual celebration of the Agricultural Society of this great county, held at Bridlington, has passed off in a perfectly satisfactory manner. In former years it was usual to have a "great dinner," or "banquet," at the conclusion of the show, at which there were, perhaps, more complimentary than really useful speeches made, though a friendly spirit and much kindly feeling amongst the different classes of agriculturists were promoted thereby. For reasons, however, with which we are not well acquainted, it was determined that there should be no public banquet this year. The council determined that the 15th annual meeting and exhibition of the society shall be held at Sheffield in 1852. The only towns from which deputations were sent to seek the honour of entertaining the society in that year were Sheffield and Rotherham. The fourteenth annual meeting of the society was held on Tuesday afternoon, August 7th, at three o'clock. The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year: *President*, —The Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam. *Vice-Presidents*,—His grace

the duke of Leeds, the right hon. earl of Harewood, the right hon. earl of Carlisle, the right hon. earl of Effingham, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, M.P., Sir Thomas Legard, bart. The council dinner took place on Tuesday, in the Public Rooms, at the Quay. The right hon. lord Londesborough, the president of the society for 1851, occupied the chair. After the edibles had been duly discussed, "The Queen" and other loyal toasts were drunk with the usual honours. Lord Hotham then, in a brief but appropriate speech, proposed the health of the right hon. lord Londesborough, to which his lordship replied. H. S. Thompson, Esq., then read his paper "on the best methods of preserving and applying farm-yard manure and other kinds of tillage," which led to a long discussion. Lord Londesborough, after its close, presented a testimonial to Mr. Milburn, the secretary. It consisted of a handsome silver dinner, tea, and coffee service, and a richly chased salver, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Matthew Marmaduke Milburn, Esq., by the landowners and occupiers, breeders and exhibitors of stock, at the meetings of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, as a mark of their esteem, and of the sense they entertain of his unwearied exertions to promote the interests of agriculture. 5th of August, 1851." Mr. Milburn returned thanks amidst much applause. The company soon afterwards separated. The show fields on Wednesday were well attended; but several of the special trains did not arrive until nearly noon, so that in the earlier part of the day the number of spectators was not so large as subsequently. Though the quantity of stock shown was not equal in number to what was exhibited at Thirsk last year, the quality was fully equal. There were some remarkably fine animals amongst the short-horned cattle. Of horses there was a fine display, and the same may be said of long-woolled sheep and of pigs. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the animals to which prizes had been adjudged, were drawn out of the places they had previously occupied in the yard, and collected together in one general ring for public inspection, and the award was read from a stage erected for the purpose. The show of the Yorkshire Floral and Horticultural Society was held at Bridlington, on Tuesday and Wednesday in the same week. The sum of £5 was offered for the best essay on the management of bees, but for this there was no competition,

On the 19th of June, a lamb was slaughtered (being a twin one) by Mr. John Benson, butcher, Thornhill Edge, which weighed when dressed 51½lbs., though only ten weeks old. It was bred and fed by Mr. Thomas Benson, farmer, Thornhill Edge, near Dewsbury.

The following amusing anecdote of the well-known "Tom Cooke," the actor and musician, is extracted from a spirited sketch of his doings by "An old Stager." At a trial in the Court of King's Bench (June, 1833) betwixt certain publishing tweedle-

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dums and tweedle-dees, as to an alleged piracy of an arrangement of the "Old English Gentleman,"—an old English air, by the bye—Cooke was subpœned as a witness by one of the parties. On his cross-examination by Sir James Scarlett, afterwards Lord Abinger, for the opposite side, that learned counsel rather flippantly questioned him thus:—"Sir, you say that the two melodies are the same, but different; now what do you mean by that, Sir?" To this Tom promptly answered, "I said that the notes in the two copies were alike, but with a different accent, the one being in common time, the other in six-eight time; and consequently, the position of the accented notes was different." Sir James: "What is a musical accent?" Cooke: "My terms are a guinea a lesson, Sir." (A loud laugh.) Sir James (rather ruffled): "Never mind your terms here. I ask you what is musical accent. Can you see it? Cooke: "No." Sir James: "Can you feel it?" Cooke: "A musician can." (Great laughter.) Sir James (very angry): Now, pray, Sir, don't beat about the bush, but explain to his lordship (Lord Denman, who was the judge that tried the case) and the jury, who are supposed to know nothing about music, the meaning of what you call accent." Cooke: "Accent in music is a certain stress laid upon a particular note, in the same manner as you would lay a stress upon any given word for the purpose of being better understood. Thus, if I were to say, 'You are an *ass*,' it rests on ass; but if I were to say, '*You* are an ass,' it rests upon you, Sir James." Reiterated shouts of laughter by the whole court, in which the bench itself joined, followed this repartee. Silence having been at length obtained, the judge, with much seeming gravity, accosted the chap-fallen counsel thus:—Lord Denman: "Are you satisfied, Sir James?" Sir James (who *deep red* as he naturally was, to use poor Jack Reeve's own words, had become *scarlet* in more than name), in a great huff, said, "The witness may go down."

In the month of June, this year, an unfledged sparrow came into the possession of Mrs. Jones, Beddern Bank, Ripon, and, at the request of her little daughter, was kept alive until it grew exceedingly familiar, following Mrs. Jones and her daughter about the house, perching on their heads or shoulders, and at night taking its rest either on the top of the canary cage or on the old clock. After the warm weather set in it generally took flight and remained out all night, but early in the morning was seen ready to enter the house. If it found the front door shut, it flew round to the back one, and if there disappointed, fluttered and tapped its bill against the window. When the doors were open it would visit the house about six times a day for food.

At the commencement of this year, there were four sisters residing in Scarborough, all well, whose united ages amount to 300 years, three of whom dined together on Christmas day. Their ages are,—Ruth 78, Eleanor 76, Frances 74, Elizabeth 72. They are all natives of Seamer, near Scarborough.

Death of the Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles, M.P.

The Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles, M.P., died at his residence, Bute House, Campden Hill, Kensington, London, on Wednesday evening, July 2nd, at six o'clock. The deceased, William Sebright Lascelles, was the fourth son of the late (second) earl of Harewood, and brother of the present earl of Harewood, the hon. Edwin Lascelles, M.P., and the hon. Arthur Lascelles. His mother, the late countess of Harewood, was the eldest daughter of the late Sir John Saunders Sebright, bart. He was born on the 29th October, 1798, and therefore was at the time of his death in the 53rd year of his age. He married on the 14th of May, 1823, lady Caroline Georgiana Howard, eldest daughter of the late, and sister of the present, earl of Carlisle; by this lady he leaves a numerous issue. The right hon. gentleman represented Northallerton in parliament from 1820 to 1826, and from 1831 to 1837. From 1826 to 1830 he occupied a seat for East Looe, one of the boroughs in Cornwall, which was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. He sat for Wakefield from 1837 to 1847; and at the general election in the latter year, he contested Knaresborough, in conjunction with Mr. J. P. Westhead, as a liberal and free-trader, and was elected; the conservative candidate (Mr. A. Lawson,) being defeated. The right honourable gentleman was appointed comptroller of her majesty's household in July, 1847, soon after lord John Russell's accession to office. He was one of her majesty's privy councillors, and a deputy lieutenant for the West-riding of Yorkshire. In public life he was a man of respectable parts, and in all the political contests, electioneering or otherwise, in which he engaged, his conduct was that of a highly honourable gentleman. In private life he was deservedly much respected, and his death is sincerely and deeply lamented by his family, kindred, and all who had the opportunity of seeing and appreciating his worth. The deceased entered the army as ensign and lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards on the 27th March, 1817; and he retired on half-pay on the 7th of September, 1820; was appointed to full-pay of the 67th in 1837, from which he retired by the sale of his commission directly afterwards. The funeral of the deceased took place at the village of Harewood, near Leeds, on the 9th July. The coffin, containing the mortal remains of the right honourable gentleman, was brought from London by the Midland mail train, on Tuesday night, and arrived in Leeds on Wednesday morning. It was accompanied by Mr. Hobbs, valet, and Mr. Cook, late valet to the deceased. At nine o'clock in the morning, the body was taken from Leeds in a mourning coach drawn by four black horses, preceded by the undertaker, and four mutes on horseback, and followed by a mourning coach (with four horses,) in which was Mr. Hobbs and Mr. Cook. At a little distance on the south side of Harewood, the hearse was met by the tenantry of the right honourable the earl of Harewood, the brother of the deceased. The tenantry

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assembled in large numbers to testify their respect to the deceased, and walked two abreast, headed by Mr. Read, the chief constable of Leeds. The mourners assembled at the residence of the hon. Arthur Lascelles, in the village of Harewood, in consequence of Harewood House, the residence of the earl of Harewood, undergoing considerable alteration. The mourners met the funeral near the church, where the coffin was taken from the hearse. The funeral service was read in a very impressive manner by the Rev. Richard Newlove, vicar of Thorner, and chaplain to the earl of Harewood. The coffin was deposited in a vault within the church. During the performance of the solemn funeral service in the church, the sacred edifice was crowded by the chief mourners, the tenantry of the earl of Harewood, and other persons who had assembled to pay a parting tribute of respect to the right honourable deceased, who was much beloved for his kindliness of heart and goodness of disposition.

The election of a member of parliament for Knaresborough, in the place of the late Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles, took place on Monday, the 14th of July. The candidates were Mr. Collins and Mr. Lawson. The election terminated in the return of Mr. Collins. The poll was taken at Knaresborough Court-house, and commenced at eight o'clock. Mr. Collins took the lead at the beginning, and steadily kept it until the close, at four o'clock, when the votes stood as follows:—

For Mr. Collins	95
„ Lawson	64
Majority for Mr. Collins	31

On Tuesday night, the 16th of July, as James Parfitt, one of the porters in the goods department of the Great Western Railway Company, at Paddington, was passing along the platform, on his ordinary duty, a small cask suddenly exploded, the head of which came in contact with the poor man's chin, and tossed him some eight or ten feet into the air, when he fell upon the ground about three feet lower than the platform: The cask contained yeast, which had been sent up the line. The motion of the train had brought it to a high state of fermentation which caused the explosion. The man died in a few minutes after the event.

Whitby Regatta.

The Annual Regatta at Whitby came off on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th of July, and excited considerable interest. A large concourse of people arrived by the steam-boats from Scarbro' and the north, and by the trains from Hull, Leeds, York, and other places. As the time for starting approached, the piers and cliffs were crowded, and presented a pleasing and animating appearance. The regatta was under the patronage of the Earl of Mulgrave, the members of the Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club, Octavius Duncombe, Esq., M.P., and Robert Stephenson,

Esq., M.P. The first race was for a prize of £30; there were six entries, but only four started. The Frolic, 12 tons, belonging to A. Cox, Esq., London, came in first, and was followed about twenty minutes afterwards by the Quin, 12 tons, the property of A. Bannister, Esq., of Hull. The next was a sculling match for boats not less than fourteen feet in length, the first boat to receive £2, and the second £1. This match created considerable interest and amusement, and the prizes were won by the Pet and the Zephyr.

At the "Grand Court" of the Northern Circuit, holden at Lancaster on Monday, August 11, a very important resolution, affecting the etiquette of the bar with reference to the County Courts, was carried by a large majority. It has hitherto, since the institution of these courts, been considered doubtful whether a barrister could, consistently with the old-established etiquette of the profession, accept a brief in any of these courts without a special fee, i. e. with a fee less than two guineas. The question was brought under the consideration of the Grand Court on Monday evening, and at a very full court it was decided that it was not contrary to etiquette for a barrister to hold a brief in a County Court without a special fee; but that any barrister might accept and hold a brief in any of these courts with a fee of one guinea only, if he thought fit to do so. It was not denied that the etiquette of the profession had been otherwise up to that time; but it was declared by the court, that the County Courts were likely to introduce so great a change in a considerable part of the practice of the profession, and that they formed a case so very different from that of the courts in which the ancient practice had been observed, that it had become necessary to abandon the old rule, so far as the County Courts were concerned. It was also decided at the same Grand Court, that it was quite in accordance with the etiquette of the profession for barristers to attend, and to sit in the County Courts, and to form a bar there, if they thought fit to do so.

At a meeting of the Royal Society for the Promotion and Improvement of the Growth of Flax, in Ireland, held at Belfast, on the 22nd of August, the following letter was read:—

Leeds, August 19th, 1851.

Dear Sir,—We find that twice steeping very much improves the quality of the flax, and makes the colour more regular; and Mr. Pugh thinks the straw is cleaner, making less dust in the swingling operation, and that the straw is easier to swingle—which very likely arises from the straw being more evenly rated—for instance, the flax at the bottom of the vat is less rated than at the top; when you put it for the second steep you can reverse the order in which the flax was laid in the first vat; or, if the centre of the beets is not so much done as the outside, you have the opportunity of turning the beets inside out for the second steep.

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We have not made any experiment as to the strength of once-rated and twice-rated flax.

If the straw was soft, and without much fibre, we should not think it worth while to rate it twice over.

In reply to your inquiries in their order—

We aim at making no difference in the temperature between flax-rating the first time and flax-rating the second time.

If the flax required six days steeping, we should leave it in four days the first steep, and two days the second steep.

We always use the same sort of water, whatever flax is in steep. The water contains a proportion of perhaps one-third old steep water, but we very frequently use water containing a larger proportion; but, in all cases, the old steep-water is let off into a reservoir before it is used again.

The flax between the steepings is dried in *cappelles*, as at Courtrai, to avoid the expense of putting in holders, and because we do not aim at getting it thoroughly dry, and rain does not do it much harm when it is put up in this way.

We have made an experiment or two of merely running the water off between the steepings, and filling again with water for the second steep without taking the flax straw out at all, but have not arrived at any accurate result as yet. We have also tried drying the flax thoroughly, and stacking for two or three weeks, between the ratings, but did not find this any improvement.

The temperature of water is the same for both steeps.

We find the plan of drying in holders much the best, and, in consequence, the system more regular; but it is necessary to have a stove for finishing off the drying in winter and unfavourable weather; and I think the right arrangement for the fitting-up of the stove is that adopted in some retteries in Ireland, where the stove is fitted-up just like the drying-shed, only that the holders are closer together, and thus the flax-straw remains in the holders until it is finished.

For drying the flax in *cappelles*, or rickles, as we call them, we have short sticks, about three feet long, fixed in the ground, arranged in lines, and the flax is rickled round the sticks. The stick prevents the rickle being blown over, and it is easier for the hands to rickle the flax round these stakes than without them. We never lay out the flax to bleach. I suppose at Courtrai the plan of second rating is found to render the bleaching unnecessary. We shall be glad to shew our rettery at Patrington, to any one who is interested in the subject of flax management, and if at any time, the Flax Society, or any other party in your neighbourhood wishes to send a party to Patrington to make some stay there, to learn our method of managing the rettery, we will gill give him every facility to do so.

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR MARSHALL.

James Mac Adam, Jun., Esq.

Mr. Fox, of Beaminster, has this year grown and pulled 100 acres of the finest flax, the greater portion of which was grown after turnips without manure, the larger portion of the crop having been drawn off. Among even the advocates of flax cultivation, it has generally been considered impossible successfully to grow flax after turnips, This success of Mr. Fox, however, and the experience constantly being derived by flax growers in other parts of the country, prove that the crop may, with judicious management, take almost any place in the ordinary rotation. Mr. Fox has also a fine crop of hemp, which is at present eight and a half feet in height, the male hemp having been pulled about a month since. Sir R. Kane, Professor Sullivan, and Professor Murphy have been requested by the Lord-lieutenant and departments of Woods and Forests, to proceed to the works of Mr. Dargan, at Kildinan, near Cork, for the purpose of making a report upon the whole of the process connected with various processes of preparing flax, including the invention of the Chevalier Claussen for adapting flax for spinning on cotton and wool machinery, and also upon his improvements in connection with the preparation of the article for the ordinary flax machinery.

On the afternoon of Monday, August 18th, a serious and lamentable accident occurred at Harewood, by which two lives were sacrificed. It appears that a large engine-house and other buildings were in course of erection at Harewood for the purpose of supplying the town of Leeds with water. Mr. Bray was contractor for these works, and sub-let the stone work to Messrs. Joseph and Thomas Wilson, of Thorner. At about half-past two o'clock on the afternoon, five men were engaged in hoisting up a large stone, weighing twenty-three hundred weight, when in consequence of an excavation which had been made too near the foot of one of the props supporting the crane, it gave way, and tilted on one side, snapping one of the beams of the gantry on which the upper part of the machinery of the crane worked. Three men were upon the crane, and two below steadying the stone. Normanton Walker, who was at the crab upon the crane, fell to the floor, and was jammed between some boards, and received such injuries that he died the same evening at about ten o'clock. The other two men who were upon the crane were thrown off, but did not sustain any very serious injury. The other man, who was killed, was a mechanic, of the name of Jackson, and he was caulking a pump which was under the crane at the time of the accident. He was jammed against the pump by the foot-board of the crane, and died within ten minutes after he was taken out. It appears that great blame was attached to Thomas Wilson, one of the sub-contractors for the stone work; and he was cautioned by Mr. Bray at about half-past twelve the same day as to the want of safety of the crane, and he (Mr. Bray) expressly told Wilson that it was not to be used until it had been repaired; notwithstanding which, Wilson persisted in

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using the crane. An inquest was held on the bodies by T. Taylor, Esq., deputy-coroner, on Tuesday, (the 19th) at Harewood, when the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Thomas Wilson.

The Queen's visit to Scotland.

On Wednesday morning, August 27th, her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, attended by a numerous suite, left Osborne House, and crossed over in the *Fairy*, to Gosport, on their route to Scotland. The royal party went by the South-Western railway to London, and arrived at the terminus at Nine Elms, at twenty minutes to twelve. As this was the first occasion on which her majesty had travelled on the Great Northern line, considerable preparations were made by the directors to receive her with fitting honours. A carriage, elegantly fitted up for the use of the royal family, was provided. The friends of the directors were admitted to the platform to witness her majesty's departure. Her majesty was handed out by Prince Albert, and was received by Mr. Denison, M.P., chairman of the railway, and several of the other directors. As her majesty had never been in this part of the country before, her journey excited great interest among the inhabitants. Precisely at thirty-three minutes past three o'clock the train drove, amid the cheers and shouting of an immense concourse, into the Peterborough station. The clergy, headed by the bishop of Peterborough, were in attendance, and the right rev. prelate, who was formerly her majesty's tutor, advanced to the carriage and had an audience of his royal pupil. The son of lord Aboyne, (godson of the marquis of Huntley,) a boy five years of age, who was dressed in full Highland costume, in the Gordon plaid, was presented to the queen by the bishop, and was lifted up to the the carriage by the right rev. prelate in order to present her with a bouquet, which the queen accepted. Great preparations were made at Doncaster to welcome the arrival of her majesty. Triumphal arches of evergreens and flowers were erected at various points, and the station was tastefully decorated with flowers, flags, &c. At six o'clock the town council proceeded from the Mansion-House to the station. As soon as the train entered the station, the band struck up "God save the Queen." The royal carriages having been brought up to the centre of the platform, Mr. Denison, M.P., the chairman of the Great Northern Company, proceeded to her majesty's carriage, and opened the door for the queen, who, on alighting, was presented by the mayor with the address. His worship then handed to Prince Albert an address of congratulation, which the prince received with his usual condescension. Along the route, from the station to the Angel Hotel, there was an immense assemblage of spectators, whose loyal greetings both the queen and prince repeatedly acknowledged. As soon as the illuminations commenced, the appearance in front of the hotel became comparatively quiet; and her majesty and the royal party reposed without

any noise, after so very long a journey from the Isle of Wight. The public buildings, the inns, and many other houses in the town were illuminated; there was a display of fireworks in Waterhouse Fields, and a grand banquet at the Mansion-House, given by the mayor. Thursday morning, the departure, was as pleasant and exhilarating as could be desired, with the promise of a most beautiful and unclouded day. A few minutes before nine, her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the royal family entered the respective vehicles, and were slowly driven off to the station; and the royal standard was immediately lowered. On entering the station, through the booking-office, the military presented arms. Mr. Denison, the chairman, opened the carriage door for her majesty, who was followed by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. The other royal children went into the next carriage. Lord John Russell, and the others composing the royal suite, having taken their seats, all was now in readiness for departure. Her majesty and the prince remained standing for some moments in the state carriage, bowing in the most gracious manner to the ladies on the platform, and to the other parties assembled at the station; the band playing "God save the Queen." The Queen, Prince Albert, the youthful princes, and suite, passed the Northallerton station about a quarter to eleven o'clock. The royal procession did not pass very quick, which gave the numerous persons assembled at the station, and on the eastern rampart of the Castle Hill, a good opportunity of viewing and seeing her majesty and the royal party. Her majesty's arrival at Darlington was announced for 10 55 A.M., and with that punctuality which distinguishes all her movements, the queen and royal train entered the station within a minute of that time. As the train entered the station her majesty was cordially cheered; and when it came to rest, she presented herself at the window of the saloon-carriage, and remained standing during the greater portion of the period occupied in taking in water for the engine. She looked remarkably well, and appeared much gratified with the warmth of her reception. Prince Albert and the royal children were of course the next objects of interest, and we are happy to say the whole of the royal family appeared to be in the enjoyment of excellent health. The train stopped outside York at 9 55, where the Great Northern directors took leave of her majesty, and the directors of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, with Mr. Leeman, chairman, took the train in charge. Some thousands of people were assembled at the station, who cheered the queen most enthusiastically. The royal train passed on without any incident worth noticing to Newcastle, where it arrived at ten minutes past twelve, and after a short delay proceeded towards Edinburgh. Her majesty reached St. Margaret's station at 3 30, where she was received by a guard of honour, the Duke of Buccleuch, and several gentlemen connected with the city. A large concourse of people filled the

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Queen's-park, and cheered the queen vigorously on her route to Holyrood Palace, which she entered at 3 45. About five o'clock the queen took a drive through the streets of the new town for about an hour.

Death of the Rev. Andrew Cheap, Vicar of Knaresborough.—This truly pious divine, and faithful minister of the gospel, departed this life on Thursday, August 30th, in the 77th year of his age, having held the living upwards of forty years. Through life he was beloved by all, and his death was universally lamented, particularly by the poor of his extensive parish. The appointment has been given to the Rev. James Fawcett, M.A., who was the original incumbent of St. Mark's Church, Woodhouse, near Leeds, incorporated under the Church Buildings Act.

An extremely interesting and important Return was made to the House of Commons in 1851, by the Factory Inspectors, of all the factories in the united kingdom.

THE FOLLOWING IS A GENERAL SUMMARY:—

	No. of Factories.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Power Looms.	Amount of Moving Power.	Numbers Employed.		
Total No. of Factories					Males	Fem.	M. & F.
In England & Wales	3,689	22,850,010	272,588	109,824	216,464	279,243	495,707
Scotland	550	2,256,403	23,811	19,861	22,140	53,548	75,688
Ireland	91	532,303	2,517	4,532	8,263	16,424	24,687
Total United Kingdom	4,339	25,638,716	298,916	134,217	246,867	349,215	596,082

WEST-RIDING ELECTION OF 1841.

Errata.—In our account of this Election, at page 336, an inaccuracy occurs with respect to the numbers polled by Lord Morpeth and Lord Milton. The numbers should be, Lord Milton 12,060; Lord Morpeth 12,031.

Death of Sir John Lowther.—In the notice of this gentleman's death, at page 349, a typographical error occurs which will be immediately perceptible to the reader. His marriage is stated to have taken place in 1890; it should be 1790.

END OF VOL. I.

GEORGE CRAWSHAW, PRINTER, LEEDS.

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and is undergoing a thorough repair and being re-fitted up.

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Instantaneously relieves Tooth Ache and pain in the Gums, and no unpleasantness attends its use, such as burning the gums, tongue, &c. After its application, decayed Teeth may be stopped so as to answer the purpose of sound ones, and thus extraction or the total loss of a Tooth prevented. Sold in Bottles. 7½d. and 1s. 1½d. each.

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THE MINERAL CEMENT,

As used by the most eminent Dentists in London, is employed by J. C. B. for those Teeth which are too tender, or the cavity so formed as not to retain or bear the pressure necessary in stuffing with gold. The great advantage of this Cement is its being perfectly harmless in the mouth, and while it effectually protects the tender Teeth from heat or cold, and portions of food decomposing in the cavities (so often the cause of Tooth Ache), it renders them useful in mastication, and removes that unpleasant taint of the breath arising from decayed Teeth. It is of easy application, and for the benefit of those at a distance it is sold in packets 1s. each, with directions, which is sent postage free on receipt of 13 postage stamps.

J. C. BROWNE'S

SCALE OF CHARGES	£	s.	d
Tooth Extracting	0	1	0
A Tooth stopping with Cement	0	1	0
" " with Gold or other Metal stopping	0	2	6
Scaling	0	2	6
A single Artificial Tooth .....5s., 7s. 6d. & Improved Mineral, 15s. and 20s.	0	10	0
" "			
A complete set, from	5	0	0
" on Palladium frame	10	0	0
" on Gold frame	15	0	0
Improved Mineral on Gold frame, better finished	20	0	0

EVERY OPERATION IN DENTAL SURGERY
PERFORMED WITH EASE AND SAETY.

Artificial Teeth Repaired, &c. &c. **Children's Teeth Regulated.**

QUININE TOOTH POWDER.

A powerful Antiseptic, an effectual Detergent, and a good Astringent for loose or decayed Teeth, bleeding of the Gums, &c. It is purely a Vegetable Compound, exceedingly fragrant, and perfectly free from any mineral or pernicious ingredient, it gives sweetness to the breath, and prevents and removes tartar form encrusting on the Teeth. In Boxes 2s. 6d. and 5s. each.

THE ELEGANT & MUCH ADMIRED AROMATIC TOOTH PASTE,

So much in favour with Ladies, is sold in Pots 1s. each.

ROSE, CAMPHOR, FRENCH, & OTHER TOOTH POWDERS.

Sold in Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

FOR SCURVY IN THE GUMS!

THE MOUTH LOTION

Is particularly recommended for restoring unhealthy, tender, and spongy Gums to vigour and beauty. Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 6d. each.

The above Articles are prepared only by

J. C BROWNE, DENTIST & DRUGGIST,

48, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.

"'TIS ONLY A COLD."

How frequently do we hear this expression returned in answer to the affectionate enquiries of a friend, treating a COLD as a matter of little import, either in its nature or consequences, and not worth the most trivial attention; but how many persons can date the commencement of their misery and wretchedness from the neglect of a slight COUGH or COLD, who might have been restored to the enjoyment of health, by the timely application of some well-known remedy.

The best Medicine for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c., which has been proved to be superior to all others, is

THE ESSENCE OF TARMARINDS.

In directing the attention of the Public, especially those suffering from COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, HOOPING-COUGH, to the fact that this is the best Medicine for immediately relieving, and speedily curing those distressing complaints, which, if they are not immediately checked, too often sow the seed of incurable disease; it can be attested by thousands who have had recourse to this agreeable and efficacious remedy! In all affections of the Chest and Lungs, its effects are certain; effectually removing a tickling sensation in the throat, which excites Coughing, relieving the soreness and tightness felt across the Chest, promoting expectoration, diminishing the duration, severity, and frequency of the attacks; and by its Tonic and Balsamic virtues, it strengthens the system, thereby preventing the probability of a relapse.

The value and efficiency of this Medicine is evident from the most extraordinary patronage it has received by those who have been suffering from distressing maladies, arising from COLDS; to those afflicted, an early application to this Medicine is confidently recommended as the Best, Safest, and most Certain Cure.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

J. C. BROWNE, (Successor to R. F. HORNER), CHEMIST, &c.

48, BRIGGATE, LEEDS,

In Bottles, at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each.

THE CELEBRATED CAMPHORATED BALSAM,

FOR RED OR CHAPPED HANDS AND ARMS.

Out of the hundreds of Pots sold last winter and previous, not one single instance is known of its failing in curing Chapped Lips, Hands, &c., though ever so bad. Sold in Pots, 6d. and 1s. each.

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A

SHORT NOTICE

OF AN

IMPROVED NEW TRUSS,

AND OTHER

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL AIDS,

MANUFACTURED BY

THOMAS EAGLAND,

SURGICAL MACHINIST TO THE LEEDS AND OTHER INFIRMARIES,

35, BOND STREET, LEEDS.

LEEDS:

PRINTED BY D. I. ROEBUCK, 14, BANK STREET.

—

1851.

Mr. EAGLAND

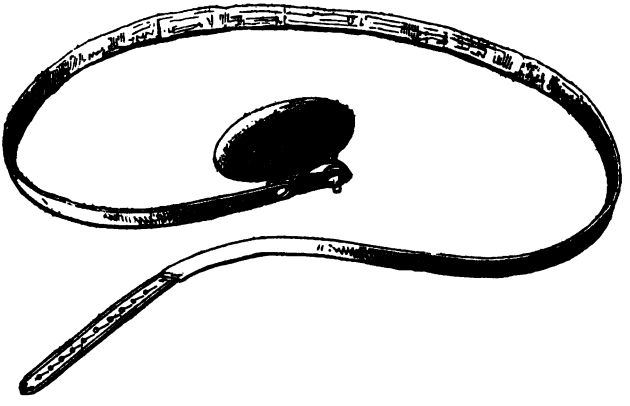
Respectfully invites the attention of the Medical Profession to the following Notice of New Trusses and other Apparatus, manufactured by him at his Establishment,

No. 35, BOND STREET, LEEDS.

TEALE'S TRUSSES.

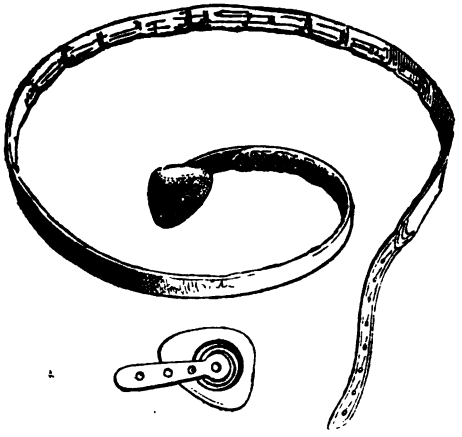
These Trusses, of which Mr. Eagland is the sole manufacturer and proprietor, were suggested by T. P. Teale, Esq., F.L.S., Surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary, and have been described by him in "*The London Medical Gazette*" of Feb. 1st, 1850.

TRUSS FOR INGUINAL HERNIA.



This Truss consists of an elastic girdle of steel, to which is adapted a compress of ivory, or of hard wood, of oblongo-oval form, acted upon by a spiral spring. Its chief advantages consist in the girdle being so formed as to maintain a firm and steady seat upon the pelvis, in the hard pad of oblongo-oval form giving a firm support to the internal ring and inguinal canal, the external ring being left free; and in the spiral spring directing the pressure perpendicularly upon the part requiring support, and allowing the varied movements of the body to be performed without displacement of the pad. Through the medium of the spiral spring, also, the degree of pressure exercised by the pad admits of being modified.

TRUSS FOR FEMORAL HERNIA.



This Truss, like the former, consists of an elastic girdle of steel, and a hard pad of special form, acted upon by a spiral spring.

The pad is of triangular form, the upper border corresponding in its direction with Poupart's ligament, and the pubic border being parallel with the femoral vessels. The most prominent part of the pad is its upper and pubic portion. The spiral spring, which in this Truss is of a circular form, is attached towards the upper and pubic end of the pad, so as to act more especially on its most prominent part. Its pressure is thus chiefly exercised upon the pubic compartment of the femoral sheath, immediately below Poupart's ligament.

The following Notice of these Trusses, by the Editor of "*The London Medical Gazette*," is quoted from that Journal of Jan. 3rd, 1851:—

"REMARKS ON TRUSSES.

"Patterns of all kinds of improved trusses have at various times reached us, and we have been repeatedly solicited to give an *à priori* opinion of their value, either from the theory of their construction, or from the casual inspection of a patient who has worn one. Notwithstanding the numerous improved trusses which have been advertised of late years, including the Soft Pad, the Hard Pad, the Sand Pad, the Moc Main, the Wire Truss, and others, we think that most practitioners still consider it a matter of great difficulty to make a selection.

"The remarks which we are about to make, will, we hope, remove this difficulty.

"In the Journal for Feb. 1st, 1850, we inserted a communication from Mr. T. P. TEALE, Surgeon to the Leeds Infirmary. A truss is there described as manufactured by Mr. EAGLAND, of Bond Street, Leeds, and engravings are also given illustrating the principle of its construction, and its mode of application to inguinal and femoral herniæ. Specimens were at that time sent to us for inspection, but, conformably to the rule we have uniformly adopted, we did not give any recommendatory notice of these trusses, either from the inspection of them, or the reports of others. Their alleged superiority over other hernial bandages, therefore, rested entirely on the statements contained in Mr. Teale's paper.

"One of these trusses was ordered and applied to a case of femoral hernia, to which well constructed trusses of London make had been hitherto applied, but always with the great inconvenience of unequal pressure, and the liability to shift, notwithstanding the use of a thigh strap. In this case Teale's TRUSS has been worn continuously for *eleven months* without any thigh strap. The pad has perfectly maintained its position in all the movements of the body, and the spiral spring connected with it has allowed of as much freedom of motion as is compatible with the wearing of any hernial bandage whatever. During a like period, before this truss was worn, a change in the ordinary truss, or some alteration of the pad was required, at least once in three months. The result of the long-wearing of Teale's truss in the case of this patient has been most successful and satisfactory; and we consider it a duty, therefore, to state the fact for the information of our readers.

"The construction and mode of applying this truss are so well described by Mr. Teale in the paper before alluded to, that only a few remarks are required in this place. The pad is a light hollow shell of ivory, adapted in shape to the part upon which the pressure is to be applied—a plan eminently required in the femoral space, to which neither oval, round, nor flat pads can be so adapted as to preserve their position without a thigh strap, or some other incumbrance, such as increased strength in the spring, thus causing undue pressure. The spiral spring prevents the pad from moving with the girdle, and thus allows great freedom of motion without risk. We have here the art of the mechanic united to the anatomical science of the surgeon; and we feel bound to state that Mr. Teale has not in any respect overrated the value of this truss.

"Our readers are no doubt aware that there is a strong *esprit de corps* among surgical mechanicians. Each metropolitan maker has his favourite truss, with duly endorsed testimonials, &c.; all others are ignored, and we

doubt whether a provincial maker has the smallest chance of insinuating a good article into metropolitan practice, owing to the combination of the trade against him. We do not know how it is with Mr. Eagland of Leeds, but we are informed that there is no one in London who makes his trusses, or who will make them, except probably on the disinterested principle of absorbing all the profit. We have made enquiries of one or two makers, and they have said that they "*know nothing about it*"; or, "*it is only Coles's patent truss*"; or, "*it is an article that a London surgeon would never think of using*," &c. &c. Our readers must be fully aware how a good article may thus be kept from their knowledge,—literally burked,—by this sort of pooh, poohing. How many medical men apply to a maker, without having any precise idea of the kind of truss most worthy of selection, and are therefore easily led to select the favourite of the particular shop!

"It is with regret we learn that these Trusses cannot be procured in London, but only from the maker, Mr. Thomas Eagland, of Bond Street, Leeds. We know nothing of Mr. Eagland, excepting through the paper published by Mr. Teale in this Journal; but we have great pleasure in giving, without any knowledge on his part, this strong recommendation of his Trusses, from our own actual observation of their efficiency. We have no doubt that a more extended trial by the profession will confirm this opinion of their value."—*London Med. Gazette, Jan. 3rd,* 1851.

Note from T. P. Teale, Esq., F.L.S., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Leeds Infirmary, to Mr. Eagland.

Dear Sir,—I am very much obliged by the beautiful specimens of Trusses which you have sent me. They are excellent *works of art*, and fully realize my views on the subject of Trusses.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours very truly,

Mr. Eagland. T. P. TEALE.

Testimonial of A. S. Taylor, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence and Chemistry in Guy's Hospital.

I consider the Ivory Pad Truss made by Mr. Thomas Eagland, of Leeds, to be a considerable improvement on the Trusses ordinarily used. In one case of femoral hernia under my observation, it has been worn for a considerable period without slipping, or giving rise to that unequal pressure which constitutes a serious objection to other trusses. It has been worn without a thigh strap, and with great comparative comfort by the patient. I can, therefore, confidently recommend this truss to those who are afflicted with hernia.

Cambridge Place, Regent's Park, Dec. 20, 1850.

EAGLAND'S SPINAL SUPPORT.

This apparatus has been found of great value in the treatment of the various forms of curvature of the spine. Its chief recommendations are, its simplicity, lightness, and efficiency. When worn, it is completely concealed by the ordinary dress. For testimony in favour of his "Spinal Support," Mr. Eagland is authorized to refer to many of the first members of the profession, and also to ladies of the highest respectability who have worn it.

EAGLAND'S BANDAGE FOR PROLAPSUS OF THE RECTUM, AND HEMORRHOIDS.

This instrument, consisting of an ivory pad, acted upon by an elliptic spring, was invented by the father of Mr. Eagland, (the late Mr. J. B. Eagland, of Leeds). Its efficiency, in supporting the relaxed coats of the rectum, and the dilated hemorrhoidal veins, has been abundantly proved by the experience, during many years, of several of the most eminent members of the profession.

Mr. Frederick Salmon, in his Practical Observations on Prolapsus, in reference to this instrument, speaks of it as "the best apparatus he knows of," "which, whilst it affords a support adequate to retain the prolapsus within the sphincter, at the same time yields, from the manner of its construction, to the various positions of the body, so as not to produce any degree of local irritation. Altogether it is a most useful invention."

EAGLAND'S EXTERNAL UTERINE SUPPORT, OR PERINEAL TRUSS.

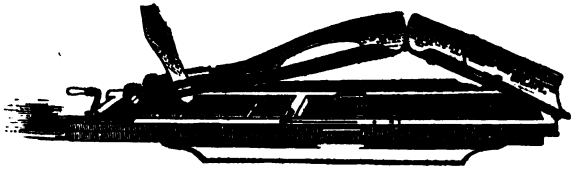
From the inconvenience and injury produced by *internal* pessaries, it has become an object of great importance to devise an instrument, which, by external pressure, is capable of preventing the falling down of the womb and vagina.

This object is fully attained by Mr. Eagland's External Uterine Support. This instrument consists of an ivory or box-wood pad, adapted to the size of the perineum and vulva, and acted upon by a spiral spring. It is extensively used both in hospital and in private practice. Mr. Eagland holds testimonials of the highest order in favour of it from many of the first Medical Authorities, metropolitan and provincial.

This instrument with a smaller pad, has been found of great value for compressing the urethra of the male subject in cases of incontinence of urine.

EAGLAND'S KNEE-JOINT EXTENSOR.

This apparatus was first constructed by Mr. Eagland for a patient in the *Leeds Infirmary*, afflicted with rigid contraction of the knee-joint. It was employed in this case, and numerous others, with perfect success, and to the entire satisfaction of the Surgeons of that Institution.



It consists of a moveable double-inclined plane of metal, so constructed as to admit of elongation both in the leg and thigh-part. This rests upon a horizontal frame of wood, in which provision is also made for lengthening or shortening, so as to meet the requirements of any ordinary case. At the foot of the horizontal frame (and so that the adjustment cannot interfere with the patient) is fixed a powerful screw, on which, by a peculiar arrangement, the foot board of the apparatus rides, by which means extension can be gradually made either in a slight or more powerful degree.

This instrument has been in regular use at the Leeds Infirmary and Dispensary, as well as many other public Institutions, and Mr. Eagland possesses strong testimonials in its favour, from

S. SMITH, Esq., F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon to the Leeds Infirmary.
W. HEY, Esq., F.R.C.S., } Surgeons to the Leeds Infirmary.
T. P. TEALE, Esq., F.R.C.S., }
J. P. GARLICK, Esq., F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon to the Leeds Dispensary.
W. R. CASS, Esq., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Leeds Dispensary.

Mr. Eagland begs to refer to the following Medical Works in which his Instruments and Apparatus are favourably noticed and described.

Dr. BRADLEY on Spinal Cases.
BEALE on Distortions.
Practical Treatise on Hernia. By T. P. TEALE, F.L.S., F.R.C.S., &c.
Paper on Trusses. By T. P. TEALE, F.L.S., F.R.C.S., &c., in the "London Medical Gazette."
BRAITHWAITE'S Retrospect of Medicine, Vols. XIII. and XXI.
HEY'S Surgery.
LAFOND on Hernia.
Practical Observations on Prolapsus. By FREDERICK SALMON, Esq., Surgeon to the Fistula Infirmary, London, &c.
COOPER'S First Lines on Surgery.
LONDON MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL JOURNAL.
LONDON MEDICAL GAZETTE, &c., &c.

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Elastic Bandages, Stockings, and Anklets, either to lace or draw on.
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Apparatus for Spinal Curvature, constructed on simple and unerring principles.
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LASCELLES' GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Extraordinary Case of Rheumatism and Stagnation of Blood, of Nine Years standing, cured by the use of One Box of Lascelles' Pills.

Harriet Harris, of Leathley-Lane, Leeds, has permitted the Proprietor to make known her case for the good of the Public. She states that for Nine Years she was so afflicted with Rheumatism in her Hands and Arms, and Stagnation of Blood, that she was unable to wash or go about her usual domestic avocations, and that by the use of ONE BOX ONLY of Lascelles' Gout Pills, she is perfectly restored to her former health and strength. This is one of the many severe and painful cases which this wonderful medicine has cured.

☞ These Pills are sold in Boxes at One Shilling and Three Halfpence each, Duty included, and have been faithfully prepared by the Proprietor for some years, from the original Recipe. By

J. K. CLAPHAM, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,

At his Patent Medicine Warehouse,

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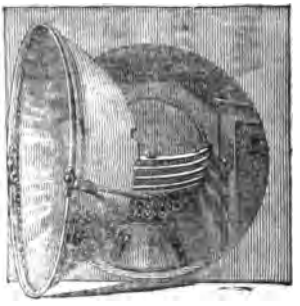
Established in the Year 1828.

JOBSON'S PATENT LIGHT AND HEAT REFLECTING STOVE.



The continued and increasing demand for this unique Stove manifests its decided superiority for domestic purposes, such as Dining, Drawing, and Breakfast Rooms, Libraries, &c. It is now so well known that a detailed description of the invention would be superfluous, it is enough to enumerate some of its principal advantages; amongst which may be noticed, that the reflection takes place from a comparatively cold surface, and, therefore, the air is not deprived of its moisture, a fact of considerable importance to health, no less than comfort.

In all new inventions economy is a great point in weighing their respective merits, and in this particular the testimony of many individuals of the first respectability, who have fairly tried them, must be considered conclusive. they agree in stating that JOBSON'S STOVE furnishes increased heat, with the saving of nearly one-half the fuel required in ordinary grates. While they afford a vast amount of warmth, the temperature can be regulated at pleasure by a simple and perfectly efficient arrangement, and thorough ventilation is amply provided for. The appearance of the Grate is extremely elegant, and the price, considering its numerous advantages, is also exceedingly moderate.

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J. W. C. embraces this opportunity of expressing his very grateful thanks for the kindness and increased support conferred on him since the decease of his late Father and Brother, and hopes by strict attention to merit a long continuance of the same.

WEST-RIDING COLLIERY DEPOT,

HUNSLET LANE STATION, LEEDS.

The Public are most respectfully informed that they can now be supplied with Coal from the above Colliery, and at Prices to suit the times, a trial is all that is required to prove their superiority over other Coal now vended in Leeds.

BENJAMIN HEPWORTH,
SOLE AGENT,
Hunslet Lane Station,
LEEDS.

July 31st, 1851.

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